

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK

HINDUSTAN YEAR-BOOK

AND WHO'S WHO

1940

BY

S. C. SARKAR

Author, Notable Indian Trials, Book of General Knowledge, etc.

EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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CALENDAR, 1940.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.
Sunday ...	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
Monday ...	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Tuesday ...	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Wednesday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Thursday ...	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Friday ...	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Saturday ...	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.
Sunday ...	5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
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Saturday ...	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sunday ...	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Monday ...	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Tuesday ...	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Wednesday	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
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PREFACE

THIS year's Year book, like previous issues, has been thoroughly corrected and in many places amplified. New items have been added, which make the book more useful than previous years. The world war dominates the world politics, and the Congress efforts for a settlement with British Government is the main political event in India. The story of War with numerous detailed informations will be found in the supplement portion, while several pages are devoted to relate the Congress efforts towards political settlement.

Special articles on the topics of the day such as, Constituent Assembly etc. are also to be found in proper places.

The 'Indian States' section has been greatly increased with many additional matters, so that readers may take intelligent view of Indian State affairs.

In view of the prevalance of war, 'Defence Section' has been entirely recast and rewritten with up-to-date materials.

The 'Sports Section' which is one of the most important features of the Year-book has been brought up-to-date with latest records.

Editor acknowledges his special obligation to Mr. Nirod C. Chaudhuri and Mr. Sachin Sen, M.A., B.L., for their valuable help.

Consequent upon the abnormal rise in the prices of paper and printing, publishers are reluctantly compelled to increase slightly the price of the book.

1st Jan., 1940.
CALCUTTA.

S. C. SARKAR.

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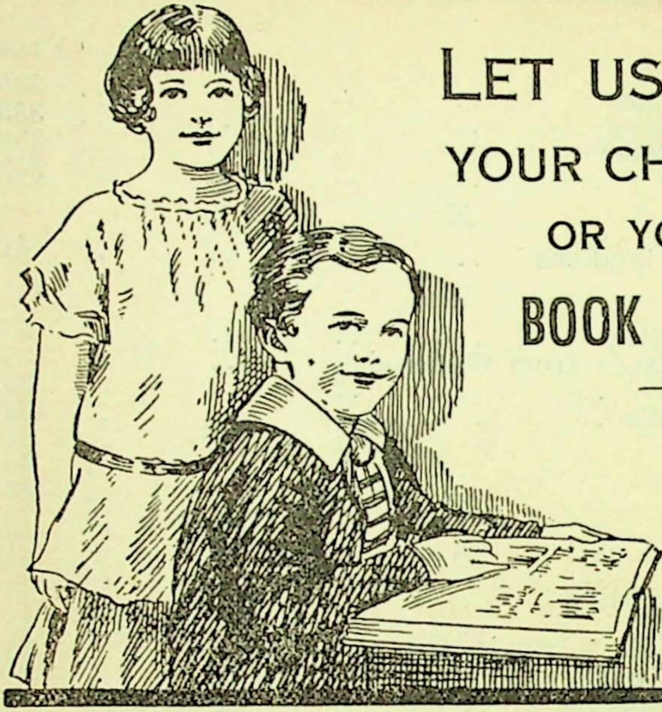
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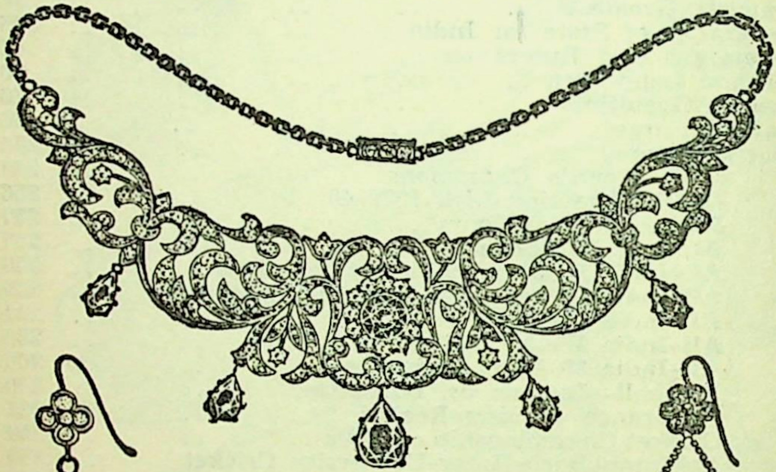
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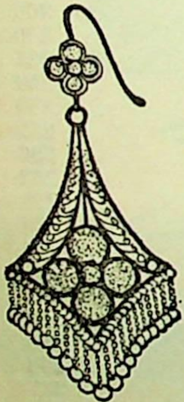


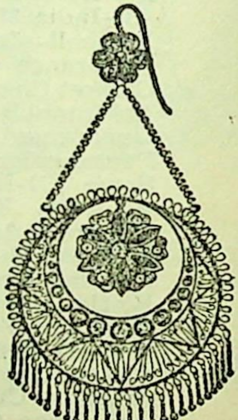
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HINDUSTAN YEAR-BOOK

INDIAN CALENDAR

The *samvat* era is popularly believed to have been established by Vikramaditya, the king of Ujjain to commemorate his victory over Saka kings in the year 57 B.C. Samvat is a luni-solar year.

The *Saka* era is said to date from the king Salivahana in commemoration of his victory over *Sakas* or Scythians, and dates from 78 A.D.

Bengali Year was originally a reckoning for agricultural and revenue purposes instituted at the time of Emperor Akbar. It began in April 1556.

The Mahomedan era is based on *Hijira* or flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the era is not the actual date of flight but 16th July 622 A.D. *Hijira* is a purely lunar year consisting of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately making a total of 354 or 355 days.

In A.D. 1555-6 corresponding to Hijira 962-3, solar computation was introduced to Mahomedan era which became *Fasli* or harvest era of Northern India. It also dates from the reign of Akbar.

CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In very ancient times the calendar was based almost entirely on the moon. The month is the period from full moon to full moon, about 29·5 days, or a little more than four weeks. Consequently, the month was introduced and twelve months were taken to make a year. But since there was 12·4 months, by the moon, in a year, the year was gradually displaced with respect to the seasons.

The confusion was serious until 45 B.C., when Julius Cæsar decreed that there should henceforth be three years of 365 days each and then one year of 366 days in perpetual cycle. This was known as Julian Calendar. Since there are approximately 365¼ days in a year, this arrangement was satisfactory for many years. But there was not exactly 365¼ days in a year and in the course of centuries, the error became appreciable.

This accumulated error was corrected by a council of astronomers summoned by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 by omitting 11 days from that year. At the same time he introduced a leap year rule. The

Gregorian calendar gradually came into use in Western Europe being finally adopted in England in 1752 and in American colonies about the same time. In Eastern Europe however where the Greek Church was dominant, the Julian reckoning was retained. In 1917 Turkey adopted the Gregorian calendar, Russia followed in 1918; and in 1923 a Congress of Eastern Orthodox Church decreed the adoption of the reckoning used by the rest of the world. The use of Gregorian calendar is now uniform throughout the civilised world.

The leap year rule is as follows: Those years whose date numbers are exactly divisible by 4 as leap years, unless they are also exactly divisible by 100. In such cases they are not leap years unless they are exactly divisible by 400. Thus the year 1900 was not leap year but the year 2000 will be a leap year.

NAMES OF MONTHS

The months of the year received their English names from corresponding Latin names. Those from September to December are so called from the numbers *Septem,* 'seven'; *Octo,* 'eight'; *Novem,* 'nine'; and *Decem* 'ten'. September was the seventh month when the year began with March. July was formerly called Quintilius from *Quintus,* fifth; but when Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, he changed the month's name to Julius in his own honour. Julius became July in English. Similarly sextilius, from *sextus* 'sixth' was named Augustus after the emperor of that name and became August.

January was named from Janus, God of entrances. February is derived from *februa,* a festival of purification held in that month by the Romans. Martius is the month of Mars, who was originally a God of agriculture, his month being the one when crops were ordinarily planted. The origin of April is not known. May is named from Maria, the mother of Roman God Mercury, June is derived from Juna, the Goddess of women and of marriage.

HOLIDAYS

Christian Festival

All Fool's day—The first day of April, when from centuries throughout christendom it has been customary to play irresponsible tricks on one's neighbours.

Arbor day—Annual tree planting day is generally observed throughout U. S. A., in parts of Canada and Great Britain.

Bank Holiday—In Great Britain a secular day when by law banks are closed, and parties are exempt from presentment or payment of negotiable paper.

Candlemas day—In its ecclesiastical meaning, Candlemas is the feast of Purification of the Virgin Mary and is observed on February 2. This festival is strictly kept by Roman Catholic Church.

Christmas—meaning Christ's Mass, is applied to the festival commemorating the birth of Christ celebrated on December 25. The exact date of Christ's birth is unknown. January 6 and December 28 however, were commonly chosen in the 4th century. The general adoption of December 25, first in the west and a little later in the east, dates from the 5th century.

Easter—The season which commemorates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ is universally regarded as the chief of Christian festivals.

Good Friday—The Friday before Easter, celebrated in commemoration of the Crucifixion of Jesus.

Holloween—The name of the popular, boisterous autumn celebration means 'holy eve', the occasion being the eve of 'All Hallows' or All Saints' Day, November 1st. It has the Pagan origin.

Lent—A word from the Anglo-Saxon *lencten* meaning "springtime". It is employed to denote the forty days preceding Easter, the period observed in the Catholic Church as a fast.

St. Valentine's day—A festival which falls on February 14. The origin of the observance of this day is uncertain. Among the many interesting folk customs of medieval France and England was a gathering of young people on St. Valentine's eve. 'Valentine' means sweet-heart.

All Sous' Day—Day of prayer for soul of the dead.

Moslem Festival

Bakr-id—The festival commemorates the ordeal of Ismail and the miraculous way in which at the last moment Providence came to his rescue.

Abraham, called Khalilulla, or the friend of God, was put to a terrible test when he was asked to sacrifice what was dearest to him, and he decided to offer the life of his beloved son Ismail. As he was on the point of applying the knife to Ismail's throat with his eyes blind-folded it was revealed to him that this was meant only to test his faith and that he would, on opening his eyes, find a ram which he should sacrifice in the name of Allah.

To this day, Moslems regard this as a day of rejoicing for the intervention of Providence in saving Ismail's life.

It has also a symbolical aspect, the sacrificial animal standing for the evil in human nature, which must be continually surrendered at the altar of God. Held on the 10th of Zil Hijja in memory of Abraham's offering of Ishmael which is the version of the Koran. Camels, cows, sheeps, goats, kids or lambs are sacrificed.

Muharrum—is a period of mourning in remembrance of the death of Hussain, the son of Ali by Fatima, daughter of Mahomed.

Hasan, the eldest son of Ali was poisoned at the instigation of the future king Khalif Yezid in 49 A.H. and Husain was murdered at Karbala on the 10th Muharrum 61 A.H.=9th Oct. 680 A.D.

Akhiri-Chahar Sumbha—held on the Wednesday of Safar when Mahomed recovered a little in his last illness and bathed for the last time.

Sabi-barat—(night of allotment)=held on the 16th Saaban when it is supposed that human deeds are measured and their meeds allotted.

Ramzan & Id-ul-fitr—Ramazan is the ninth month of the Moslem lunar year and is holy because the Qoran was revealed in that month. The fast is ordained in a magnificent passage of the Qoran. The fast springs from Qoranic instructions for the better communion with the God whom all men must honour and worship and that those instructions are obeyed by the faithful with the greatest devotion and loyalty. The period begins with the first sight of the new moon of the month or if the day be over-clouded and the moon invisible, on the completion of thirty days from the previous new moon. Each day's fasting must begin so soon as day-break permits a white thread to be discerned from a black thread and it continues till sunset.

Buddhist Festival

Full moon of Baisakh—is the most sacred day in the Buddhist calendar. On this day 2,558 years ago under the spreading emerald canopy of the *sal* tree in the beautiful garden of Lumbini, was born of queen Maya, Prince Siddharta, the Buddha to be.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

Spring signs	♈	Aries, the Ram.
	♉	Taurus, the Bull.
	♊	Gemini, the Twins.
Summer signs	♋	Cancer, the Crab.
	♌	Leo, the Lion.
	♍	Virgo, the Virgin.
Autumn signs	♎	Libra, the Balance.
	♏	Scorpio, the Scorpion.
	♐	Sagittarius, the Archer.
Winter signs	♑	Capricornus, the Goat.
	♒	Aquarius, the Water-Bearer.
	♓	Pisces, the Fishes.

☉	Sun.	♆	Neptune.
⊕	Earth.	☾	Moon.
☿	Mercury.	⌒	Runs highest.
♀	Venus.	◡	Runs lowest.
♂	Mars.	◓	First quarter.
♃	Jupiter.	○	Full moon.
♄	Saturn.	☾	Last quarter.
♅	Uranus.	●	New moon.

☌ Conjunction—When two heavenly bodies have the same right ascension or are on the same meridian.

☍ Opposition—When two heavenly bodies are in opposite quarters of the heavens or when one rises as the other is setting.

□ Quadrature—Half-way between conjunction and opposition.

☊ Ascending node } Planet's passing through
☋ Descending node } plane of earth's orbit.

Greatest elongation—Greatest apparent angular distance from the sun of planets; most favourably situated for observation.

Perigee—Nearest the earth.
Apogee—Farthest from earth.

Perihelion—Nearest to sun } Variance about
Aphelion—Farthest from sun } 3,000,000 miles.

Occultation—An eclipse or planet or star by some other body, generally the moon.
Ecliptic circle—The apparent annual path travelled by the sun.
Zenith—The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CALENDAR

No century can begin on a Wednesday, Friday or Sunday. October always commences on the same day of the week as January, April on the same day as July and December on the same day as September. February, March, and November also begin on the same day. May, June and August do not consent to be matched. These rules do not hold good in leap years.

LENGTH OF DAYS

The lengths of days and night vary greatly with the season of the year and with the latitude. These variations all due chiefly to the inclination of the earth's axis of rotation to the plane of its orbit, which is about 66½°.

At the equinoxes, March 21 and September 22, the Sun is exactly over the earth's equator and day and night are every where practically

equal. At the summer solistice, June 21, when the Sun is far north, the days attain their greatest length in the northern hemisphere and are shortest in the southern hemisphere. At the winter solistice, December 21, the days are shortest in the northern hemisphere and attain their greatest length in the southern hemisphere. From March 21 to September 22, in the northern hemisphere, the days are longer than the nights. From September 22 to March 21, in the northern hemisphere, the days are shorter than the nights. In the southern hemisphere, these conditions are exactly reversed.

The lengths of the longest and shortest day in the northern hemisphere are June 21, and December 21. At the equator, the shortest days are March 21 and September 22 and the longest day are June 2 and December 21.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

The sun reaches the meridian at 12 o'clock only four times a year—*viz.,* April 15, June 14, Sept. 1 and Dec. 25—and at all other times is "fast" or "slow" from one to sixteen minutes. This is due to the fact that the earth's path around the sun, or sun's apparent path, is not a circle but an ellipse, and also to its not being parallel to the equator, but inclined at an angle of 23½°. In olden times when the sundial or noon mark was the timepiece, this irregularity in the sun's apparent motion was taken care of in what was called "equation of time", where an amount of difference was added to twelve hours or subtracted from same. As no timepiece could be made at any reasonable price which would automatically keep pace with the sun, a fictitious sun was devised whose motion would be uniform and therefore its time also; this was called "mean" or "civil" time, to distinguish it from the regulated "apparent time", and the differences between the A.M. and P.M. intervals between sunrise and 12 and from 12 to sunset are mainly due to this fictitious time. The intervals between meridian and rising or setting are always equal. In apparent time there are no such anomalies, but these differences are uniformly different in both the rising and setting; whereas in the mean or civil time the sum of these differences may be as much as thirty-three minutes due to the+or—use of the "equation of time" (which is the difference between 12 'oclock noon and the actual meridhian passage of the sun.) These differences are to be applied with opposite sign in A.M. and P.M. intervals—which in turn are reversed with the change from "slow" to "fast" and *vice versa* and are never alike except at the dates given above.

INDIA AT A GLANCE

The Indian Empire extends from north to south for a distance of 2,000 miles and from east to west nearly 2,500 miles, its total area being nearly twenty-two times the size of the British Isles. Bombay to Peshawar is nearly 1,500 miles. Peshawar to Calcutta is about the same, whilst Delhi is 950 miles from Bombay, 900 miles from Calcutta and 600 from Peshawar. Calcutta to Bombay is approximately 1,200 miles. From the north of Kashmir to the south of India is over 2,000 miles and from Beluchistan to the Shan States of Burma is over 2,500 miles. India is fifteen times as large as Great Britain and equal to the whole of Europe excepting Russia. It extends over 40 degrees of longitude and 30 degrees of latitude and lies between 8th and 37th degrees of north latitude. India has 6,000 miles of land frontier and 5,000 miles of sea frontier. The length of her coast-line is roughly 5,000 miles. India can be divided into several regions, but broadly speaking, there are *three distinct physical regions.*

1. The Himalayan Region, in the north.
2. The Indo-Gangetic plain.
3. The Deccan or Plateau of the south.

The *Himalayan Region* stretches along the northern frontier from Afghanistan in the west to Burma in the east, a distance of 1,500 miles with an average width of nearly 200 miles, forming a natural barrier to the north. These Himalayan ranges form a great double barrier between India and Tibut. On the Southern slopes of this barrier, there are magnificent forests, steep gorges and hot valleys; in the middle of it is a great expanse of lofty mountainous peaks covered with eternal snow and ice and on the North there are elevated valleys with but little vegetation. The Himalayan Ranges are almost within the arms of two mighty rivers Brahmaputra in the East and Indus on the West. The most westernly peak is *Nanga Parbat* which rises to a height of 26,620 ft. It stands in the northwest corner of Kashmir. *Mt. Everest,* the highest mountain in the world is in the Nepal-Himalayas. Godwen-Austen is the second highest. Nanda Devi is in Kumaon and is the highest Himalayan Peak in British India (26,826). Kanchanjangha at the eastern end is also in Nepal.

The *Indo-Gangetic plain* lies between the Himalayan region of the north and the Deccan of the south and for the most part is low lying, rising towards the north-west and not more than 1,000 feet above sea-level. It occupies the greater part of Northern India and is more than 2,000 miles from end to end and usually from 150 to 200 miles broad. As the name indicates, the plain has two great river systems, the Indus and its tributaries in the Punjab and the Ganges and its tributaries, draining the central and eastern part of the region. A third great river, the Brahmaputra, cuts through the Himalayas near their eastern end and joins the Ganges to form a great delta. The land drained by these rivers is alluvial and forms the most fertile region in India, a region which supports two-fifths of the total population of

India and contains the greatest number of large towns and cities. The soil is deep and this region is also very flat. It is possible to travel along the middle of the vast plain from Ganges delta to that of Indus without once seeing the smallest hill or ever rising 700 feet above sea level. The Indo-Gangetic plain is for its size, the most populous part of India. It is covered with villages, and contains as well large towns and cities, the most ancient and most famous in India. It includes the Provinces of the Punjab, Delhi, United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal. The eastward extension of the plain is the valley of the Brahmaputra, which is the province of Assam.

The Indo-Gangetic plain is alluvial in its soil. In the east the Assam valleys watered by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries produce practically only tea. Bengal is primarily a jute-growing province. Bengal also grows considerable quantities of rice. Higher up the Ganges, in Bihar sugar is the main crop with rice and millets as secondaries. In the United Provinces, a wide variety of crops is to be found ranging from sugar-cane, pulses, linseed, and cotton to wheat. Thus Ganges plain produces practically all the staple crops of India.

The Deccan.—From the river-plains on the north and from the coast-plains on the east and west of Peninsular India, there rises a great three sided plateau called the Deccan. It begins at Vindhya mountains. In the south the Deccan slopes from west to east, from about 5,000 feet in the Western Ghats to about 1,000 feet in the Eastern Ghats, the rivers, with the exception of the Narbudda and Tapti, flowing east fall into the Bay of Bengal. The rivers are for the most part of little use for irrigation or communication, flowing through deep and narrow gorges. There are few towns of any importance on the rivers ot the plateau. This region is quite unlike the low-lying Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is not smooth and flat but a table-land raised from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level and broken up into many river valleys which run seawards among ranges of hills. The provinces and states of the Deccan table-land are the Central Provinces and Berar, a part of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the States of Hyderabad and Mysore.

The Deccan has its characteristic black cotton soils which cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the parts of Central Provinces and Hyderbad. This soil is best suited to grow deep-rooted crops notably Indian strains of cotton and thus cotton is the staple crop of the Deccan. Industrially the Deccan is perhaps the most advanced part of the country. It has flourishing textile industry centres mainly upon the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, but extending to Nagpur, Indore, Baroda and Hyderabad.

Climate and Rainfall

As the greater part of the country lies within the Tropics, the climate is tropical, high temperatures being the rule in the low-lands,

lower temperatures in the high-lands. In the Northern parts, the temperatures in winter are about the same as an English summer. Perhaps the greatest feature of the Indian climate is its regularity. The rain-fall is determined to a great extent by the monsoons. The monsoons are nothing but the periodic winds that carry the water-laden clouds. There are two such currents, the *South-West monsoon* and *North-East monsoon*. The South-West Monsoon, as it is called, blows across a large expanse of water and collects moisture which is deposited in the form of rain when the winds rise to cross the Western Ghats. It gives 90 per cent. of the total rain-fall of India. The rainy season lasts from June to October.

Seasons

The Indian year is divided into three seasons—the hot (March to May), the rainy (June to October), and the cool (November to February); but these names are appropriate only in certain parts, particularly in the north-east and along the west coast. The hot season is from March to May inclusive, the period that embraces the change of the monsoons from a northernly to a southernly direction, but before the 'bursting' of the monsoon; that is, before the southernly winds begin to be accompanied by rain. The rainy season lasts from June to October inclusive and during this period western slopes of the Western Ghats, the hills of Assam, the Eastern Himalayas, and even the plains of the Ganges delta are deluged with rain and the greater part of the North-East receives a fairly abundant rainfall.

The part of the Deccan immediately behind the Western Ghats, however, has a very moderate and precarious rain-fall, and so too have the plains in the North-West. A large part of the Indus valley is almost rainless. Where the rains are abundant, the temperature is mitigated. But in the arid region just referred to, this is naturally the hottest period of the year. In North India there are great extremes of temperature, the thermometer rising in some places to 120° in the hot season and sinking below freezing-point with cold season. In Southern India there are fewer extremes and the daily range is less.

The *south-west monsoon* becomes divided into three currents, the Bombay, the Bengal and the Burma currents. The Burma current gives copious rain to Burma, the Bengal current to Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and to some portion of the United Provinces and the Bombay current to the area between the sea and the mountain ranges on the Western (Malabar) Coast. The remaining moisture passes on to the Himalayas without giving any rain to Sindh, Central India, Rajputana and Western Punjab, as it does not encounter on its way any mountainous regions covered with forests. The western Coast-strip, Bombay, Malwa, and Eastern Punjab get some rain from this monsoon. At some stage, the Bengal and Burma currents meet together and proceed west and help to water moderately the whole

tract from Bengal to the Punjab. The rainfall in India is not well-distributed. It varies between 450 inches at Cherrapunji to above 6·5 per cent. in Sind. Rainfall at Lahore is about 20 inches, at Calcutta about 65 inches, at Darjeeling about 120 inches.

The other current is known as *North-East Monsoon*. It is South-West monsoon in retreat and flows from the land towards the sea. The course of the wind is attributed to the fact that during the winter season the land becomes much cooler than the seas and as such the cold and moist air above earth rushes towards and replaces the hot air of the sea. This current is the cause of wintry rains in Madras and the Punjab.

Soil of India

Indian soil may be mainly classified under four different heads. namely, (1) the alluvial tracts, (2) the trap soils of the Deccan, (3) crystalline soils and (4) the Laterite soils. (1) The alluvial soil comprises the fertile valleys of the great river systems of India. They extend over Bengal, some districts of Madras, Assam, Burma, U. P., the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujrat and the Eastern and Western Coasts of the Deccan soils. (2) The Trap soils extend over the whole of the Deccan and greater portion of Bombay, Berar, Western part of C. P and Hyderabad. The black cotton soil occurs within the area of the Deccan Trap below the general level of the foot-hills. It is eminently suitable for the cultivation of cotton and jawar. (3) Crystalline Tract also known as red soil comprises almost whole of Madras, Mysore, South-eastern Bombay, Eastern Hyderabad, two-thirds of Central Provinces and Southern part of Bengal. (4) The laterite soils extend through Eastern Bengal into Assam and Burma. These soils do not contain always the same chemical properties and are deficient in nitrates and phosphoric acids.

Frontier

The Himalayan range, about fifteen hundred miles in length is an effective barrier against invasion or interference from the north. On the north, India is still secured against military attack. On the north-east, this can be said with some degree of qualification, for in the past China has knocked at the gates of Nepal and overran Tibet. But North-West frontier offers an open gate of attack to foreign invaders. This Frontier has admitted through ages Aryans Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Huns, Tartars and Mongols who have conquered and occupied large tracts of India. This frontier is vulnerable on two lines, through North-West Frontier province and through Beluchistan. Four passes lead from Afghanistan into North-West Frontier Province, *i.e.,* Khyber, the Kurram, the Tochi, and the Gomal. Between the N. W. F. Province and the Afghan border is a natural zone of hilly country occupied by warlike Pathan tribes who have a back-door and means of escape into Afghanistan. Beluchistan

is occupied by the British right upto Afghan border and the open plain of Kandahar.

Coast Line

Coast line of India lacks in indentations and although about 5,000 miles in length, it has only four openings of importance into land, such as Rann of Cutch and Gulf of Cambay on the west, the Gulf of Mannar between India and Ceylon, and the Gulf of Martaban in Lower Burma. The Coasts of India are singularly free from islands and the sea round the coast of India is very shallow and the shores are usually flat and sandy. All round the coast from the mouths of the Indus to the mouths of the Ganges, there is a strip of low-lying land, very narrow in some places and widening out in others. It is nowhere over 600 feet above sea-level. In many places it is only just above sea-level.

Area of India

1,808,679 sq. miles—more than twenty times that of Britain or equal to the size of Europe without Russia. *British India*—1,096,171 sq. miles. The British Provinces, as distinguished from Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The population of India has increased to 35 crores in 1931 against 31¾ crores in 1921 29½ crores of 1901 and 20½ crores of 1872. So within the span of 60 years, the population of India has increased by 70 per cent. The density of population per square mile is 196 in British India and 113 in the Indian States. About 90 per cent. of the Indian people live in the villages and only 10 per cent. in the towns.

Mountain Passes of India

The two chief gateways of India are the Bolan Pass and the Khyber Pass. Another is Gomal Pass. Another route is along the sea coast of Makran. There are two difficult roads leading from the town of Srinagar, Kashmir, across Zojila Pass and the Karakoram Pass. Across the mountains between India and Burma there are four main routes—The Tuzu Gap, Manipur Route, the An and Toungup Passes, but they are very little used.

River Systems of India

(1) *Rivers of Northern India*—They all rise in the mountain wall or beyond it. The rivers are fed with waters from the gradual melting of the snow which lies on the mountains. They do not depend entirely for their water on the monsoon rains, but depend on snow and rain which fall in the mountains.

The three great river systems of Northern India are:—(*a*) Indus River with its five tributaries, *i.e.*, Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the

Beas, the Sutlej rises in the east of the Himalayas and flows after westernly course of seventeen hundred miles into the Arabian Sea; (*b*) Ganges River with a course of fifteen hundred miles, drains Himalaya's southern slopes and with its tributaries, the Jamuna, the Gogra, the Gondak, the Chambal and the Sone enters Bay of Bengal through extensive deltas with multitude of channels: (*c*) Brahmaputra river rises in the west of the Himalayas and flows in an easternly direction as the Tsan-po down through Tibet, Assam and Eastern Bengal where it becomes the Brahmaputra and discharges its floods after a course of sixteen hundred and eighty miles into Bay of Bengal.

(2) *Rivers of Peninsular India.*—They are quite different from the rivers of Northern India. They rise in the hills of the plateau and they are fed only by monsoon rains. The rivers rise near Western Ghat and flow towards Bay of Bengal. The most important are the Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna and Kavery. In the North of the plateau two important rivers, Narbada and Tapti, both flow westwards.

Indian Races

The three main types of Indians are Aryans, Dravidians, and Mongoloid. These three main types are comprised of the following types:—Dravidian, Turko-Iranian, Indo-Aryan, Scytho-Dravidian, Aryo-Dravidian, Mongolo-Dravidian and Mongoloid.

Dravidians—are the earliest inhabitants of India. They are oldest and the primitive types occupying Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. They have black skin, squat figure, long head and Negro-like proportions of nose.

Turko-Iranians—are represented in India by Baloch, Brahui, Afgans of Beluchistan and North West Frontier. They are a fusion of Turki and Iranian elements.

Indo-Aryans—are represented by Jats, Rajputs, Khattries of Punjab, Rajputana and Kashmere.

Scytho-Dravidians—Comprise Marhatta Brahmins, Kunbis and Coorgs of Western India and possibly formed by the mixture of Dravidian element with Scythian invaders.

Aryo-Dravidians—or Hindustani types are found in United Provinces, Parts of Rajputana, Bihar, possibly due to the intermixture of Indo-Aryans and Dravidians.

Mongolo-Dravidians or Bengali—comprise the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, Mahomedans of East Bengal and other groups peculiar to this part of India. They are probably the blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in higher groups.

Mongoloid—of Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, Burma is represented by Lepchas, Limbus, Murmis, Gurungs, Boods of Assam and Burmese.

Aboriginals of India

The aboriginal tribes of India numbered about 22½ million and formed 6½ per cent of the Indian population.

Geographically, these tribes were divided into three separate groups, the northern and north-eastern division numbering about 3,000,000 and composed mainly of the Mongoloid tribes speaking Tibeto-Chinese languages. Physically these people were divided into two types, namely, a brachy lephalic one living in the sub-Himalayan regions and a dolichocephalic one concentrated mainly in the Assam hills. The former was subdivided into a tall, large-bodied element found in Sikkim and Bhutan and a short Palae-Mongoloid strain living in Burma and its adjoining hills.

The second was the central division occupying the small hills and plateaus which traverse the entire breadth of the country from the Gulf of Cambay to the Orissan coast, numbering about 18,000,000. The tribes contained in this group spoke mostly "Austric" languages except the Bhils, Kols and Gonds who had adopted Aryan and Dravidian languages. Physically, they belonged to what might properly be called the pro-Australoid race, bearing a strong relationship to the aborigines of Ceylon and Australia. There was some mixture of Negrite blood among these people though it was mostly submerged at present.

The third, or the southern division contained about 100,000 people and was found in the ranges in the southernmost parts of the peninsula. These southern tribes had given up their tribal languages and now spoke a corrupt form of Dravidian. They were the most primitive of the three groups and contained a large amount of Negrite blood. Among some of them, such as the Kadars, the Pulayans and the Irulas, remnants of a race having grizzly hair like the pygmy tribes of Melanesia, were still found.

Population

352,837,778 (one-fifth of the world). Increase of 10.6 over 1921 census. Area in square miles—1,808,679. The population of British India is 271,526,933 with 1,006,171 square miles in area. The density of population in Bengal is 646 per sq. mile, the highest in India. Roughly speaking of every 100 persons in British India 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 Animists, 1 Sikh and 1 Christian of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian and the other most probably a Jain. The urban population of India is only 11 per cent. of the total population. The proportion of females to every thousand males is 940. The only British Indian Provinces showing an excess of females over males are Madras and Bihar and Orissa. The annual birth and death rate in India are among the highest in India, being 34.3 and 24.9 respectively.

Indian States

Indian States are under Indian Princes under British suzerainty.

Their area is 712,508 square miles and they number 584 States. Population of Indian States is 81,310,845.

The premier State of India is Hyderabad, though Kashmere is the largest in area. The most important States from commercial aspect are Mysore and Travancore in South India, Baroda in Western India and Gwalior and Indore in Central India.

There are 584 States in India varying in size from Hyderabad with a population of 14 millions and an annual revenue of eight and a half crores of rupees to the State of Bilbari, a tiny speck too small for the map, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of eighty rupees.

Hyderabad has the largest revenue of Rs. 8,42,13,000 and largest population of 144,36,148 but it is second in area with 82,698 square miles. The largest in area is Jammu and Kashmir State with 85,885 square miles. In population and revenue, Mysore comes second with 65,57,302 and Rs. 3,54,41,000.

The relations of Indian States with the British Crown are defined by treaty. They (1) manage their own internal affairs (2) collect their own taxes (3) make their own laws (4) maintain their own armed forces—all under the advice of British Residents.

These states are not independent powers, as they are guaranteed security from without by the paramount power which also acts for them in relation to foreign powers and other states, and intervenes where the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. In return for protection both internal and external, they have surrendered their Sovereign power to the British Crown. They can neither wage war nor enter into relation with foreign powers. Govt. of India on behalf of the Crown can intervene in the administration of the Indian States on grounds of misrule, incompetence, and disloyalty.

Their foreign affairs are in the hands of the British Crown, which is formally pledged to respect their privileges. There is a Chamber of Princes (known as Narendra Mandal) to discuss their common interests. It elects a Chamber and a standing committee of six members.

Principal Indian States

	Area (sq. miles)		Area (sq. miles)
Kashmere and Jammu	85,885	Bikaner	23,317
Hyderabad	82,698	Western Indian States Agency	35,442
Jodhpur	36,021	Bhutan	18,000
Mysore	29,475		

Principal Indian States (*Contd.*)

Orissa Feudatory States	28,648	Jaipur	15,590
Gwalior	26,367	Bahawalpur ..	16,434
Udaipur	12,694	Rewa	13,000
Indore	9,902	Kolhapur	3,217
Manipur	8,638	Alwar	3,158
Baroda	8,164	Cochin	1,417
Travancore	7,625	Cooch Behar ..	1,318
Cutch	7,616	Pudukkotai	1,179
Bhopal	6,924	Rampur	893
Patiala	5,942	Kapurtala	599

These states range in size from princely realms like Hyderabad which is larger than England and Scotland down to the State of Bilbari, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of Rs. 80 which is hardly more than small zamindari estates.

The states have relation with the Government in the following way: (1) States in, direct political relations with Government of India; (2) States in political relations with the Government of India through the Local Governments.

Under the New Government of India Act, Indian States are allowed to join with British India in Federation, if half the States' population consents. When Federation is complete, they will send members to Federal Legislature.

New Constitution

All India becomes federated in common central government consisting of Governors' Provinces, the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and those of Indian States who accede to it. Permission is made to Indian Princes to consent to the federation. If half the States' population consents, the federation will be proclaimed.

The Federal Parliament is to consist of two houses, the lower one to be elected every five years. This lower House, the Federal Assembly, will consist of 250 representatives of British India, chosen by Provincial Parliaments and 125 representatives of 650 Indian States.

The upper house called the Council of State is to consist of 156 representatives of British India elected on a special franchise by some 100,000 electors and 104 representatives of the 650 Indian States. This upper house will be permanent, one-third of its members retiring every third year.

There will be Council of Ministers, responsible to the Federal Legislature to aid and advise the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is required to exercise them in his discretion.

Two new Provinces are created (1) Sind is separated from Bombay and (2) Orissa is separated from the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Provinces are governed by the Governor with a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. There are Provincial Legislatures consisting of two chambers in the following Governors' Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam. In other Provinces there is one chamber.

A Federal Railway Authority is established for the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways. A Railway Tribunal is also established.

The Act also creates a Federal Court for all India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as may be necessary.

The electorate in the Governors' Provinces is increased from 3 p.c. to 14 p.c. of the population and 27 p.c. of the adult population. About 36 million people are enfranchised.

Administrative Divisions of India

Divisions.	Hd Quarters.	Hill Stations.	Area (sq. miles)	Population.
Madras	Madras	Ootacamund	142,277	46,740,107
Bombay	Bombay	Mahabaleswar / Poona	123,679	21,930,601
Bengal	Calcutta	Darjeeling	77,521	50,114,002
U. P.	Allahabad / Lucknow	Nainital	106,248	48,408,763
Punjab	Lahore	Simla	99,200	23,580,852
Bihar	Patna	Ranchi	83,054	37,677,576
Orissa	Cuttack	Puri		
C. P.	Nagpur	Panchmarhi	99,920	15,507,723
Assam	Shillong	Shillong	55,014	8,622,251
N.-W. F. P.	Peshawar	Nathiagali	13,518	2,425,076
Sindh	Karachi			
Beluchistan	Quetta	Quetta	54,228	463,508
Ajmer-Merwar	Ajmer	Mt. Abu	2,711	560,292
Coorg	Mercara	Mercara	1,593	163,327
Andamans & Nicobars	Port Blair	Port Blair	3,143	29,463
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	573	636,246

Distribution of Religion and Culture

Hindus	239,195,000	68·2 per cent.
Sikhs	4,336,000	1·2 ,, ,,
Jains	1,252,000	·36 ,, ,,
Buddhists	12,787,000	3·6 ,, ,,
Parsees	110.000	·03 ,, ,,
Mahomedans ..	77,678,000	22·16 ,, ,,
Christians	6,297.000	·8 ,, ,,
Animists	8,280,000	2·4 ,, ,,

Railways.

Indian Railway has passed through various phases. Between 1844 and 1869 railways were constructed and managed by British companies enjoying guaranteed interest. This old guarantee system being found expensive was abandoned for a short period (1869-79) in favour of State construction and management which proved ineffective. The guarantee system was readopted in 1879. It was however consider ably modified in favour of Government, which gradually acquired the ownership of most of the trunk lines, although the management was largely left in the Companies' hands, on the recommendation of Acworth Committee on Indian Railways, railway policy was thoroughly overhauled. Provision was made for large capital expenditure. State management was recommended by the Committee and two trunk lines G. I. P. & E. I. Railways transferred to the State. Railway budget was separated from the general budget.

Route mileage	48,021 miles.
Capital invested	£625,000,000.
Goods carried annually	£623,000,000.
Goods carried annually	£84,503,000, tons.

Big Cities.

Calcutta	population	1,419,321
Bombay	population	1,157,851
Madras	population	647,228
Delhi	population	447,442
Lahore	population	428,747

There are 35 cities with more than 100,000 population.

AGRICULTURE.

Food Crops

(1) *Rice*—is the chief crop of India and staple food of most of the people—grown chiefly in Bengal, Burma, Madras Presidency, United Provinces, Delta of the Indus, the West Coast Plain and the deltas of the Deccan. About a third of all rice is grown in Bengal.

(2) *Wheat*—is a crop of the warmer and drier parts of the temperate zone and is largely grown in United Provinces, Punjab, Sind, and in the better soils of Central Provinces. It extends across the Punjab and down the Ganges plain as far as Patna and from the Ganges on to the lower slopes of the Himalays. It is *rabi* or spring crop. This grain is an indispensable article of food to the inhabitants of the Punjab and United Provinces. The larger part of the Punjab crop is under irrigation.

(3) *Barley*—mostly comes from the United Provinces and high grounds of Bengal and Bihar.

(4) *Millets* consisting of Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and Cholam (in S. India) etc.—are the common foods of the people throughout Madras and Bombay, Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad.

(5) *Maize*—Indian corn such as Bhutta, Makkai is largely grown in the North of India as food grain, chiefly in Bihar and United Provinces.

(6) *Pulses*—are dry land crops and are of great value in India. They are grown chiefly in U. P., Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Bengal. The most important pulses are *arhar, lentils, dhal,* beans and peas. *Dhal* is a common term applied to the split grain of a large variety of pulses. Peas and beans are also of many types.

(7) *Vegetables*—grown everywhere such as pumpkins, gourds, cucumbers, water-melons, brinjals, cowpeads, sweet-potatoes, etc.

(8) *Fruits*—such as mangoes, plantains, pine-apples, guavas, pomegranates, jack-fruits custard-apples, figs melons, oranges, papayas, limes, cocoanuts. European fruits are available in Kashmere and N. W. F. P.

(9) *Sugar*—usually made from sugar-cane, palmyra, and date-palm. It is grown chiefly in United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Punjab. The contribution of sugar-cane of U. P. is the highest in India.

(10) *Spices*—Turmeric and chillies are grown everywhere. Cardamoms, pepper and ginger are cultivated in tne Malabar and Travancore coasts.

(11) *Coffee*—is grown in western ghats of Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin and the Nilgris.

(12) *Tea*—is grown on the hills of Bengal and Assam, in Dehra Dun, the Kangra Valley and on the Nilgris. With the exception of China, India is the largest tea producer in the world.

Non-food Crops.

(1) *Cotton* is the chief fibre of India and is the most important of all textile crops in India. It is grown chiefly in Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujrat, Northern Bombay, Central India, U. P. the Punjab, Sind and the North of Madras Presidency. The best soil for cotton is the "black cotton soil" in the Deccan and Berar. As a cotton producing country India ranks next to U. S. A. About 60 per cent. of cotton is sent out of India. India stands third in the production of this crop.

(2) *Jute* grows in damp soil. It is chiefly grown on a large scale in Bengal and Assam. India enjoys a monopoly as the world's sole producer of Jute. The fibre is made up into cloth bags called 'gunny'.

(3) *Oil seeds*—are of six kinds, such as *linseed, rape, cotton seed, sesamum, castor seed* and *ground-nuts*. The oil squeezed out of them is used for food, oil-baths and for lamps. Linseed is grown on a large scale in the black soil of the peninsula (Central Provinces) and also in Behar, Orissa and U. P. Rape is available in Bengal, Assam and Punjab. Sesamum (*Til*) is grown in large quantities in Burma and also in Bengal, Madras, C. P. and Berar. Ground-nuts are grown chiefly in Madras.

(4) *Indigo*—which yields a blue dye, is grown chiefly in the Ganges valley round Patna, and in the United Provinces, Madras and the Punjab.

(5) *Opium*—is a drug obtained from the seed of poppy and is grown in large quantities in United Provinces at Gazipur, Central India, Rajputana and Bengal, Government keeps the cultivation of opium under its control and its sale is a government monopoly.

(6) *Tobacco*—is chiefly grown in Bengal, United Provinces, area between Malwa Plateau and the Gulf of Cambay. The best cigars in India are made from tobacco gardens in Dindigul in Madras, Travansore, Burma, Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab and the Madras.

(7) *Cinchona*—flourishes chiefly in the Nilgiri, Mysore, Travancore, and Darjeeling.

(8) *Silk*—is obtained from cocoons and are collected in the forests of Bengal, Kashmere, Assam and Mysore.

(9) *Lac*—is obtained in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. India has practically a monopoly of lac. It is the resinous exudation of certain insects frequenting particular trees. The cultivation of lac is one of the oldest industries of India.

(10) *Rubber*—is grown mainly in Southern India (Madras, Coorg, the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin) and Burma.

FORESTS.

Of the natural wealth of India, Forest may be regarded as one of the most valuables. Its character is governed by rainfall and elevation. Where rainfall is heavy, evergreen forests are found. Under still smaller rainfall vegetation becomes sparse. The great forest lands of India are located for the most part in the hills. The Indian forests play an important part as suppliers of the necessary raw materials for various industries and provide employment to large number of people.

The forest produce individual into two main heads: (1) major produce *i.e.*, timber and firewood; and (2) minor produce such as lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine, and resin.

Of the whole area of British India, more than one-fifth is under the control of the Forest Department and Assam is the leading Forest Province of India. In 1864 Forest Department was first established in major provinces. Indian Forests are classified (*a*) Reserved, (*b*) Protected, (*c*) Unclassed State Forests in descending order as regards the control exercised by government in respect of rights of user, of individuals and the public. The Forest Research Institute was established in 1906 at Dehra Dun to carry on forest researches. There are five main branches of research namely, Sylviculture, Forest-Botany, Forest Economic products, Entomology and Chemistry. Chief forest districts are (1) Rainy parts of the Western Ghats, (2) Himalayas, (3) Assam, (4) Sunderbans of Ganges Delta, (5) Terai Forests *i.e.,* Southern slopes of the outer Himalayas where there is a broad belt of jungle grass and forest.

Chief Forests Products—

(a) *Teak*—King of Indian forest trees—found in Western Ghats, Assam and Burma.

(b) *Sal*—grows chiefly in the Eastern Himalayas, Hills of Central India, Eastern Ghats.

(c) *Deodar*—grows in Himalayas.

(d) *Mulberry* trees are seen in Bengal and Kashmere which account for the presence of silkworm.

(e) *Sandalwood*—grows chiefly in Mysore.

(f) *Ebony*—is available in the Western Ghats.

(g) *Bamboo*—is grown all over India.

(h) *Palms*—cocoanut is grown in sandy soil near the sea. It is therefore available on the coast strips along sea-board of India and Burma. Palmyras grow all over India. Date fruit flourishes in Sind. Areca Palm which yield 'betel-nut' is chiefly grown in the deltas of Bengal.

Other minor produce of forests are lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine and resin.

INDIAN IRRIGATION.

Principal kinds of Irrigation Works in India are—(a) *Lift Works* which consists generally of wells from which water is drawn. This system prevails in Madras, Bombay, U. P. and the Punjab, (b) *Tanks,* (c) *Canals* which are of three kinds—(*i*) inundation canals which are drawn directly from river without use of any barrage, (*ii*) Perennial canals are constructed by putting some form of barrage across a river, thus diverting its water by means of canals to the land to be irrigated. The Sukkur Barrage is the principal example, (*iii*) Storage works canals are constructed by building dams across a valley to store monsoon rain-water. Government irrigation works are classed in these groups—

(*a*) Productive, (*b*) Protective, (*c*) Minor. The area irrigated is the largest in the Punjab, where 11,000,000 acres are irrigated in each year from series of works on the Satlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelam rivers. Irrigation works are also carried on large scale in Madras which irrigates 7,000,0000 acres chiefly by redistributing the delta waters of the Cauvery, Kistna, and Godavari rivers, some times in canals, elsewhere in regulated branches of the delta, United Provinces and Sind where most famous of all is Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, whereby Indus is controlled and its water led out by seven canals to give life to 5,500,000 acres of a desert as dry as can be found outside the Sahara.

Importance of Indian Irrigation can be ascertained from the fact that without it a sixth of the crops would fail and hundreds and thousands of people would be reduced to starvation. The acreage irrigated in India exceeds the combined total of that in the six countries which stand next to her in the list of world's largest irrigation countries, including the United Stages. This acreage has now reached the figure of 40 millions, and provides direct employment for no less than 50 million people or a seventh of country's population. The quantity of water used for the purpose of irrigation now totals about 260,000,000 gallons daily equivaltnt to the flow of roughly 100 rivers the size of Thames in London during winter.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Indian Industries are classified in two divisions: (1) Cottage industries, (2) organised industries of the new type carried on in workshops and factories.

(1) *Handloom Cotton Weaving* provides a large number of people with employment. This industry produces some articles which are remarkable for their fineness, such Muslins of Dacca. This production is about 38 per cent. of total cloth produced in India.

(2) The *cotton mill industry* is the largest industry in India Bombay is the leading centre of this industry where it was first started in the middle of the last century.

(3) Next comes the *Jute mill industry* which came into existence in the year 1855 when the first mill was started. India enjoys the monopoly of Jute industry in the world and it is centralised in one place. These mills turn out 'gunny' cloths which have extensive market all over the world. It occupies the first place in Indian exports.

(4) There has been great advance in *Iron and Steel Industry* in India. Tata Steel and Iron Company was established in 1907 and began work in 1911. Other companies are Indian Iron and Steel Co., near Asansole and Bengal Steel and Iron Co., at Kulti.

(5) *Tanning and leather* industry which produce hides and skins have been greatly developed. Tanneries are to be found in large number at Cawnpore and Agra.

(6) *Paper mills*—This industry was introduced in India in 1870. This industry has grown into importance within recent years.

(7) *Cement industry* has comes with prominence in recent times. Several companies are at work in different parts of India.

(8) *Sugar industry* is an ancient industry of India. The imposition of protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. on all classes of sugar in 1935 has given a stimulus to the sugar industry in India. Many sugar factories have been started within recent years.

(9) *Woollen mills* are centred at Amritsar, Kashmere, Cawnpore, Agra, Lahore, Mirzapore, Jaipur, Bikaneer. It is a small industry.

ANIMALS

Indian climate conditions have naturally developed a great variety of animal life and the number of animal species found in India is much greater than that in Europe.

In India, animals are chiefly seen in the valleys of Himalayas (*i.e.*, Terai *Forests*) extending from Kashmere to the Brahmaputra Valley, on the Eastern and Western Ghats and in the jungles of Central Provinces and Central India.

(1) Wild Animals—*lion* is almost extinct and is found in Gujrat. *Tigers* are found all over India. *Leopards* and *Panthers, Cheetahs* are common in the hills and plains. *Hyeana, foxes, wolves, jackals* and wild *cats* are available every where.

Elephant is found in lower Himalayan valleys, Brahmaputra valley, Upper Burma, Travansore, Mysore.

Bears are available on the hills everywhere. *Deers* and *antelopes* are seen in the plains.

Yaks are only seen in higher Himalayas. *Rhinoceros* live in the swamps of Assam, Burma, North Bengal, Nepal. *Monkeys, Porcupines, Hares, wild Hogs* are to be seen everywhere.

(2) Domestic Animals—*Goats, sheeps, horses, ponies, asses, mules, bullocks, buffaloes,* are available everywhere. *Camels* are seen in the desert districts of Rajputana, Sind and Punjab.

Birds—Vultures, kites, hawks, wild ducks, wild geese, patridges, pigeons, parrots, cranes, peacocks, snipe, sand grouse are available everywhere.

Reptiles—Crocodiles are seen everywhere. The deadly snakes of India are Cobras, Russel's Vipers, Kiraits, Hamadryeds.

MINES AND MINERALS

In India there are two strikingly contrasted geological regions, the Peninsulas in the South and the extra-Peninsular area of the Himalayan areas surrounding the north, separated by the great alluvial plains and their characteristic mineral resources are just as diverse.

The mineral deposits of India are almost sufficient to maintain most of the 'key' industries here.

Coal is the most valuable mineral product. Next in importance to coal is *manganese* which accounts for about one-third of the world's output. *Mica* comes fourth on the list of Indian minerals, *Gold* taking the third place. India is singularly poor in deposits of the base-metals—Tin, Lead, Zinc and Copper, India's resources in high-grade iron-ore are perhaps the greatest in the world. Three thousand million tons of ore averaging not less than 60 per cent. of iron have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India.

The Department of Mines in India came into existence in 1902. It is mainly responsible for the administration of Indian mines including safety and management. The department is closely associated with mining education.

The distribution of India's minerals is very irregular. An excessive proportion is concentrated in Western Bengal and Bihar. Bihar's reserves of coal, iron, copper, limestone, mica are the largest in the world.

Gold—is available chiefly in gold mines of Kolar in Mysore. India contributes about three per cent. of world's production of gold. Kolar produces about 95 per cent. of India's gold output.

Coal—is found in Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Punjab and Central Provinces. With the exception of United Kingdom, India produces more coal than any other part of the British Empire. The largest and most important coal-field of India is Jherria, accounting for 43·9 per cent. of total Indian out put. In covers an area of 175 sq. miles.

Iron—is found in Bengal and Madras. By far the most important of iron deposits are those that occur in Singbhum and the Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj States.

Salt—About three-fourth of the annual consumption of salt in India is produced in the country itself. It is dug from the salt range of Punjab, from the stores of Sambhar Lake in Rajputana and also obtained by evaporation of sea water round the coasts.

Petroleum—is obtained in Assam and Burma and they contribute 95 per cent. of the total out-put. Also available in the Punjab. Oil comes from the Digboi field of Assam and from Khaur and Dhulian fields of Attock in the Punjab.

Mica—is chiefly obtained from Bengal, Bihar and Madras. India is the greatest producer of Mica in the world accounting for 87 per cent. in value of world's produce. It is chiefly used in electrical Industry. 80 per cent. of Mica comes from Behar.

Manganese—is chifly found in Central Provinces and Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Mysore. It is mainly required for the manufacture of steel. C. P. is the largest producer of manganese.

Saltpetre—is practically restricted to Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab, chiefly used for the manufacture of glass, etc.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT INDIA

India's total population, 353 millions, is about one-fifth of the world population.

Bengal is the biggest province as regards populations—50,114,002.

Central Provinces have the higest death rate—33·5.

Assam has the lowest death rate in India—23·8.

Madras has the largest number of females per 1,000 males—1,025.

The Punjab has the smallest number of females per 1,000 males—831.

The infant mortality rate is the lowest in Burma—23 per cent.

The Jews have the largest number of children. The average number of children per family is 5·9.

Hinduism is the predominant religion in India—6,824 persons per 10,000 population follow this religion.

Christians have the biggest families in India, the number of persons per family being 5.

Bengal has the largest number of widows—226 per 1,000 of women.

Ajmere-Merwara has the largest number of blind persons—383 per 100,000 population.

Jammu and Kashmere are in area the largest of the Indian states whereas Hyderabad constitutes by far the largest of the Indian states in population.

The population of India now even exceeds the latest estimate countries in the world in the number of her inhabitants.

Some of the peculiar occupations as revealed in Indian census of 1931 are:—Professional identifying witnesses, charity receiver on burial ground, Pourer of water on Gods, Driver of epidemics by charms, Horoscope-casters, Wizards, Witches, Mediums, Earwax remover, Setters of gold nails in teeth, Breakers of horns of dead bullocks, Suckers of bad blood, Searcher of conch shells, Cradle Swingers, Sellers of grass-hoppers etc.

Beluchistan is the most sparsely populated of any province in India.

Ahmedabad has the oldest municipality in India established in 1834.

The population of India has increased to 35 crores in 1931 as against 31½ crores in 1921.

At Jacobabad the thermometer sometimes rises to 125° in the shade during hot weather and falls to 25° in cold weather.

The Rainfall in Cherrapunji is 460 inches annually, while Upper Sind gets less than 3 inches in a year.

India contribues only about 3 per cent. of the world's production of gold.

Barely 11 p.c. of the Indian population are town dwellers.

There are 940 females for every 1,000 males in India.

The Indian birth-rate and death-rate are among the highest in the world.

Bombay specializes in cotton, Punjab in wheat and Bengal in jute.

The density of population per sq. mile is 196 in Br. India and 133 in the Indian States.

About 90 per cent. of the Indian people live in the villages.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the people of India lives upon agriculture and allied occupations.

Agricultural Indebtedness of India is assessed at Rs. 900 crores by Central Banking Enquiry Committee which is fifteen times the total land assessment.

There is roughly an acre of cultivated land for every person in India.

One-third of World's illiterates are in India.

Of India's 350 millions only 25 millions can read and write.

India has gained only 1 per cent. of literate in 10 years, from 1921to 1931.

India is the world's second largest producer of cotton.

SOLAR SYSTEM

Sun—92·9 milion miles distant from the earth and is 864,100 miles in diameter or 109·1 times the diameter of the earth. It is 333,432 times greater than earth. The average distance of the sun from the earth is 92,900,000 miles. A railroad train running 60 miles an hour would require 175 years to reach the sun or an aeroplane travelling at 100 miles per hour would take 105 years to reach the sun. Light of the sun reaches earth in 499 seconds. The average solar temperature has been estimated to be about 12,000°F. If we represent the sun as a globe two feet in diameter, the earth on the same scale would be the size of a small pea. The most interesting feature of the Sun's surface is the occurrence of *Sun spots*. These dark, cloudlike regions vary in size from 500 miles diameter to 50,000 miles. Some of them are visible to the naked eye protected by smoked glass. The duration of the spot is short from one to four days.

Moon—It is a satellite of the earth, and is 239,000 miles distant from the earth. Its diameter is 2,160 miles. The moon completes a circuit round the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43-2 minutes but in consequence of its motion in common with earth round the Sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is time from new moon to new moon is 29 days 12 hours 44·05 minutes which is called the Moon's synodical period. Moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles or nearly four times the area of Europe.

Planets—They revolve round the sun. Their names are *Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.* The latest addition is *Pluto* discovered in 1903. Jupiter is the largest and is 318 times bigger than Earth and Mercury is the smallest of planets and is nearest planet to the sun. Saturn is unique in appearance, because of its encircling ring-system which renders it magnificient as a spectacle.

Earth—The sperficial area of the earth is 196,950,00 sq. miles. There are 57,510,000 sq. miles of land and 139,400,000 sq. miles of water. The earth is approximately spherical in shape. The average density of the earth is 5·5 times the density of water, as its total mass is 6·592 billion trillion tons. The earth's atmosphere is composed of about 78 p.c. nitrogen 21 p.c. oxygen and small quantities of a few other elements and compounds. The earth revolves about the sun in an elliptical or slightly elongated, orbit in a period of 365 days 5 hours 49 minutes and 46 seconds, at an average speed of 18·5 miles per second.

These planets belong, as it were, to the sun. They revolve around him. He is the source of their light and heat. Planets and the sun together constitute the *Solar System.*

ASTEROIDS

In addition to major planets, there are a number of 'minor' planets. Even the largest are invisible to the naked eye, their diameters being not more than 500 miles.

SATELLITES.

The secondary bodies which revolve around the planets, as the planets revolve around the sun, are called satellites. With the exception of Mercury and Venus, all of the planets are accompanied by one or more satellites. Earth has one satellite, moon; Mars has two; Jupiter, nine; Uranus, four; and Neptune, one .

TABLE OF MAJOR PLANETS

Name	Miles from sun*	Mean diameter†	Sideral period‡	Axial revolutions§	Satellites¶
Mercury ..	36	3·0	88	Uncertain	0
Venus ..	67	7·7	225	Uncertain	0
Earth ..	92	7·9	365	23:56:4	1
Mars ..	141	4·2	687	24:37:22	2
Jupiter ..	483	86·5	4,332	9:55:00	8
Saturn ..	886	73·0	10,759	10:14:24	9
Uranus ..	1,781	31·9	30,686	Uncertain	4
Neptune ..	2,791	34·8	60,181	Uncertain	1

* Mean distance in millions of miles. † In thousands of miles. ‡ Approximate days. $ In hours, minutes and seconds. ¶ Number of.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

For geographical purposes the surface of the earth is divided by circles—latitude, small circles parallel to the equator, and longitude, great circles perpendicular to the equator and passing through the north and south poles. These circles are divided into degrees, minutes and seconds. The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,901·1 English miles, divided into 360 degrees of longitude, each of 69·17 English or 60 geographical miles. Starting from the meridian of Greenwich they are numbered east and west to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th degree. Parallels of latitude proceed north and south from zero at the equator to 90° at the poles.

A geographical mile is the length of one minute of latitude, and as the earth is not a perfect sphere, but a spheroid, the mile increases from 6,046 feet at the equator to 6,108 feet at the poles. The mean length is 6,076·8 feet.

NUMBER OF STARS

According to the best astronomers the number of stars that can be seen by a person of average eyesight is only about 7,000. The number visible through the telescope has been estimated by J. E. Gor at 70,000,000 and by Profs. Newcomb and Young at 100,000,000. Recent estimates of the number of stars run as high as 1,600,000,000.

RACES OF MANKIND

The human family has been divided into five races—Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, Malay, American.

The Caucasian or Indo-European Race (White) comprises the natives of Europe, the Persians, Jews, Arabians, Hindus, Afghans, and the people of Northern Africa; also the descendents of Europeans in America, South Africa, Australia, etc.

The *Mongolian Race* (Yellow) consists of the Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetans and Koreans. Also the Laplanders, Finns, Magyars (Hungary), Tartars and Turks and, many Russians.

The Negro Race (Brown) is composed of the natives of Africa south of the Sahara. The natives of Australia, Tasmania and some of the Malayan Islands come under this category.

The *American* (Red) *Indians* are the original inhabitants of America.

Mongolian	..	.. Asia ..	680,000,00
Caucasian	..	.. Europe and Asia	725,000,00
Negro	..	.. North Africa ..	100,000,00
Semetic	..	.. North America	100,000,00
Malayan	..	.. ..Oceanic etc., ..	104,500,00
Red Indian, etc.		.. America ..	30,000,00

STAGES OF CIVILISATION OF MAN

Stone Age—Use of stones for defence and instruments. Earliest period known as Eolithic or dawn of stone age, and may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Later period known as palæolithic or old stone stage. Weapons developed from chipped leaf-shape forms (400,000 to 100,000 B.C.) to flinct points, arrow and spear heads of Mousterian period which lasted uptil about 10,000 B.C. Neolithic period, or new stone age, brought less crudely fashioned instruments into use for some 5,000 years. Fire was used about 60,000 B.C.

Cultivation of the Soil—Is believed to have followed the internment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., rendering possible the organization of man into communities. Nippur and elsewhere in Iraq seemed to have been centres of western civilization in 6,000 B.C., and in Egypt under Menes, the first of the Pharaohs, about 5,000 B.C.

Bronze Age—Malleable properties of copper introduced by intercommunication of races. Cast bronze implements superseded those of stones, wood, horn or bone. Probably introduced into Europe by ways of Asia over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C.

Iron Age—Iron implements superseded those of cast bronze starting about 4,000 B.C. in China, Chaldæa, Assyria and Egypt, spread through south-eastern Europe about 2,000 B.C. and the rest of Europe from 1,000 B.C. to 100 A.D. It is thought that the use of iron had begun in the east before the west had reached the bronze age.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

Pithecanthropos erectus (erect ape-man or Java man)—Held to be a creature of pleistocene times about mid-way between the orangutan and man. (1891-1892).

Sinanthropos pekinensis (Peking man)—Of higher development than Java man, but of approximately same period. (1929).

Australopithecus Africanus (erect man-ape)—(1925).

Hemo Heidelbergensis (Heidelberg man)—Primitive man of pleistocene period. (1907).

Piltdown skull (eoanthropos or primitive man)—Primitive man of early palæolithic times. (1912).

Neanderthal Man—Oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian era, (1859, 1884, 1925).

Homo primigenius—Of late palæalithic times from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C. (1895, 1906).

Note—Figures in parentheses denote years discoveries were made. Source: Whitaker's Almanack.

ESTIMATED DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH

Area Classification	Sq. miles
Superficial area ..	196,950,000
Water ..	139,440,000
Land ..	57,510,000
Continents—Asia	17,200,000
Africa ..	11,500,000
North America	8,500,000
South America	7,500,000
Polar regions ..	6,205,000
Oceania ..	4,000,000
Europe ..	3,900,000
Fertile areas ..	33,000,000
Steppes ..	19,000,000
Lake and river surface ..	1,000,000
Deserts ..	5,000,000
Island areas ..	1,910,000
Circumference	
Equatorial (miles)	24,902
Meridianal (miles)	24,860
Diameter through pole (miles) ..	7,899,988

Area Classification	Sq. miles
Average elevation land above sea level (feet) ..	2,800
Average depth of ocean below sea level (feet) ..	12,500
Ratio for earth's flattening at the poles 1 part of ..	297
One degree of longitude:—	
Along equator (miles) ..	69·2
Length of time (minutes) ..	4
One degree of latitude:—	
At the equator (miles) ..	680·7
Near the poles (miles) ..	690·4
Miscellaneous Data	
Diameter at equator (miles) ..	7,926,677

CONTINENTS

	Area in sq. miles.	Mean height in feet.	Greatest height in feet.
Europe ..	3,000,000	939	18,465 (Mt. Elburz, Russia).
Asia	17,200,000	3,189	29,002 (Everest).
Africa ..	11,500,000	2,021	29,700 (Kilimanjaro).
Australasia ..	3,000,000	850	12,120 (Mt. Victoria).
North America ..	8,000,000	1,888	20,464 (Mt. McKinley).
South America ..	7,500,044	2,078	23,080 (Aconcaqua).
Antarctica ..	2,400,000	..	12,760 (Erebus).

OCEANS

	Area in sq. miles.	Mean depth in feet.	Greatest depth in feet.
Atlantic ..	34,000,000	12,660	.. 44,000
Pacific ..	71,000,000	13,440	.. 35,400
Indian ..	28,000,000	12,888	.. 22,968
Arctic ..	4,000,000	3,840	.. 13,120
Southern or Antartic ..	6,000,000	..	.. 13,932

SEA AND LAND AREA

	Area in sq miles.	Mean depth in feet.	Greatest depth in feet.
Total Land Area ..	54,522,260	2,252	.. 29,002
Total Sea Area ..	141,124,980	11,470	.. 31,614

HIGHEST & LOWEST ALTITUDES OF CONTINENTS

	Highest point above Sea level. (Feet)	Lowest point below Sea level (Feet)
North America ..	Mt. McKinley, 20,300	Death Valley, 276
South America ..	Mt. Aconcaqua, 22,834	Sea level
Europe ..	Mt. Elbruz, 18,465	Caspian Sea, 86
Asia ..	Mt. Everest, 29,002	Dead Sea, 1,290
Africa ..	Kilimarjaro, 19,710	Libyan Desert, 440
Australia ..	Mt. Kosciusko, 7328	Lake Eyer, 38
Antertica ..	Mt. Thorvald Nelson15,400	

DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH & OCEAN DEPTHS

The superficial area of the earth is 196,950,000 square miles—139,440,000 square miles of water and 57,510,000 square miles of land.

The approximate area, in square miles, by continents, is Africa,

11,500,000; America (North), 8,000,000; America (South), 6,800,000; Asia, 17,000,000; Europe, 3,750,000; Oceania, 4,000,000; Polar Regions, 6,205,000.

The latest estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 33,000,000 square miles; steppes at 19,000,000 square miles; deserts at 5,000,000 square miles.

Asia, the largest continent, is about 6,000 miles from East to West, and over 5,300 miles from North to South. Africa is 5,000 miles from North to South. Europe is 2,400 miles from North to South and 3,300 miles from East to West. South America is 4,600 miles from North to South, and 3,200 miles from East to West. North America is 4,900 miles from North to South, and over 4,000 miles from East to West.

The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic,41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,340,000 square miles.

There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,902 miles; the meridinal circumference, 24,860 miles.

The length of one degree of longitude along the equator is 69·2miles. Each degree of longitude represents four minutes of time. The lines of longitude are termed *meridians*.

The weight of the earth has been estimated at six sextillion, 592 quintillion tons, not including the atmosphere, whose weight has been estimated at more than five quadrillion short tons.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926,677 miles, and through the poles, 7,899,899 miles.

The difference between these two diameters in 26,689 miles, and the ratio for the earth's flattening at the poles is thus 1 part of 297.

The average elevation of the land above sea level is approximately 2,800 feet.

The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,500 feet.

The deepest place in the ocean yet found is in the Mindinao, between the Philippines and Japan, where soundings of 35,400 feet have been reported.

The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet.

This gives a range of 63,212 feet or more than 11½ miles between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is near Puerto Rico, 27,971 feet; in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 13,200; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 20,568; in the Mediterranean, 12,276; in the Behring, 13,422.

POPULATION STATISTICS OF WORLD

Asia	1,147,707,455
Africa ..	156,576,789
Europe ..	574,274,495
North America ..	174,375,279
Oceania ..	81,682,859
South Amerisa ..	87,398,025
Total ..	2,222,014,902
Africa—Abyssinia	5,500,000
Algeria ..	7,000,000
Other British colonies ..	36,974,535
Egypt ..	15,281,000
French Africa ..	56,821,000
Italian Africa ..	2,456,254
Belgian Congo	10,000,000
Liberia ..	2,000,000
Morocco ..	5,000,000
Portuguese Africa	7,056,000
Union of South Africa ..	8,488,000
Total ..	156,576,789
Europe—Albania	1,000,000
Austria ..	6,759,062
Belgium ..	8,247,950
Bulgaria ..	6,090,215
Danzig ..	407,517
Denmark ..	3,560,000
Czechoslovakia	14,730,000
England ..	37,794,003
Estonia ..	1,126,383
Finland ..	3,640,000
France ..	41,834,926
Germany ..	65,306,130
Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo ..	267,000
Greece ..	6,620,000
Hungary ..	8,783,918
Iceland ..	100,000
Irish Free State	3,000,000
Italy ..	42,425,000
Latavia ..	1,939,000
Liechtenstein ..	10,303
Lithuania ..	2,451,173
Luxemburg ..	299,993

Asia—Afghanistan	6,380,000
Arabia ..	10,000,000
Bhutan ..	250,000
Other British cols.	11,469,000
China ..	453,815,235
French colones	24,467,614
British India ..	353,837,778
Iraq ..	3,000,000
Iran (Persia) ..	15,055,115
Japan ..	97,694,628
Korea and Formosa ..	26,000,000
Japanese dep. ..	1,725,000
Manchukuo (Man.) ..	34,244,908
Nepal ..	5,600,000
Palestine ..	1,100,000
Portuguese Asia	1,189,000
Russia (soviet) in Asia ..	54,000,000
Siam ..	12,355,000
Tibet, Mongolia	3,000,000
Turkey in Asia	12,000,000
Greenland ..	16,630
Guatemala ..	2,245,693
Haiti ..	2,700,000
Honduras ..	775,050
Honduras, British	52,945
Jamaica ..	1,090,000
Mexico ..	17,184,000
Newfoundland	282,000
Nicaragua ..	750,000
Panama ..	442,000
Panama Canal Zone ..	30,990
Puerto Rico ..	1,610,000
Salvador ..	1,522,186
United States ..	126,564,000
Virgin islands of U. S. ..	22,012
West Indies, British ..	2,043,786
Oceania—Australia	6,668,195
Dutch East Indies	60,731,025
Fiji Islands ..	193,238
Guam ..	19,800

POPULATION OF THE WORLD—*Concld.*

Monaco ..	22,994
Netherlands ..	8,290,389
Northern Ireland	1,251,000
Norway ..	2,845,000
Poland ..	33,221,000
Portugal ..	6,825,883
Rumania ..	18,791,645
San Marino ..	13,990
Scotland ..	4,842,980
Spain ..	28,719,177
Sweden ..	6,211,566
Switzerland ..	4,125,000
Turkey ..	17,500,000
U. S. S. R. ..	168,000,000
Wales ..	2,158,193
Yugoslavia ..	14,280,000
North America—	
Alaska ..	59,273
Bermudas ..	27,789
Canada ..	10,681,000
Costa Rica ..	516,000
Cuba ..	3,700,000
Curacoa ..	76,299
Dominican Republic ..	1,478,000
French Islands	505,686
Hawaii ..	378,948
New Caledonia and Tahiti ..	93,065
New Guinea ..	406,344
Pacific Island, British ..	544,000
Philippine Islands	12,590,369
Samoan Islands, British ..	47,820
Samoan Islands, U. S. ..	10,055
South America—	
Argentina ..	12,055,469
Boliva ..	3,000,000
Brazil ..	45,000,000
Chile ..	4,433,000
Columbia ..	9,016,000
Ecuador ..	2,600,116
Guiana, British	318,000
Guiana, Dutch	227,657
Guiana, French	33,000
Paraguay ..	800,000
Peru ..	4,500,000
Trinidad ..	412,783
Uruguay ..	1,975,000
Venezuela ..	3,027,000

WORLD'S PRINCIPAL CITIES

Alexandria ..	573,063
Amsterdam ..	783,335
Athens ..	392,781
Bagdad ..	300,000
Bangkok ..	931,170
Barcelona ..	1,148,129
Batavia ..	437,000
Belfast ..	438,112
Berlin ..	4,242,501
Birmingham ..	1,202,603
Bombay ..	1,161,383
Breslaw ..	625,198
Bristol ..	413,100
Brussels ..	900,228
Budapest ..	1,051,804
Buenos Aires ..	2,290,778
Cairo ..	1,064,567
Calcutta ..	485,582
Canton ..	861,024
Chicago ..	4,955,000
Cologne ..	756,605
Colombo ..	284,155
Copenhagen ..	831,218
Dresden ..	642,143
Delhi ..	447,442
Dublin ..	467,691
Edinburgh ..	438,998
Genoa ..	625,355
Gorky ..	451,500
Glasgow ..	1,088,417
Hague ..	482,397
Hamburg ..	1,129,307
Hankow ..	777,993
Istanbul ..	883,414
Kobe ..	912,179
Kioto ..	1,080,592
Leeds ..	482,809
Leipzig ..	713,470

WORLD'S PRINCIPAL CITIES—*Concld.*

Leningrad ..	2,776,400	Lisbon ..	594,390
Liverpool ..	855,688	Rio de Janerio ..	1,700,432
London ..	8,201,818	Rome ..	1,148,949
Madrid ..	1,014,704	Santiago ..	712,533
Manchester ..	766,278	Sao Paulo ..	1,151,249
Mexico ..	968,443	Shanghai ..	3,490,762
Milan ..	1,103,960	Singapore ..	587,321
Montreal ..	818,577	Stockholm ..	533,884
Moscow ..	3,663,300	Sydney ..	1,254,780
Munich ..	735,388	Teheran ..	320,000
New York ..	7,363,624	Tientsin ..	1,292,025
Nogoya ..	1,082,816	Tokio ..	5,875,667
Nanking ..	1,019,148	Toronto ..	631,207
Naples ..	860,170	Turin ..	623,454
Odessa ..	497,000	Vienna ..	1,865,780
Osaka ..	2,980,874	Warsaw ..	1,874,581
Paris ..	2,829,746	Yokohama ..	704,290
Prague ..	484,823		

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

World	Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) *highest in the world.*
In British Isles	Ben Nevis (4,406 ft.)
In Europe	Mount Elbruz (Russia) (18,465 feet), *highest in Europe.*
In Asia	Mount Everest (29,002 ft.)
In Africa	Kilimanjaro (19,325 ft.), *highest in Africa.*
In North America	Mount McKinley (20,464 ft.), *highest in North America.*
In South America	Aconeaqua (22,860 ft.) *highest in South America.*
In Australia	Mauna Kea (13,953 ft.)

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

Christians—	
Roman Catholic.	331,500,000
Othodox Catholic	144,000,000
Protestants	206,900,000
Jews	16,701,000
Muslims	209,020,000
Buddhists	150,180,000
Hindus	230,150,000
Confucians, Taoists	350,600,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	135,650,000
Unclassified	50,870,000
Total	1,850,571,000

THE SUN NEVER SETS IN THREE EMPIRES

Sun never sets on three Empires, British, French and Dutch. British Empire is very extensive and scattered far and wide over both hemispheres, so that while the sun may be setting at one, it is rising on another.

French possessions consist mainly of numerous small islands in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans and also territories in South America, Africa, and Asia and hence sun is always above the horizon of some of them.

The Foreign possession of Holland is very extensive. It consists of numerous islands such as, Sumatra, Java, Celebes etc., Dutch Guiana in South America, etc., etc. The sun is always shining in some one of them.

EXTENT OF EMPIRES

The French Colonial Empire is twenty-two times larger in area than France. Holland's possessions are sixty times larger than the Netherlands, the Belgian Congo is eighty times larger than Belgium and the British territory throughout the world is 140 times larger than Great Britain.

PRINCIPAL EMPIRES

	Area in miles.		Area in miles.
Japan & Colonies ..	265,129	U. S. A. & Colonies ..	3,738,393
Holland & Colonies ..	800,938	Chinese Republic ..	4,279,170
Italy & Colonies ..	935,440	France & Colonies ..	4,450,000
Belgium & Colonies ..	951,755	Soviet Russia ..	9,251,796
Portugal & Colonies ..	981,005	British Empire ..	13,355,426

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

Europe	9,908,000
America	5,286,000
Asia	868,000
Africa	609,000
Australia	30,000
Total	16,701,000

LANDS

Total Land, 55,500,000 *sq. miles.*

Asia	17,500,000 sq. miles.
America	14,150,000 „
Europe	3,800,000 „
Africa	11,750,000 „
Australasia and Oceania ..	750,000 „

ACTIVE VOLCANOES

	ft.		ft.
Cotopaxi, Ecuador ..	19,488	Hualalai, Hawaii ..	8,275
Sangay, Ecuador ..	17,464	Skeidar-Jokull, Iceland	6,950
Erebus, Antartic ..	13,300	El Salvador, Salvador	6,759
Mouna Loa, Hawaii ..	12,675	Hekla, Iceland ..	5,110
Fuji, Japan ..	12,395	Vesuvius, Italy ..	4,300
Semaru, Java ..	12,044	Stromboli, Lipari Island	3,022
Etna, Cicily ..	10,740	Krakatoa, Malaya ..	2,817
Ruapenu, N. Z. ..	9,175		

MOUNTAINS

	ft.
ASIA—	
Himalayas	*ft.*
Mount Everest ..	29,002
K2	28,250
Kanchenjunga ..	28,146
Makalu	27,790
Dhaulagiri ..	26,795
Nanga Parbat ..	26,620
Kamet	25,447
Gurla Mandhata ..	25,355
Gauri Sankar ..	23,440
Badrinath ..	23,399
Kailas	22,028
Karakoram (Godwin Austen)	28,250
Tien Shan (Khan Tengri)	24,000
Kwenlun	22,380
Hindukush ..	18,870
Elburz (Demavend) ..	18,500
Caucasus (Elburz) ..	18,530
Plateau of Iran (Kuh-i-Dinar) ..	18,000
Mts. of Armenia (Ararat) ..	16,920
Mts. of Borneo (Kinibalu) ..	13,700
EUROPE—	
Alps—	
Mont Blance ..	15,780
Mte Rosa ..	15,217
Matterhorn ..	14,780
Sierra Nevada (Mulahacen)	11,420
Pyrenees (Maladetta)	11,170
AFRICA—	
Kilimanjaro ..	19,700
Kenya	17,200
Ruwenzori ..	16,815
Abyssinian Highlands (Ras Dashan) ..	15,200
Atlas Mts. (Ayashin)	14,150
AMERICA—	
Andes—	
Aconcaqua ..	23,081
Sorata ..	21,470
Chimborazo ..	20,610
Rockey Mts. (McKinely)	20,464
Rockey Mts. (St. Elias)	18,020
Citlatepetl (Mexico Sa. Nevadu (Whitney) ..	14,900
Popocatepetl ..	17,540
AUSTRALASIA—	
Mauna Kea (Hawaii)	13,935
Owen Stanley (Mt. Victoria) ..	13,170
Nea Zealand Alps (Mt. Cook) ..	12,348
ANTARCTICA—	
Erebus ..	12,760

There are 93 peaks above 24,000 feet in the Himalayas, all of which have been catalogued by the Survey of India. The number of known peaks above 20,000 feet and below 24,000 feet runs into hundreds. The Himalayan altitude shown above are those fixed

by Waugh and Montgomerie and still accepted by the Survey of India, pending completion of its researches on atmospheric refraction and kindred phenomena.

LONGEST RIVERS

	Miles long		Miles long
Missouri-Mississippi (N.A.) ..	.. 4,200	Hoang-Ho (Asia)	.. 2,600
Amazon (S.A.)	.. 4,000	Volga (Europe)	.. 2,323
Nile (Africa)	.. 3,500	Yokon ..	.. 2,000
Yenesei (Asia)	.. 3,200	St. Lawrence	.. 2,000
Yangtse (Asia)	.. 3,160	Obe (Asia)	.. 2,000
Congo (Africa)	.. 3,000	Arkansas	.. 2,000
Lena (Asia)	.. 3,000	Colorado ..	.. 2,000
Amur (Asia)	.. 3,000	Madeira ..	.. 2,000
Mekong (Asia)	.. 2,800	Indus ..	.. 1,700
Niger (Africa)	.. 2,600	Ganges ..	.. 1,540

WORLD'S BIGGEST LAKES

	Sq. miles.		*Sq. miles*
Caspean Sea	.. 170,000	Chad ..	.. 20,000
Superior	.. 31,200	Nyasa ..	.. 14,200
Victoria Nyanza	.. 26,200	Tanganyika	.. 12,700
Sea of Aral	.. 24,400	Baikal ..	.. 11,580
Huron ..	.. 23,800	Great Slave Lake	.. 10,719
Michigan	.. 22,450	Great Bear Lake	.. 10,359

OCEANS AND SEAS—AREAS AND DEPTHS

Names.	*Area of Basin. (Sq. miles).*	*Greatest depth (feet).*	
Pacific	.. 63,986,000	off Minando	.. 35,410
Atlantic	.. 31,530,000	Porto Rico trench	.. 27,962
Indian	.. 28,350,00	Sunda trench	.. 22,968
Arctic ..	.. 5,541,600	North Polar	.. 13,200
Malay ..	.. 3,137,000	Kei trench	.. 21,342
Central American	.. 1,770,170	Caribbean	.. 20,568
Mediterranean	.. 1,145,000	Pola Deep	.. 12,276
Behring	.. 878,000	Buldir Trough	.. 10,554
Okhotsk	.. 582,000	Kurile Trough	.. 10,554
East China	.. 480,000	About	.. 10,500
Hudson Bay	.. 472,000	About	.. 1,500
Japan	.. 405,000	About	.. 10,200
Andaman	.. 305,000	About	.. 11,000
North Sea	.. 221,000	Skaggerak	.. 1,998
Baltic	.. 158,000	About	.. 1,200
Red Sea	.. 178,000	About	.. 7,254

LARGEST ISLANDS

	Ocean	Sq. miles..
Australia	..	2,974,580
Greenland	Arctic	846,740
New Guinea	Pacific	330,000
Borneo	Pacific	284,630
Baffinland	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar	Indian	224,721
Sumatra	Indian	163,534
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshu (Japan)	Pacific	58,120
Celebes	Indian	72,679
Victoria	Arctic	60,000
South Island (N.Z.)	Pacific	58,120
North Island (N.Z.)	Pacific	44,130
Cuba	Atlantic	42,734
Newfoundland	Atlantic	41,634
Luson (U. S. A.)	Pacific	40,814
Iceland	Atlantic	39,709
Java	Indian	48,400
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Ceylon	Indian	25,400
Vancouver	Pacific	20,000

LARGEST DESERTS

	Sq..miles.. .		Sq. miles.
Gobi (Asia)	300,000	Tibet (Asia)	230,000
Great American	1,050,000	Tarim (Asia)	150,000
Sahara	2,000,000		

GREATEST SEAPORTS

Alexandria	Egypt.	Manchester	England.
Amsterdam	Netherlands.	Marseilles	France.
Antwerp	Do.	Monte Video	Hungary.
Bombay	India.	Montreal	Canada.
Bristol	England.	Newcastle	England.
Buenos Aires	Argentia.	New Orleans	U. S. A.
Calcutta	India.	New York	Do.
Cardiff	England.	Philadelphia	Do.
Colombo	Ceylon.	Rangoon	Burma.
Genoa	Italy.	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil.
Glasgow	Scotland.	Rotterdam	Netherlands.
Hamburg	Germany.	San Francisco	U. S. A.
Hong Kong	China.	Shanghai	China.
Hull	England.	Singapore	F. M. S.

GREATEST SEAPORTS—*Concld.*

Kobe ..	Scotland.	Southampton ..	England.
Leith ..	Japan.	Sydney, N. S. W.	Australia.
Liverpool ..	England.	Wellington N. Z.	New Zealand.
London ..	Do.	Yokohama ..	Japan.

GREAT CANALS

Canal	*Length in miles.*	*Canal*	*Length in miles.*
Stalin's Baltic White Sea Canal (Rus.) ..	141	Moscow-Volga (Rus.) ..	79
Suez (Eng.) ..	104	Rhone-Marselles (Fr.)	50·3
Kiel (Ger.) ..	62·1	St. Lawrence (Can.) ..	46
Panama ..	50·7	Gota (Sweden) ..	115
Erie (N. Y.) ..	340	Manchester (England)	351·5
Grand Union (Eng.) ..	141	Welland (Can.) ..	27
		Elbe and Trave ..	41

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE FROM GREENWICH

	Lat.	*Long.*		*Lat.*	*Long.*
Agra ..	27·10 N	78· 5 E	Chittagong	22·21 N	92·53 E
Ahmedabad	23· 2 N	72·38 E	Cochin ..	9·58 N	76·17 E
Ajmer ..	26·27 N	74·42 E	Cuttuck ..	20·28 N	85·54 E
Aligarh ..	27·54 N	78· 6 W	Dacca ..	23·43 N	90·26 E
Allahabad	25·28 N	81·54 E	Darjeeling	27· 3 N	88·18 E
Amritsar	31·37 N	74·48 E	Delhi ..	28·38 N	77·12 E
Bangalore	12·58 N	77·38 E	Gauhati ..	26·11 N	91·47 E
Bankipore	25·40 N	85·12 E	Gaya ..	24·49 N	85· 1 E
Barisal ..	22·43 N	90·24 E	Hyderabad	17·20 N	78·30 E
Baroda ..	22· 0 N	73·30 E	Jaipur ..	26·55 N	75·52 E
Benares ..	25·20 N	83· 0 E	Jammu ..	32·44 N	74·54 E
Bhopal ..	23·16 N	77·36 E	Jubbalpore	23·10 N	79·59 E
Bombay ..	18·55 N	72·54 E	Karachi ..	24·51 N	67· 4 E
Calcutta ..	22·34 N	80·24 E	Khyber Pass	34· 6 N	71· 5 E
Cawnpur ..	24·28 N	80·24 E	Kohat ..	33·36 N	71·29 E
Cherrapunji	25·17 N	91·47 E	Lahore ..	31·27 N	74·26 E
Lucknow ..	26·55 N	80·59 E	Quetta ..	30·12 N	67· 0 E
Madras ..	13· 4 N	18·17 E	Ranchi ..	23·23 N	85·23 E
Madura ..	9·58 N	78·10 E	Rawalpindi	33·37 N	73· 6 E
Meerut ..	29· 1 N	77·45 E	Shillong ..	25·34 N	91·56 E
Nagpur ..	21· 9 N	79· 9 E	Simla ..	31· 6 N	77·13 E
Patiala ..	30·20 N	76·25 E	Srinagar ..	34· 6 N	74·51 E
Patna ..	25·36 N	85·13 E	Surat ..	21·12 N	72·52 E
Poona ..	19· 0 N	72·55 E	Travancore	9· 0 N	77· 0 E
Puri ..	19·48 E	85·52 E	Udaipur ..	27·42 N	75·33 E

FAMOUS DAMS

Name of dam.	Cost.		Masonry contents.	Water Storage Capacity.	Period of construction.
	Lakhs.	Million cubic ft.	Million cubic ft.	Million	Years.
Lloyd Dam (India) ..	172	1·3	21·5	24,198	6
Mettur Dam (South India)	478	3·6	54·6	98,500	6
Assuan (Egypt) ..	367	2·7	18·8	37,600	4
New Croton (America) ..	212	1·6	23·1	5,120	14
Sennar (Africa) ..	347	6·4	14·8	22,560	7
Krishnarajasagara (Mysore—India) ..	250	1·9	29·9	43,935	16
Nizamsagar (Hyderabad—India)	366	2·7	30·1	25,556	—

EUROPEAN REPUBLCS

Estonia .. .. Formerly a Province of Russian Empire, proclaimed its independence and became Republic in 1917.

Lithuania .. .. Dissolved its connection with Russia on February 1918 and became Republic.

Union of Socialist Soviet .. .. Republic (Russia) established on February, 1918, and became Republic.

Germany .. Emperor William II addicated and a Republic was declared on November 9, 1918.

Poland .. .. Poland's indepence of Russia was announced and a Republican government was formed on November 9, 1918, but overrun and occupied by Germany and Russia in 1939.

Austrian Republic .. was declared on November 12, 1918.

Czechoslovakia .. Republican Czechoslovakia was proclaimed on November 14, 1918.

Latvia .. .. Another former Russian Province became free state of Latvia on November 18, 1918.

Finland .. .. Separated herself from Russia on December 16, 1917 and became a republic on July 17, 1919.

Turkey .. .. Grand National Assembly voted on Nov. 1, 1922, that office of Sultan no longer existed. On November 29, 1923. First President of New Turkish Republic was elected.

Spain .. .. Declared a Republic on April 14, 1931.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURNAMES

Bahrein (Persian Gulf)—The Isle of Pearls.
Tristan De Cunna—World's loneliest island (Mid-Atlantic).
Tibet—Forbidden land.
Roof of the world—Pamir Plateau.
Eternal City—Rome.
Gift of the Nile—Egypt.
Land of the midnight Sun—Norway.
Land of moring calm—Korea.
Playground of Europe—Switzerland.
Land of five rivers—The Punjab.
City of Seven Hills—Rome, from seven eminences over which the city extends.
Dark continent—Africa.
Land of rising sun—Japan.

"KINGS WITHOUT KINGDOMS"

1. William II of Germany.
2. Constantine of Greece.
3. Ferdinand of Bulgaria.
4. Hussen of Mecca.
5. Abbas Helmi of Egypt.
6. Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan.
7. Alfonso XIII of Spain.
8. Emperor Puyi of China.
9. King Charles of Hungary.
10. Sultan Mahomed VI of Turkey.
11. King of Manuel II of Portugal.
12. Prajabardhak of Siam.
13. Ex-King Edward VIII, Duke of Windsor.
14. Haile Selassie of Abyssinia.
15. King Jog of Albania.

CHANGED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Old	*New*
Pekin	Peiping.
Christiana (Norway)	Oslo.
Contantinople	Istanbul.
Queenstown (Ireland)	Cobh.
Mesopotamia	State of Irak.
Russia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S. S. R.).
Petrograd	Leningrad.
Nijni Novgorod	Gorky.
Manchuria	Manchukuo.
Persia	Iran.
Tripoli	Libya.
Formosa	Chosen.
Irish Free State	State of Eire.
Siam	Thailand.

FAMOUS GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

	B.C.
Phœnicians circumnavigate Africa	600
Alexander the Great in the Punjab	327
Magasthenes, the Greek Ambassador reaches Patna, India	300

FAMOUS GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES—*Concld.*

	A.D.
Marco Polo at the Court of Kublai Khan, China ..	1270
Ibu Batuta, the Arab trader reaches E. Africa	1329
Bertholomew Diaz, the Portguese navigator doubles the Cape of Good Hope	1488
Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator reaches India by Cape route	1497
John Cabot, Italian navigator lands on coast of North America	1497
Columbus sights Central America	1502
Balboa, Spanish explorer, discovers Pecific Ocean ..	1513
Expedition of Magellan circumnavigates the Globe ..	1521—22
Frobisher, English navigator in Arctic North America ..	1576
Hartog, Dutch navigator, on the Australian coast ..	1616
Cook, English navigator, first to cross Antartic circle ..	1773
Mungo Park in West Africa	1795
Livingstone, Scottish Missionary discovers Zambesi river ..	1851—56
Livingstone at Victoria Falls	1855
Stanley, American explorer traces the course of the Congo	1876—77
Hedin, Swedish explorer explores Centra Asia ..	1890—1908
Peary, discovers the North Pole	1909
Amundsen, the Norwegian, discovers South Pole ..	1911

NATIONAL NAMES OF COUNTRIES

Persia	.. Iran.	Spain	.. Espagna.
Austria	.. Oesterreich.	Belgium	.. La Belgique.
Hungary	.. Magyaroszag.	Abyssinia	.. Ethiopia.
Germany	.. Duetschland.	Holland	.. Netherland.
Greece	.. Hellas.	Poland	.. Polaska.
China	.. Chung Kuo.	Switzerland	.. Helvetia.
Egypt	.. Misr.	Irish Free State	Eire.
Finland	.. Suomi.	Norway	.. Norge.
Japan	.. Nippon.		

SOVEREIGNS AND RULERS

Afghanistan—King Zahir Khan.
Belgium—King Leopold III.
Bhutan—Maharaja J. Wangchuk.
Bulgaria—Czar Boris III.
Denmark—King Christian X.
Great Britain—King George VI.
Greece—George II.
Hejaz—King Abdel Aziz-al-Saud.
Holland—Queen Wilhelmina.
Iran—Shah Reza Palhevi.
Iraq—Emir Feisal.
Italy—King Victor Emmanuel
Japan—Mikado Hirohito.
Morocco—Sultan Sidi Mohamed.
Manchukuo—King Kang Teh.
Nepal—Maharaja Bir Bikram.
Norway—King Haakon VII.
Rumania—King Carol II.
Siam—King Ananda Mahidol.
Saudi Arabia—King Faisal-al-Saud.
Sweden—King Gustaf V.
Transjordan—Emir Abdulla.
Yugo-Slavia—King Peter II.

PRIME MINISTERS

Australia—G. R. Menzies.
Belgium—Paul Spaak.
Egypt—Aly Mehar Pasha.
France—E. D. Daladier.
Sweden—M. Hansson.
Greece—Gen. J. Metaxas.
Canada—W. Mackenzie King.
Czecho-Slovakia—M. Tiso.
Germany—Herr Hitler.
Italy—Benito Mussolini.
Denmark—Theodore Stauning.
Eire—De Valera.
Japan—General N. Abe.
New Zealand—G. W. Forbes.
Spain—Don R. Samper.
U. S. S. R.—M. Molotov.
Norway—J. Nygaardsvold.
Rumania—G. Tatarascu.
Turkey—M. Saydam.
South Africa—Genl. Smuts.
Yugo-Slavia—Dr. Vlatko Macsek
Persia—Mohammed Foroughi.
Netherland—M. Colijn.
Nepal—Genl. Jodha Shamsher Jung.
Great Britain—M. Chamberlain.
Portugal—Genl. De Oliveira.
Hungary—Dr. P. Teleki.

PRESIDENTS

Argentine Republic—P. Roberto M. Ortiz.
Austria—M. Miklas.
Brazil—Dr. G. Vargas.
China—Lin Sen.
Chile—Don A. Allessandri.
France—Albert Lebrun.
Germany—Herr Adolf Hitler.
Liberia—Edward Barclay.
Mexico—Gen. Cardenas.
Eire—Dauglas Hyde.
Peru—Oscar R. Benavides.
Poland—Gen. Siroski.
Portugal—Antonio Carmona.
Switzerland—Philipp Elter.
Russia—Stalin.
Spain—Gen. Franco.
Turkey—Ismet Inonu.
United States—F. D. Roosevelt.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

No.	Name	Politics.
1.	George Washington	Fed.
2.	John Adams ..	Fed.
3.	Thomas Jefferson ..	Rep.-Dem.
4.	James Madison ..	Rep.-Dem.
5.	James Monroe ..	Rep.-Dem.
6.	John Quincy Adams	Rep.-Dem.
7.	Andrew Jackson ..	Dem.
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dem.
9.	William Henry Harrison	Whig.
10.	John Tyler ..	Dem.
11.	James Knox Polk ..	Dem.
12.	Zachary Taylor ..	Whig.
13.	Millard Fillmore ..	Whig.
14.	Franklin Pierce ..	Dem.
15.	James Buchanan ..	Dem.
16.	Abraham Lincoln ..	Rep.
17.	Andrew Johnson ..	Rep.
18.	Ulsesses Silmpson Grant ..	Rep.
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes ..	Rep.
20.	James Abram Garfield ..	Rep.
21.	Chester Alan Arthur ..	Rep.
22.	Grover Cleveland ..	Dem.
23.	Benjamin Harrison	Rep.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTS—*Contd.*

No.	Name.	Politics.
24.	Grover Cleveland	Dem.
25.	William McKinley	Rep.
26.	Theodore Roosevelt	Rep.
27.	William Howard Taft	Rep.
28.	Warren Gamaliel Harding ..	Dem.
29.	Woodrow Wilson ..	Rep.
30.	Calvin Coolidge ..	Rep.
32.	Franklin Delando Roosevelt ..	Dem.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS

Sir R. Walpole ..	1721
Earl of Wilmington ..	1724
Henry Pelham ..	1743
Duke of Newcastle ..	1754
Duke of Devonshire ..	1756
William Pitt (after Earl of Chatham) and Duke of Newcastle ..	1757
Earl of Bute	1762
George Grenville ..	1763
Marquess of Rockinham	1765
Earl of Chatham (2nd time)	1786
Duke of Grafton ..	1767
Lord North	1776
Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time)	1782
Earl of Sherburne (after Marquess of Lansdowne)	1782
Duke of Portland ..	1783
William Pitt (the younger) ..	1783
Henry Addington ..	1801
William Pitt (2nd time)	1804
Lord Grenville ..	1806
Duke of Portland (2nd time)	1807
Spencer Perceval ..	1809
Lord Liverpool ..	1812
George Canning ..	1827
Lord Goderich ..	1827
Duke of Wellington ..	1828
Earl Grey	1830
Viscount Melbourne ..	1834
Sir Robert Peel ..	1834
Viscount Melbourne (2nd time)	1835
Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Lord John Russell ..	1846
Earl of Derby ..	1852
Earl of Aberdeen ..	1852
Viscount Palmerston ..	1855
Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858
Viscount Palmerston (2nd time	1859
Earl Russell (2nd time)	1865
Earl of Derby (3rd time)	1866
Benjamin Disraeli ..	1868
William Ewart Gladstone	1868
Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time)	1874
Mr. Gladstone (2nd time)	1880
Marquis of Salisbury ..	1885
Mr. Gladstone (3rd time)	1886
Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	1886
Mr. Gladstone (4th time)	1892
Earl of Rosebery ..	1894
Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time)	1895
Arthur James Balfour ..	1902
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ..	1905
Herbert Henry Asquith	1908
David Lloyd George ..	1916
Andrew Bonar Law ..	1922
Stanley Baldwin ..	1932
J. Ramsay MacDonald ..	1924
Stanley Baldwin (2nd time)	1924
J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) ..	1929
Stanley Baldwin (3rd time)	1935
N. Chamberlain ..	1937

THE POPES OF THE LAST 150 YEARS.

Clement XIV	.. 1769-1775	Pius IX	.. 1846-1878
Pius VI	.. 1775-1800	Leo XIII	.. 1878-1903
Pius VII	.. 1800-1823	Pius X	.. 1903-1914
Leo XII	.. 1823-1829	Benedict XV	.. 1914-1922
Pius VIII	.. 1829-1831	Pius XI	.. 1922-1939
Gregory XVI	.. 1831-1846	Pius XII	.. 1939-

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

1865—Abraham Lincoln, President U. S. A., April, 14.
1872—Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India.
1876—Abdul Sultan of Turkey.
1881—Czar Alexander of Russia and President Garfield (U.S.A.).
1894—President Carnot of France.
1896—Shah Nazr-Ud-Din of Persia, May 1.
1898—Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10.
1900—King Humbert of Italy, July 29.
1901—President McKinley of U. S. A., September 6.
1903—King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia.
1905—Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.
1908—King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal.
1909—Prince Ito of Japan.
1911—Stolypin, Premier of Russia.
1912—Jose Canalajas, Prime Minister of Spain.
1913—King George I of Greece.
1914—Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, June 28.
1918—Czar Nicholas and his family, July 16.
1918—President Paes of Portugal.
1919—President Kurt Eisner of Bavaria; Amir Habibullah of Afghanisthan.
1921—Dato, Premier of Spain.
1922—I. Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic, June 1.
1922—Michael Collins, Irish Free State premier of rebels.
1928—Ex-President Gen. Alvaro Obregon of Mexico.
1930—Premier Hamaguchi of Japan shot at Tokio.
1932—President Doumer of France.
1932—Takeshi Inukai, Japanese Premier, May 13.
1933—Emir Feisal, King of Iraq, September 8, 1933; Ion G. Duca, Rumanian Premier, December 24, 1933. King Nadir Shah of Afghanisthan.
1934—Austrian Chancellor Dr. Dollfus; King Alexander I of Yugo-Slavia; M. Barthou, French Foreign Minister; Col. Pieracki, Polish Minister of Interior.
1935—Huey P. Long U. S. Senator, September 10.
1936—K. Takahashi, Finance Minister, Admiral Saito, Admiral Suzuki, Japan.
1937—General Baqir Sidqi, Dictator of Iraq, August 12.
1938—E. Von. Rath of German Embassy, Paris by a Jewish youth,
1939—Rumanian Premier M. Calinesau shot dead.

LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS.

Sonepur (B. N. W. R., India)	2,415 feet.
Kharagpur (B. N. R., India)	2,350 "
Bulawayo (Rhodesia Railway)	2,202 "
New Lucknow Station (E. I. R., India) ..	2,250 "
Manchester Victoria Exchange (L. M. S. R.)	2,164 "
Bezwada (M. S. M., India)	2,100 "
Jhansi (G. I. P., India)	2,025 "
Kotri (N. W. R., India)	1,896 "
Bournemouth (England)	1,748 "
Mandalay (Burma Railways)	1,788 "

WORLD-FAMOUS TELESCOPES & OBSERVATORIES.

Telescopes are of two types: The refractors, in which the light is transmitted through and brought to a focus by a lens or combination of lenses; and the reflectors, in which the light is reflected from and brought to a focus by a concave mirror or combination of mirrors. The image formed at the focus of the lens or mirror is real and may be magnified by an eye piece or photographed. The following list, complied by the United States naval observatory gives the largest and best known of both types.

Observatory.	Location.	Refractors Size of lens in inches.	Focal lgth. in ft.
Yerkes	Williams Bay, Wis. ..	40·0	63·5
Lick	Mount Hamilton, Cal. ..	36·0	57·8
Meudon	Meudon, France ..	32·5	53·0
Astrophysical ..	Potsdam, Germany ..	31·5	39·4
Imperial	Pulkova, Poland ..	30·0	46·3
Nice	Nice, France	29·9	52·6
Allegheny ..	Pittsburgh, Pa. ..	29·9	46·3
Royal	Greenwich, England ..	28·8	46·3
Lamont-Hussey ..	Bloemfontein, Africa ..	27·0	40·0
Vienna	Vienna, Austria ..	26·8	34·4

		Refl's diam. of mirror in inches.
Cal. Institute of Tech.	Pasadana ..	*200·0
Mount Wilson ..	Pasadana ..	101·0
University of Michigan	Bass Lake, Mich. ..	*85·0
McDonald ..	Mount Lock, Texas ..	*80·0
David Dunlap ..	Toronto, Canada ..	74·0
Birr Castle ..	Pasonstown, Ireland ..	72·0
Dominion Astrophysical	Victoria, B. C. ..	72·0
Perkins	Delware, O. ..	69·0
Harvard	Cambridge, Mass ..	61·0

Observatory.	Location.	Refl's diam-of mirror in inches.
National ..	.. Cordoba, Argentina ..	60·0
Harvard ..	.. Mazelsport, Africa ..	60·0
Berlin-Bagelsberg	.. Germany ..	48·5
Lowell ..	.. Flagstaff, Ariz ..	42·0
United States Naval	.. Washington, D. C. ..	*40·0

*Under construction.

INDIAN BRIDGES.

	ft.		ft.
Sone Bridge (1900)	.. 10,052	Hardinge Bridge	.. 5,009
Godavari Bridge	.. 9,096	Mahanadi Bridge	.. 6,912
Willingdon Bridge	..	Jubilee Bridge	.. 1,213
Gorai Bridge	.. 1,744	Meghna Bridge	..
Howrah Bridge	.. 1,530		

FAMOUS BRIDGES.

Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia) The great Arch itself spans 1650 ft. Biggest Single-span arch bridge in the world	3,770 ft.
Bulawayo Bridge (Rhodesia, S. Africa)	1,080 „
Storstrom Bridge (opened 1937), Denmark—over 2 miles. (Longest in Europe, Railway and highway Bridge)	
Tay Bridge (England)	10,286 „
San-Francisco-Oakland (U. S. A.)	43,600 „
(Biggest in the world, both suspension and cantilever)	
George Washington (U.S.A.)	8,243 „
Golden Gate (U. S. A.)	8,940 „

World's Largest Railway Bridge

Lower Zambezi Bridge (East Africa)	12,064 „

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS.

	Miles.	Yds.
Simplon (Switzerland-Italy)	12	458
Tana (Japan)	12½	
Florence-Bologna (Italy)	11	3,304
St. Gothard (Switzerland-Italy)	9	564
Lotschberg (Switzerland)	9	55
Mont Cenis (France-Italy)	7	1,730
Cascade (U. S. A.)	7	1,392
Moffat (U. S. A.)	6	176
Arlburg (Austria)	6	404

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS—*Concld.*

Ricken (Switzerland)	5	578
Tauren (Austria)	5	546
Ronco (Italy)	5	277
Tardan (Italy)	5	56
Transandine (Chile-Argentina)	5	..
Connaught (Canada)	5	..
Otira (New Zealand)	5	..

LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD

The Gen. Sherman tree in the giant forest, Sequoia National park, California, is acclaimed to be the largest and oldest living thing in the world. It is estimated that its age is between 4,000 and 5,000 years.

Height above mean base	273·4 feet.
Base circumference	101·6 „
Greatest base diameter	36·5 „
Mean base diameter	32·7 „
Diameter eight feet above ground ..	27·4 „
Diameter 100 feet above ground ..	18·7 „
Height of largest branch ..	130·0 „
Diameter of largest branch	6·8 „

LARGE STATUES

Statue of Liberty	151 ft.
Christ, the Redeemer	130 „
St. Francis	180 „
Mary & the child	174 „

GREAT OCEAN LINERS

	Tonnage†	Length ft.	Breadth ft.	Built
Queen Elizabeth§ ..	85,000	1,031	118	1940
Normandie¶ ..	82,799	1,029	120	1935
Queen Mary$ ..	80,773	1,018	118	1936
Majestic§	56,621	915	100	1921
Berengaria§	52,101	883	98	..
Bremen‡	51,656	938	101	1929
Rex**	51,062	800	102	1932
Europa‡	49,746	890	102	1928
Conte di Savoia** ..	48,500	816	96	1932
Olympic§	46,439	852	92	1911

LARGEST OCEAN LINERS—*Concld.*

	Tonnage¶	Length ft.	Breadth ft.	Built
Aquitania§	45,647	868	97	1914
Ile de France¶ ..	43,153	763	92	1926
L'Atlantique ..	42,512	723	90	1931
Empress of Britain§ ..	42,348	733	85	1921
Paris¶	34,569	735	85	1921
New Amsterdam (Holl.)	26,387	713	83	
Homeric§	34,351	749	83	1922
Columbus‡	32,565	705	82	1926
Roma**	32,583	711	83	1927
Augustus**	32,418			

*American. †Gross registered. ‡German. §British. ¶French. **Italian.

FAMOUS WATERFALLS

Name and location.	Height ft.	Name and location.	Height ft.
Bridal Veil, (America) ..	620	Ribbon, (California) ..	1,612
Fairy (Do.) ..	700	Skjaeggedalsfos, (Norway)	530
Gavarnie, (France) ..	1,385	Staubbach, (Switzerland)	980
Grassoppa Falls (Mysore)	950	Stirling, (New Zealand)	500
Grand Labrador ..	320	Takkakaw, (British Col)	1,200
Kaieteur, (Br. Guiana) ..	820	Tugela, (Natal) ..	1,800
Kalambo, (E. Africa) ..	750	Yosemite (upper), Cal. ..	1,436
King Edward VIII (Br. Guiana)	840	Yosemite (middle), Cal. ..	626
Kukenaam, (Br. Guiana)	200	Yosemite (lower), Cal. ..	400
Southerland, New Zealand	1,904	Vettis, (Norway) ..	850
Multnomah, (Oregon) ..	850	Victoria, (Africa) ..	400
Niagara, (New York-Ont)	167	Voringfos, (Norway) ..	535
Rjukan (Norway) ..	780		

MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD

Year.	No. of ships.	Gross tonnage.
1925	32,916 ..	64,641,418
1926	32,615 ..	64,784,376
1927	32,175 ..	65,192,910
1928	32,408 ..	66,954,659
1929	32,482 ..	68,074,312
1930	32,713 ..	69,607,644
1931	32,344 ..	65,641,035
1932	32,247 ..	69,734,310
1933	31,700 ..	67,920,185
1934	30,997 ..	65,576,612
1935	30,979 ..	64,885,972
1936	30,923 ..	65,063,643
1937	29,524 ..	65,271,440
1938	29,409 ..	66,870,151

FAMOUS DIRIGIBLES

	Length	Gas capacity Cubic ft.	Engines	H.P.	Max-Speed. (M.P.H.)
Los Angeles ..	658·3	2,470,000	5	2,000	73·1
Graf Zepplin ..	776	3,700,000	5	2,750	80
R101 ..	800	5,500,000	5	2,925	77
Akron ..	785	6,500,000	8	4,480	83·8
Hindenburg ..	972	7,000,000	4	4,000	83

LARGEST BELLS

	Approximate weight in tons.
Great Bell at Moscow (World's largest) ..	200
Great Bell at Mingoon, Burma	125
Another Moscow Bell ..	125
Great Bell at Peking ..	53
Bell at Cologne Cathedral ..	26
St. Issac's Cathedral Leningrad	22
Novgorod, Russia ..	31
Oulmutz, Austria ..	18
Vienna	18
Notre Dame, Paris ..	18
St. Paul's London ..	17
Seus, France	13
Erfut Cathedral, Prussian Saxony	13
Montreal (R. C. Cathedral	13
York	12
Big Ben, Westminster ..	11
Gorlitze, Silesia ..	10
Brugs	10
"Great Tomb", Oxford ..	7

HOW MUCH DO THEY COST

Cullinan Diamond	£150,000
Forth Bridge	£1,600,000
Taj Mahal	£3,000,000
R. M. S. Queen Mary	£5,000,000
Palace of Versailles	£42,000,000

ANCIENT UNIVERSITIES

University of—	
Padua (Italy) ..	1228
Pavia (Italy) ..	825
Naples (Italy) ..	1224
Paris (France)	1140-1170
Prague (Bohemia) ..	1348
Heidelberg (Germany)	1380
Upsala (Sweden) ..	1477
Moscow (Russia) ..	1755
Copenhagen (Denmark)	1478
Leyden (Netherlands)	1575
St. Andrews (Scotland)	1411
Cambridge ..	1257
Oxford	1266

BIGGEST, LARGES, GREATEST, LONGEST

Higest Mountain ..	Mount Everest (29,002 ft.).
Largest Library	Bibliotheque Nationale (Paris).
Greatest Desert	Sahara (Africa).
Tallest Building ..	Empire State Building (U. S. A.) 1259 ft.
Largest Palace	Vatican (Rome).
Biggest Ship	Queen Elizabeth (85,000 tons).
Biggest City	London (8,747,143 people).
Tallest Statue	Statue of Liberty (New York) 151 ft. high.
Tallest Church	Ulm Cathedral (Germany) 532 ft. high.
Largest Church	Church of St. Peters (Rome).
Largest Diamond ..	The Cullinan.
Raniest Place	Cherrapunji (Assam).
Biggest & Deepest Ocean ..	Pacific Ocean.
Longest Corridor ..	Rameswaram Temple Corridor S. India. About 4,000 ft. long.
Longest Railway Platform ..	Sonepur Station (Bihar).
Largest Pearl	Beresford-Hope Pearl, weighing 1800 grams.
Longest Railway run ..	Riga to Vladivostock (6,000 miles).
Largest Telescope ..	At Pasadana, California, Diameter of reflector is 200 inches.
Biggest Museum ..	British Museum (London).
Longest River	Mussissipi-Mussoorie.
Largest River (in volume) ..	Amazon.
Largest Railway Station ..	Grand Central Terminal (New York) with 47 platforms.
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur) 144 ft. in actual diameter.
Largest Building ..	The great Pyramid at Gizeh, Egypt.
Largest Royal Palace ..	The Palace at Madrid.
Largest Dry Dock ..	Dry dock at Southampton (England). The huge structure is 1,200 feet long, 135 feet wide at the entrance.
Largest Single Country ..	Brazil with an area of 3,285,319 square miles.
Largest Lake .. .	Lake Superior.
Largest Fresh Water Lake ..	Caspian Sea, 760 miles long.
Largest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawaii, 13,760 ft.) crater 12,400 ft. in diameter.
Largest and most populous continent	Asia.
Longest Wall	The Great Wall of China over 1000 miles long and was built in 214 B.C.
Longest Canal	Stalin's White Sea-Baltic Canal.

BIGGEST, LARGEST, REATEST, LONGEST—*Concld.*

Longest Tunnel	Simplon (Switzerland) 12 miles 458 yds. long.
Highest Dam	Boulder Dam (U. S. A.) 726 ft. above bed-rock.
Largest Battleship ..	H. M. S. Hood.
Largest Peninsula ..	India.
Largest Island	Greenland (827,300 sq. miles).
Largest Seaplane ..	Do-X.
Largest Populated Country	India.
Largest Bell	Bell of Moscow, cast in 1733, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. diameter and weighs 200 tons.
Largest Planetary Body ..	Jupiter.
Biggest Dam	At Dnineperstroi (Russia).
Biggest Railway ..	Trans-Siberian Railway.
Biggest Park	Yellowstone National Park (U. S. A.) 3350 sq. mile.
Largest Single State ..	U. S. S. R. (Russia).
Largest Archway ..	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia).
Largest Army	Red Army of Russia.
Largest Balloon	Explorer II (America).
Largest Bridge	Sanfrancisco-Oakland Bridge.

HIGH BUILDINGS AND TOWERS

	Feet.		Feet.
Empire State building (U. S. A.) ..	1,250	Chanin Tower (U. S. A.)	680
Chrysler Building (U. S. A.)	1,048	Lincoln Building (U. S. A.) ..	638
Eiffel Tower (France)	984	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	529
Bank of the Manhattan (U. S. A.) ..	927	Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	512
Crane Tower (U. S. A.)	880	Rouen Cathedral (France)	485
Woolworth Building (U. S. A.)	792	Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt) . ..	481
R. C. A. Rockeffler Centre	850	Strassburg Cathedral (Germany) ..	468
Farmer's Trust N. Y. ..	767	St. Peter's (Rome) ..	448
Terminal Tower (U. S. A.)	708	St. Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna) ..	441
Metropolitan Building (U. S. A.) ..	700		

TIMES DIFFERENCES

Twelve o'clock noon, Standard Time in India, as compared with the clock in the following places.

	H. M.		H. M.
Adelaide ..	4 0 p.m.	Athens ..	8 30 a.m.
Amsterdam ..	6 50 a.m.	Auckland, N. Z. ..	6 0 p.m.

TIMES DIFFERENCES (*Contd.*)

	H. M.		H. M.
Berlin ..	7 30 a.m.	New York ..	1 30 p.m.
Brindisi ..	7 30 „	Oslo ..	7 30 „
Brisbane ..	4 30 p.m.	Ottawa ..	1 30 „
Brussels ..	6 30 a.m.	..Panama ..	1 30 „
Bucharest ..	8 30 „	Paris	6 30 p.m.
Budapest ..	7 30 „	Peiping ..	2 30 „
Buenos Ayres ..	2 30 „	Perth (W. A.) ..	2 30 „
Cairo ..	8 30 „	Prague ..	7 30 a.m.
Calcutta ..	12 23 p.m.	Quebec ..	1 30 „
Cape Town ..	8 30 a.m.	Rangoon ..	1 0 p.m.
Chicago ..	12 30 „	Rio de Janeiro ..	3 30 a.m.
Copenhagen ..	7 30 „	Rome ..	7 30 a.m.
Dublin ..	6 30 „	San Francisco ..	10 30 p.m.
Gibraltar ..	6 30 „	St. Helena ..	6 7 a.m.
Hobart ..	4 30 p.m.	St. John's (N. F.)	2 59 „
Hong Kong ..	2 30 „	St. Louis, Miss ..	12 30 „
Istanbul ..	8 30 „	Singapore ..	1 30 p.m.
Jerusalem ..	8 30 „	Sofia	8 30 a.m.
Leningrad ..	9 30 a.m.	Stockholm ..	7 30 „
Lisbon ..	6 30 „	Suez ..	8 30 „
London ..	6 30 „	Sydney ..	4 30 p.m.
Madeira ..	5 30 „	Tokyo ..	3 30 „
Madrid ..	6 30 „	Toronto ..	1 30 a.m.
Malta ..	7 30 „	Vancouver* ..	10 30 p.m.
Montreal ..	1 30 a.m.	Vienna ..	7 30 a.m.
Mauritius ..	10 30 „	Washington, D. C.	1 30 „
Melbourne ..	4 30 p.m.	Wellington, N. Z.	6 0 p.m.
Moscow ..	9 30 „	Winipeg ..	12 30 a.m.
New Orleans ..	12 30 „	Yokohama ..	3 30 p.m.

*Previous day.

On the North American continent, five different standard times are in use, *viz.,* Atlantic time 4 hours slow on Greenwich; Eastern, 5 hours slow; Central, 6 hours slow; Montain, 7 hours slow; and Pacific 8 hours slow. In Europe the time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European; the time 1 hour fast, Mid-European. In Australia standard time ranges from 8 hours to 10 hours fast on Greenwich; in Brazil, from 3 hours to 5 hours slow. In Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, standard time is 2 hours fast on Greenwich; and in Aden and British Somaliland it is 2 hours 59 min. 54 secoond fast on Greenwich.

FAMOUS EARTHQUAKES

	Date.	Loss of life.		Date.	Date. Loss of life.
Pompeii ..	79		Central Italy	1915	29,978
Lisbon ..	1531		Kansu, China	1920	100,000
Do. ..	1755	40,000	Japan (Tokio & Yokohama)	1923	200,000
Neopolitan ..	1857	10,000	Napier, N. Z.	1931	
Krakatoa ..	1883	35,000	Bihar ..	1934	
Matinique ..	1902	35,000	Formosa ..	1935	
San Francisco	1906		Quetta ..	1935	
Messina ..	1908	96,000			

THE POLAR RECORD

Arctic

Year.	Explorer.	Deg.	Min.
1854 ..	E. K. Kane (U. S. A.) ..	78	45
1871 ..	Capt. Hall (U. S. A.) ..	82	11
1875 ..	Capt. Nares (G. B.) ..	83	20
1879 ..	Lieut. De Long	77	15
1882 ..	Lieut. Greely (U. S. A.) ..	83	24
1892 ..	Lieut. Peary (U. S. A.) ..	83	29
1895 ..	Fridtjof Nansen (Norway) ..	86	14
1900 ..	Duke d'Abruzzi (*Italy*) ..	86	34
1902 ..	Lieut. Peary (U. S. A.) ..	84	17
1904 ..	Ziegler Polar Expedition (U. S. A.)	82	4
1906 ..	Commander Peary (*U. S. A.*) ..	87	6
1909 ..	Commander Peary (U. S. A.) ..	90 (Pole)	
1925 ..	Amundsen (*Norway*) ..	87	44
1926 ..	Commander Byrd* (U. S. A.) ..	90 (Pole)	
1926 ..	Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile† (*Norway, U. S. A. and Italy*) ..	90 (Pole)	
1928 ..	Gen. U. Nobile† (*Italy*) ..	90 (Pole)	
1937 ..	Pavel Golorin* (*Soviet Russia*) ..	90 (Pole)	
1937 ..	Prof. Otto J. Schmidt and four others* (*Soviet Russia*) ..	90 (Pole)	

*By airplane. †By airship.

Antartic

		Latitude.	
1774 ..	Capt. Cook (G. B.)	71	10
1823 ..	Capt. Weddell (G. B.) ..	74	15
1842 ..	Capt. Ross (G. B.)	78	10
1900 ..	Borghgrevink (G. B.)	78	50
1902 ..	Capt. Robert F. Scott (G. B.) ..	82	17
1909 ..	Lieut. Shackleton (G. B.) ..	88	23

THE POLAR RECORD—*Concld.*

1911 ..	Ronald Amundsen (Norway) ..	90 (Pole)
1912 ..	Capt. Robert F. Scott (G. B.) ..	90 (Pole)
1929 ..	Admiral Richard Byrd* (U. S. A.)	90 (Pole)
1933-34	Admiral Byrd (U. S. A.) ..	90 (Pole)
1935 ..	L. Ellsworth* (U. S. A.) ..	76-79-58

* By airplane.

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES & FIRST ISSUES

Fulton (America) ..	First Practical Steamer (1803).
Colt (do.) ..	Revolver (1835).
Morse (do.) ..	Electric Telegraph (1835).
Bell (do.) ..	Telephone (1875).
Edison (do.) ..	Phonograph (1876).
Edison (do.) ..	Incandescent Lamp (1878).
Edison (do.) ..	Motion Picture Machine (1893).
Wright Bros. (do.) ..	Aeroplane (1903).
Goodyear (do.) ..	Vulcanised Rubber (1839).
W. Hunt (do.) ..	Safety Pin (1849).
Westinghouse (do.) ..	Air Brake (1869).
Hyatt (do.) ..	Celluloid (1870).
Willson (do.) ..	Calcium Carbide (1888).
Curtiss (do.) ..	Hydro-aeroplane (1911).
Watt (England) ..	Steam Engine (1565).
Thimonnier (France) ..	Sewing Machine (1830).
Daguerre & Niepge (France)	Photography (1837).
Nobel (Sweden) ..	Dynamite (1867).
Marconi (Italy) ..	Wireless (1895).
Roentgen (Germany) ..	X-ray Machine (1895).
Eastman (America) ..	Photo Film (1883).
Gutenburg (Germany) ..	Cut Metal Type (1450).
Chinese inventor ..	Printing (593).
Madame Currie (France) ..	Radium (1903).
I. L. Baird (England) ..	Television (1926).
Diesel (Germany) ..	Diesel Motor (1900).
Stephenson (England) ..	Railway Engine (1814).
Thomson (America) ..	Electric Welding (1869).
Torricelli (Italy) ..	Barometer (1643).
Van Leeuwenhock ..	Bacteria (1860).
Pasteur (France) ..	Hydrophobia Antitoxin (1885).
Hargreaves (England) ..	Spinning Jenny (1764).
Bunsen (Germany) ..	Gas Stove Burners (1855).
Sumens (England) ..	Electric Furnace (1861).
J. J. Thomson (England) ..	Electron (1897).
Ross (England) ..	Cause of Malaria (1898).
Einstein (Germany) ..	Theory of Relativity (1905).
J. E. & J. M. Montgolfier (France) ..	Balloon (1783).

INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, Etc.—*Concld.*

Macmillan (Scotland) ..	Bicycle (1840).
Vielle (France) ..	Smokeless Powder (1886).
Lumiere (France) ..	Motion Picture Projector (1895).
Korn (Germany) ..	Photo sent by Wire (1902).
Burroughs	Adding Machine (1888).
Cierva	Autogyro (1925).
Mergenthaler (America) ..	Linotype (1885).
Lord Lister (England) ..	Antiseptic Surgery (1867).
Koch (Germany) ..	Cholera Baccillus (1884).
Laveran (Germany) ..	Malaria Parasites (1880).
Dr. Jenner (Germany) ..	Typhoid Bacillus (1880).
Eberth (Germany) ..	Vaccination Inoculation (1895).
Davy (England) ..	Miner's Safety Lamp.
Fahrenheit (France) ..	Mercury Thermometer (1721).
Galileo	Telescope.
Bessemer (England) ..	Steel (1858).
Sauria (France) ..	Phosphorus Match (1831).
Waterman (America) ..	Fountain Pen (1864).
Radio Corporation of America	Pictures by Wireless (1924).
Sholes	Typewriter (1873).
Count Zeppelin ..	Zeppelin (1908).
Curtiss	Hydroplane (1911).
Faraday (England) ..	Dynamo (1831).
Daimler-Benz ..	Automobile, Gasoline (1884).
Brush	Arc Light (1879).
Gillette (America) ..	Safety Razor (1904).
Swinton	Tank (Military) (1914).
Gatling (1861) & Lewis (1912)	Machine Gun.
Swan (England) ..	Rayon (1883).
Otis	Elevator (1852).
Laennec (France) ..	Stethoscope (1816).
Perkin (England) ..	Aniline Dyes (1856).

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven Wonders of Ancient World

1. The Great Pyramid of Cheops, built in 3,700 B.C. at the tomb of the king.
2. Mausoleum of Mausolus, ruler of Halicarnassus, died about 370 B.C.
3. Hanging Gardens of Babylon were laid out on top of the wall of Babylon, a wall 335 ft. high 85 ft. thick.
4. Statue of Jupiter at Olympia was by the great sculptor Phidius erected about 450 B.C. and it was 40 ft. high.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD—*Concld.*

5. Temple of Diana at Ephesus, destroyed by Goths in A.D. 326.
6. Colossus of Rhodes, a 120 ft. statue of Helios, the Sun God, stood at one side of the harbour. It fell in an earthquake in 224 B.C.
7. Lighthouse at Alexandria was built on the Isle of Pharos by Ptolemy Soter, King of Egypt about 300 B.C. It stood 400 ft. high.

Other Wonders of the World

1. Colosseum at Rome, one of the largest amphi-theatres in the world began with the Emperor Vesparian and finished by Emperor Domitian in 82 A.D.
2. Catacombs of Rome, were the Sepulchres of early Christians.
3. Great Wall of China, built in the 3rd century total length 2,550 miles.
4. Stonehenge of England.
5. Leaning Tower of Pisa.
6. Porcelain Tower of Nanking.
7. Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople was built as Christian Cathedral by Roman Emperor Justinian 531-538 A.D. Sultan of Turkey Mahomed II turned the Cathedral into Mosque in 1453.
8. Angkor, a ruined temple city in Cambodia in French Indo-China.
9. Taj Mahal, built by Mughal Emperor Shahjahan at Agra in the first half of the 17th century.
10. Tower of Babel, at Chaldean city in lower Mesopotamia, has completely disappeared.
11. Temple of Karnak in Egypt built 3,500 years ago now in ruins.

Seven Wonders of Modern World

1. Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.
2. Automobile and Locomotive.
3. Aeroplane.
4. Discovery of Radium.
5. Assoun Dam (Egypt).
6. Spectrum Analysis.
7. Discovery of X'ray and Ultra-violet Rays.

Another list of Modern Wonders

1. Empire State Building (New York).
2. Panama Canal.
3. London's Underground.
4. Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco).
5. Assoun Dam (Egypt).
6. Washington Memorial.
7. Lloyd Barrage on the Indus.

NATIONAL EMBLEMS

China ..	Narcissus.	Japan ..	Chrysanthemum.
England ..	Rose.	Scotland ..	Thistle.
France ..	Fleur-de-lis.	Spain ..	Pomegranate.
Germany ..	Cornflower.	U. S. A. ..	Goldenrod.
Greece ..	Violet.	Persia ..	Rose.
India ..	Lotus.	Wales ..	Leek or Daffodils.
Ireland ..	Shamrock.	Prussia ..	Linden.
Italy ..	White Lily.	Canada ..	Sugar Maple.
Mexico ..	Cactus.		
Switzerland ..	Edelweiss.		

LEAP YEARS

1804	1808	1812	1816	1820
1824	1828	1832	1836	1840
1844	1848	1852	1856	1860
1864	1868	1872	1876	1880
1884	1888	1892	1896	not 1900
1904	1908	1912	1916	1920
1924	1928	1932	1936	1940
1944	1948	1952	1956	1960
1964	1968	1972	1976	1980
1984	1988	1992	1996	2000

The rule is (*a*) any year which is divisible exactly by four is a leap year; if it is not exactly divisible by four it is not a leap year; but (*b*) in case of centuries the hundreds must divide exactly.

ROMAN NUMERALS

1 I	11 XI	30 XXX	400 CD
2 II	12 XII	40 XL	500 D
3 III	13 XIII	50 L	600 DC
4 IV	14 XIV	60 LX	700 DCC
5 V	15 XV	70 LXX	800 DCCC
6 VI	16 XVI	80 LXXX	900 CM
7 VII	17 XVII	90 XC	1,000 M
8 VIII	18 XVIII	100 C	2,000 MM
9 IX	19 XIX	200 CC	5,000 $\bar{V}$
10 X	20 XX		10,000 $\bar{X}$

FAMOUS DIAMONDS

	Carats.		Carats.
Cullinan	3,106½	Regent or Pitt ..	136¾
Jubilee	245	Tiffany	969
Orloff	194¾	Star of the S. Africa	530 1/5
Victoria (now Nizam)	457½	Kohinoor	106 1/16
Florentine	133 1/16	Great Mogul ..	287½

BIG LIBRARIES

Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris	7,970,000 items.
Lenin Public Library, Moscow	5,541,000 "
British Museum, London	4,156,400 "
Public Library, Leningrad	5,163,948 "
Bodleian Library, Oxford	3,960,000 "
National Bibliothek, Vienna	2,265,500 "
Preussische Staatsbiblistek, Berlin	3,686,690 "

WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

1. Edsel Ford (American).
2. Henry Ford (American).
3. Edouard de Rothschild (French).
4. Duke of Westminister (British).
5. William of Hohenzollern (German).
6. The Gaekwar of Baroda (Hindu).
7. Simon Patino (Bolivian).
8. Lord Iveagh (British).
9. Aga Khan (Moslem).
10. Nizam of Hyderabad (Moslem).
11. G. de Wendel (French).
12. John O. Rockfeller, Jr. (American).
13. Louis Louis-Dreyfus (French).
14. Fritz Thyssen (German).
15. En Yang Sang (Chinese).
16. Frank Stein Lart (Cuban).
17. Friedrich Flick (German).

BIRTHSTONES

January ..	Garnet.
February ..	Amethyst
March ..	Aquamarine or Bloodstone.
April ..	Diamond or Rockcrystal.
May ..	Emerald or Chrysoprase.
June ..	Pearl or Moonstone.
July ..	Ruby or Carnelian.
August ..	Peridot or Sardonyx.
September ..	Lapis Lazuli or Sapphire.
October ..	Opal.
November ..	Topaz.
December ..	Turquoise.

LAND & AIR FORCES OF PRINCIPAL NATIONS, 1938

	Total land & air Forces.	P.C. of Population.
U. S. S. R.	18,000,000	9·4
Italy	7,847,151	17·63
Japan	6,248,000	8·6
France	6,096.629	14·2
Germany	4,126.000	5·2
China	2,000.000	0·4
British Empire	1,121,695	0·25
Great Britain	681,143	1·43
U. S. A.	493.931	0·38
Turkey	661,800	4·1

LONGIVITY OF ANIMALS

The span of life of various animals is given below according to the best information available. The lower figure indicates the usual age and the higher one the maximum. Reports of great age of animals are frequently without reliable basis.

	Years.		Years.
Beaver	10-15	Lion	50
Bear	50	Mouse	2-3
Camel	35	Orang-Outang ..	40
Cat	10-25	Owl	6-8
Carp	15-30	Parrot	20-50
Canary	15-20	Pearl-mussel	60-70
Chicken	15-20	Pike	15-30
Dog	10-15	Rabbit	8
Dove	15-30	Rat	3-4
Eagle	30	Reindeer	8-15
Earthworm	10	Sheep	10-15
Elephant	40-80	Snake	10
Fox	10-12	Swan	20-50
Goat	12-15	Toad	5-10
Goose	25-50	Tiger	15-20
Guinea pig	5-7	Tortoise	150+
Hare	7-12	Wolf	10-15
Horse	15-35	Woodpecker	10-15

LONGIVITY OF TREES

	Years.		Years.
Larch tree	800	American Redwood tree	4,000
Fir tree	1,200	Baobab tree ..	4,000

NAME OF WORLD'S PARLIAMENTS

Japan ..	Diet.	Austria ..	Reichsrath.
U. S. A. ..	Congress.	Irish Free State	Dail Eireann.
England ..	Parliament.	Yugo-Slavia ..	Skuptchina.
Turkey ..	Grand National Assembly.	Norway ..	Storting.
		Switzerland ..	Federal Assembly.
Germany ..	Reichstag.		
Poland ..	Sejm.	Italy ..	Senate.
Persia ..	Majilis.	Spain ..	Cortes.
France ..	Chamber.	India ..	Federal Assembly.
Iceland ..	Althing.		
Netherlands ..	States-General.	Denmark ..	Rigsdag.
Bulgaria ..	Sobranje.	Egypt ..	Barlaman.
Russia ..	Duma.		

RECENT REVOLUTIONS (DATES)

Bolshevik Revolution	.. 1917	Fascist Revolution	.. 1922
Nazi Revolution	.. 1933	Franco Rising	.. 1936

BIG SALARIES

President, U. S. A.	.. Rs. 2,02,000 per year.
Prime Minister, Japan	.. 8,000 yen *i.e.*, Rs. 7,488 per year.
Prime Minister, England	.. £5,000 per year.
Lord Chancellor, England	.. £8,000 per year.
Viceroy of India ..	.. Rs. 2,50,800 per year.
Fuhrer & Chancellor, Germany	37,800 R. M. per year. To which is added 120,000 R.M. per year as entertainment, etc., allowances.

WORLD'S WIRELESS LISTENERS 1939

Germany	9,087,454
Great Britain	8,479,500
France	4,163,692
Sweden	1,041,737
Belgium	1,008,169
Poland	861,256
Italy	795,000
U. S. A.	24,500,000

WORLD'S RAILWAYS

Country.	Avrg. miles opened.	Country.	Avrg. miles opened.
Argentina (1933)	.. 24,850	Italy (1934)	.. 10,519
Australia (1934)	.. 27,130	Japan (1934)	.. 14,243
Canada (1934)	.. 42,307	Poland (1933)	.. 11,169
France (1934)	.. 27,360	Russia (1934)	.. 52,089
Germany (1935)	.. 33,704	Sweden (1934)	.. 10,454
Great Britain (1935)	.. 20,170	South Africa (1935)	.. 13,855
India (1935)	.. 39,335	U. S. A. (1936)	.. 240,104

WORLD WAR

War Began—August 1, 1914.
Armistice Signed—November 11, 1918.
Duration of War—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States Entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris Peace Conference Began—January 18, 1919.
German Peace Treaty Signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian Peace Treaty Signed—September 10, 1919.
Bulgarian Peace Treaty Signed—November 27, 1919.
Hungarian Peace Treaty Signed—June 4, 1920.

WORLD WAR—*Concld.*

Turkish Peace Treaty Signed—August 9, 1920.
Nations Involved—27.
Killed to November 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash Cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

Nations in Actual Conflict

Germany Austria-Hungary Turkey Bulgaria	*vs.*	United States Great Britain Canada India Australia New Zealand South Africa France Russia Belgium. Serbia. Montenegro. Japan. Italy. Roumania. Portugal. Greece.

Treaties of Peace

With Russia—Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918.
With Germany—Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; September 10, 1919.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; November 27, 1919.
With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; August 10, 1920.

WORLD'S LANGUAGES

Abyssinian, embracing Ethiopic, Galla, Geez, Amharic and Tigre	5,500,000
Afghan	11,000,000
Albanian	1,004,000
Arabic	25,000,000
Bengali	53,468,469
Bohemian ..	7,100,000
Bulgarian ..	5,500,000
Chinese	430,000,000
Czecho-Slovak ..	15,000,000
Danish	3,659,870
Dutch	10,000,000
English	180,000,000
Estonian	1,120,000
Finnish	3,022,257
Flemish	3,500,000
French	45,000,000
German	80,000,000
Greek	6,480,000
Gujrati	10,849,984
Hindi and other Indian languages (see note below ..	216,000,000
Hungarian ..	8,688,349
Italian	40,000,000
Japanese	55,000,000
Javanese	42,000,000
Lettish	1,843,900

WORLD'S LANGUAGES—*Concld.*

Lithuanian ..	2,393,000	Serbian	11,000,000
Marathi	20,890,658	Siamese	11,700,000
Nepali	6,000,000	Slovenian	5,185,000
Norwegian ..	2,814,200	Spanish	65,000,000
Persian	10,000,000	Swedish	6,507,916
Polish	30.000,000	Tamil	19,000,000
Portuguese ..	37,000,000	Telegu	25,000,000
Punjabi	24,000,000	Tibeto-Burmese ..	17,000,000
Roumanian ..	17,400,000	Turkish	14,648,270
Russian	85,000,000	Urdu (see note below)	

Notes on Indian Languages.—The languages spoken in India have been classified as belonging to *Aryan, Dravidian, Kolarian,* and *Tibeto-Burman* stocks.

'Of the stocks the *Indo-Aryan* group embraces the *Vedic,* the earliest accessible form of Aryan speech in India. From this, through the development of grammatical and phonetic studies, came a literary language—the *Sanskrit,* a word that signifies "correctly or completely formed"; hence, cultivated or polished. Thereafter followed *Pali* and *Maharashtri,* of Behar and Mahratta—dialects that were called *Prakritis,* i.e., common, vulgar or *derived* (from the Sanskrit). The chief *Neo-Aryan* languages of India are *Bengali* (Bengal), *Oriya* (Orissa), *Hindi* (Upper Provinces) with *Panjabi* and *Nepali,* the closely allied language of the *Gurkhas,* the ruling class of Nepal, *Sindhi* (Lower Indus), *Kashmiri, Marathi, Gujarati* (the last of which is sometimes classed as a dialect of Hindi), *Assamese* (once considered a dialect of Bengal), *Brahui* (one of the two languages of Beluchistan), and *Sinhalese* (the speech of the southern half of the island of Ceylon).

Urdu or *Hindustani,* or Hindi with the addition of Persian and Arabic words, written in the Persian character, originated after the Mohammedan conquest through official intercourse of Persian-speaking rulers with their Hindu subjects. A southern variant of it is *Dakhani.*

The *Dravidian* group includes twelve distinct languages—*Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Tulu, Kodagu, Tuda, Kota, Gond, Khond, Oraon,* and *Rajmahal.* These languages are spoken in the following regions or districts of India: South-eastern, north-eastern, north-western, and south-western, the Malabar coast, Coorg (adjoining the Malabar coast), Nilgiri hills, Central India, Northwest Orissa, the Rajmahâl hills of Bengal. Tamil is spoken also in the northern part of Ceylon.

The *Kolarian* (so-called from the Kols of Bengal) or *Munda* group consists of ten languages of which the best known are the *Santali* (spoken by a tribe which inhabits the western frontier of Lower Bengal) and the *Mundari* (spoken by the Mundas, Bhumij, and Larka Kols).

The *Tibeto-Burman* group has not yet been completely surveyed. It has been divided by Brandreth into 19 different classes reduced by Cust to five geographical groups—the Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Manipur-Chittagong and Trans-Himalayan groups.

NOBEL PRZIES

Five annual prizes amounting to about Rs. 120,000 each are awarded to persons who, in different fields of activity, have made the greatest contributions to the progress and welfare of the world. The prizes are made available by a Fund of about Rs. 27,000,000 bequeathed for the purpose by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish philanthropist and the inventor of dynamite. The Prizes are awarded for distinguished work in (1) Chemistry, (2) Physics, (3) Medicine or Physiology, (4) Literature, (5) the cause of International peace.

Awards were first made in 1901. Five women have won Nobel Prizes. One of these Madame Curie is the only person who has been distinguished by more than one Nobel award. In 1903 she shared in the prize for physics and in 1911, she received the full prize for Chemistry. Thus the highest honours of 20th century science have been bestowed upon a woman.

The Literature Prize was awarded in 1913 to Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. Another notable Indian to receive Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 is Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, Kt.

The Physics and Chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; those for Medicine or Physiology, by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; those for Literature by Swedish Academy of Literature; those for peace by a Committee of Five persons elected by Norwegian Parliament.

WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES

Physics

1901—W. C. Roentgen, Germany.
1902—Divided equally between H. A. Lorentz, Denmark and P. Zeeman, Denmark.
1903—Half to A. H. Becquerel, member Institute Francis, and half to Pierre Curie, professor of physics, Univ. of Paris and his wife, Marie Curie.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, Royal Ins. of Great Britain, London.
1905—Philippe Lenard, Germany.
1906—J. J. Thomson, professor of experimental physics, Univ. of Cambridge.
1907—A. A. Michelson, professor of physics, Univ. of Chicago.
1908—Prof. Gabriel Lippman, France.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy and Prof. F. Braun, Strassburg.
1910—J. D. van der Wals, Univ. of Amsterdam, Holland.
1911—Prof. W. Wien, Germany.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Sweden.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Denmark.
1914—Prof. M. von Laue, Germany.
1915—Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Cambridge.

NOBEL PRIZES—*Contd.*

1916—*Not awarded.*
1917—Prof. C. G. Barkla, England.
1918—Prof. Max Planck, Germany.
1919—Prof. J. Starke, Germany.
1920—Prof. C. E. Guilleaume, France.
1921—Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany.
1922—Prof. N. Bohr, Denmark.
1923—Prof. R. A. Millikan, America.
1924—K. M. G. Seigbahn, Sweden.
1925—Dr. James Franck, Germany and Dr. Gustav Hertz, Germany.
1926—Prof. Jean B. Perrin, France.
1927—Prof. Arthur Compton, America and Prof. C. T. Rees-Wilson, Cambridge, England.
1928—Prof. Owen W. Richardson, England.
1929—Duc. L. V. de Broglie, France.
1930—Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, Calcutta, India.
1931—*No award.*
1932—Prof. W. Heisenberg, Germany.
1933—Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, England and Prof. Erwin Schrodinger, Austria.
1934—*No award.*
1935—J. Chadwick, England.
1936—Prof. V. G. Hess, Germany and C. D. Anderson, America.
1937—C. J. Davisson, America and George P. Thomson, England.
1938—Enrico Fermi, Italy.
1939—O. Lawrence, U. S. A.

Physiology & Medicine

1901—E. Adolf von Behring, Germany.
1902—Sir Ronald Ross, England.
1903—N. R. Finsen, Denmark.
1904—I. P. Pavlov, Russia.
1905—R. Koch, Germany.
1906—Profs. Ramony Cajal and Camillo Golgi, Italy.
1907—C. L. A. Laveran, France.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Berlin and Prof. Elie Matchnikoff, Paris.
1909—Prof. Th. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. A. Kosel, Germany.
1911—A. Gullstrand, Sweden.
1912—Dr. A. Carrel, Rockfeller Ins., America.
1913—C. Richet, France.
1914—Dr. R. Barany, Vienna, Austria.
1915-18—*No award.*
1919—Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium.
1920—Prof. A. Krogh, Copenhagen.
1921—*No award.*
1922—Prof. A. Hill, England and Prof. Mayerhoff, Germany.
1923—Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada.
1924—W. Einthoven, Dutch.
1925—*No award.*
1926—Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark.
1927—Prof. Julius W. Jauregg, Austria.
1928—Charles Nicolle, France.
1929—Divided between Dr. G. Hopkins, England and Dr. C. Eijkmann, Holland.
1930—Dr. Karl Landsteiner, America.
1931—Dr. Otto H. Warburg, Germany.

NOBEL PRIZES—*Contd.*

1932—Sir Charles Sherrington, England and Prof. E. D. Adrian, England.
1933—Prof. T. H. Morgan, America.
1934—Divided among Drs. G. Minot, W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whipple, America.
1935—Dr. H. Spemann, Germany.
1936—Sir Henry Dale, England and Prof. Otto Loewe, Austria.
1937—Prof. Albert von. Szent-gyongyi, Hungary.
1938—Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium.
1939—Prof. Gerhard Domagt, Germany.

Chemistry

1901—J. H. Hoff, Univ. of Berlin.
1902—Emil Fischer, Univ. of Berlin.
1903—S. Arrhenius, Univ. of Stockholm.
1904—Sir W. Ramsay, Univ. College, London.
1905—A. von Baeyer, Munich.
1906—Prof. H. Moissan, Sorbonn, Paris.
1907—Eduard Buchner, Berlin.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Univ. of Manchester, England
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald, of Leipzig.
1910—Otto Wallach, Germany.
1911—Mme. Marie S. Curie, Univ. of Paris.
1912—Prof. Grignard, France and Prof. Paul Sabatier, France.
1913—Prof. Alfred Werner, Switzerland.
1914—Prof. T. W. Richards, Harvard.
1915 Dr. R. Willstaetter, Germany.
1916-17—*No award.*
1918—Prof. Fritz Haber, Univ. of Berlin.
1919—*No award.*
1920—Walter Nernst, Berlin.
1921—Prof. Frederick Soddy, England.
1922—F. W. Aston, England.
1923—Fritz Pregl, Austria.
1924—*No award.*
1925—Prof. Richard Zsigmondy, Germany.
1926—Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden.
1927—Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany.
1928—Prof. Adolf Windaus, Germany.
1929—Divided between Dr. A. Harden, England and Prof. Hans von Euller-Cheplin, Sweden.
1930—Prof. Hans Fischer Germany.
1931—Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius, Germany.
1932—I. Langmuir, America.
1933—*No award.*
1934—Dr. H. C. Urey, America.
1935—Prof. and Mrs. F. Joliot, France.
1936—Prof. Debye, Dutch.
1937—W. N. Haworth, England and Paul Karrer, Switzerland.
1938—Prof. Khun, Germany.
1939—Prof. Butenandt, Berlin, and Prof. Ruzicka, Zurich.

Literature

1901—R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France.
1902—T. Mommsen, Germany.
1903—B. Bjornson, Norway.
1904—Half to F. Mistral, France and half to Jose Echegaray, Spain.
1905—H. Sienkiewicz, Poland.
1906—Prof. G. Carduici, Italy.
1907—Rudyard Kipling, England.

NOBEL PRIZES—*Contd.*

1908—Prof. Rudolf Eucken, Germany.
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
1910—Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany.
1911—Maurice Maeterlinck. Belgium.
1912—G. Hauptmann, Germany.
1913—Rabindra Nath Tagore, Bengal. India.
1914—*No award.*
1915—Romain Rolland, France.
1916—V. Heidenstam, Sweden.
1917—Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Denmark.
1918—*No award.*
1919—C. Spitteler, Switzerland.
1920—Knut Hamsun, Norway.
1921—Anatole France, France.
1922—J. Benavente, Spain.
1923—William B. Yeats, Ireland.
1924—Wladsilaw S. Reymont, Poland.
1925—George Bernard Shaw, England.
1926—Grazia de Ledda, Italy.
1927—Henri Bergson, France.
1928—Mme. S. Undset, Norway.
1929—T. Mann, Germany.
1930—Sinclair Lewis, America.
1931—Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt, Sweden.
1932—J. Galsworthy, England.
1933—Ivan Bunin, Russia.
1934—Lugi Pirandello, Italy.
1935—*No award.*
1936—Eugene O'Neil, Ame.
1937—R. M. du Gard (France).
1938—Pearl Buck, America.
1939—Eeemil Sillanpaa, Finland.

Peace

1901—Divided equally, between Henri Dunant, Switzerland and Frederick Passay, France.
1902—Divided equally between Elie Duncommum, Switzerland and Alfred Gobat, Switzerland.
1903—W. R. Cremer, M.P., England.
1904—The Institute of International Law, a scientific association founded in 1873 in Ghent.
1905—Baroness B. von Suttner, (Aus.) for her literary work written in the interest of the World's peace movement.
1906—Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States.
1907—Divided equally between Ernesto T. Moneta, Italy and Louis Renault, France.
1908—K. P. Arnoldsen Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark.
1909—Baron d'Estournellas de Constant, France and M. Beernaert, Holland.
1910—International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland.
1911—Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Holland, and Alfred Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root, America.
1913—H. la Fontaine, Belgium.
1914—16 *No award.*
1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.
1918—*No award.*
1919—Woodrow Wilson, United States.
1920—Leon Bourgeois, France.
1921—H. Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway.
1922—Fridtjof Nansen, Norway.
1923-24—*No awards.*
1925—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Great Britain.
1926—Aristide Briand, France, and G. Stresemann, Germany.

NOBEL PRIZES—*Concld.*

1927—F. Buisson, France, and Ludwig Quidde, Germany.
1928—*No award.*
1929—F. B. Kellogg, America.
1930—Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Sweden.
1931—Divided equally between Miss Jane Addams and Dr. N. M. Butler, both of the United States.
1932—*No award.*
1933—Norman Angell, Eng.
1934—Arthur Henderson, Eng.
1935—Carl von Ossietosky (Germany).
1936—C. S. Lamas, Argentine.
1937—Viscount Cecil (Eng.).
1938—Nansen International office for Refugees, Geneva.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920 through the coming into force at the date of the treaty of Versailles. Its object is to promote international co-operation and achieve world peace. The nations who are members of the League bind themselves not to employ force for the settlement of any dispute till they have first submitted it to the League. They have to wait at least six months for the award and then to allow at least three months more to elapse. The *Assembly meets* annually at Geneva in September and consists of 3 representatives from every member State, each State having a vote. The *Council* meets 3 times a year. The Council, consists of five permanent members, but Germany and Japan having withdrawn, it now consists of Great Britain, France and U. S. S. R. and nine non-permanent members holding council seats for a term of three years. The *International Labour Office* is an adjunct of the League.

The official language of the League is English and French.

What does the League of Nations do?—This organisation was founded to promote international co-operation and to bring about peace and security by the acceptance of international obligations not to resort to war, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations. It has already prevented a number of wars, has created the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, has helped in reconstructing Austria, Hungary and Northern Greece, and has done much for international vice and crime. Unfortunately, so far it has only been able to make a beginning and nations still arm against one another.

Qualifications of the Membership.—Not every country may join the League, certain conditions for membership being set down in the first article of the covenant. This section provides that the original members shall be the allies who signed and ratified the treaty of Versailles and a group of Nations who had been neutral in the world war. Article II declares also that any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony may become a member of the League if its

admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. Switzerland became a member under a special resolution drawn up to comply with her insistence on her right to neutrality.

Members of the League of Nations

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Esthonia, Equador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Irak, Iran, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland. Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U. S. S. R., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugo-Slavia.

The Primary Organs of the League

1. The Council—consisting of Permanent and non-Permanent members.
2. The Assembly—Every State-member of the League is entitled to be represented by a delegation to the Assembly composed of not more than three delegates and three substitute delegates, but it has only one vote. It is the general annual meeting of the League.
3. The Secretariat—is a permanent organ composed of Secretariat-General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all member States and from U. S. A.
4. Permanent Court of International justice.

The Secondary Organs of the League

1. Technical organisations.
2. Advisory Committees.
3. Committee of Intellectual co-operation, to help in the exchange of knowledge through ideas between different countries.
4. International Institutes.
5. Administrative organisation.

Head quarters—Geneva, Switzerland.
Covenant in effect—June 28, 1919.
Secy.-General of League—Joseph Avenol (France).
Dir. International Labour office—John G. Winant (U. S. A.)

Budget of the League

[*In gold Francs*]

1930	28,210,248	1933	33,429,132
1931	31,637,501	1934	30,827,805
1932	33,687,994	1937	29,184,128

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The permanent organisation consists of an annual conference of representatives of members of nations and an International Labour office controlled by a governing body. The annual conferences are composed of four representatives of each member state, one

representing employers, one the workers, and two the government. The International Labour Office is established at Geneva and is independent of the League Secretariat as respects policy and administration.

The conference is the legislative body of the organisation and represents what may be termed the legislative method as against the diplomatic procedure of formulating treaties.

THE WORLD COURT

The Permanent Court of International Justice owes its existence to the initiative of the League of Nations acting under Article 14 of the covenant, which provided that:—The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

The Court is open to every nation of the World, under conditions laid down by the Council of the League in May 1922, which require a declaration accepting the Court's jurisdiction in accordance with the terms of the covenant and with the Statute and Rules of the Court and engaging to carry out the Court's decision in good faith and not to have recourse to war against another nation that obeys it. If there is on the Bench no Judge of the nationality of a contesting party, such Judge may be selected by that party for that case only. There are now 15 Judges: the salary of each is 15,000 Dutch Florins.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

Under Mandate of France.

1. Lebanon.
2. Syria.
3. Tanganyika.
4. The Cameroons.

Under Mandate of United Kingdom.

1. Palestine.
2. Trans-Jordan.
3. Togoland.
4. The Cameroons.
5. Tanganyika.
6. Nanru.

Under the Mandate of Belgium.

1. Ruanda-Urundi.

Under the Mandate of South African Union.

1. South-West Africa.

Under the Mandate of Japan.

1. The Marianas & Caroline Islands.
2. The Islands of Yat & the Marshall Islands.

Under the Mandate of Australia

1. New Guiana.
2. New Ireland.
2. New Britain.
4. Solomon Islands.

Under the Mandate of New Zealand.

1. Samoa.

INDIA'S AIR MAILS

1. Tata's Air Mail Service between Karachi and Colombo with stops at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bhaj and another Tata service between Bombay—Trivandrum.
2. Imperial Airways, London to Karachi operates four services each way per week between India and England.
3. Indian Transcontinental Airways. Karachi—Calcutta—Rangoon connecting with Imperial Airways.
4. Indian National Airways between Lahore and Karachi.
5. Royal Dutch Air Lines (K.L.M.) flies from the Dutch East Indies to Amsterdam and on to London.
6. Air France (French) from Saigon in French Indo-China to Paris.
7. Air Services of India—between Bombay and Kathiawar States.
8. Lufthansa Berlin-Bangkok Air Service—from London—Continent to Bangkok *via* Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Rangoon.

TIME AT WHICH MONEY DOUBLES AT INTEREST

Rate P.C.	Simple Interest.	Compound Interest.
10	.. .. 10 yrs.	7 yrs. 100 days.
9	.. .. 11 yrs. 40 days.	8 yrs. 16 days.
8	.. .. 12½ yrs.	9 yrs. 2 days.
7	.. .. 14 yrs. 104 days.	10 yrs. 89 days.
6	.. .. 16 yrs. 8 months.	11 yrs. 227 days.
5	.. .. 20 yrs.	15 yrs. 75 days.
4½	.. .. 22 yrs. 81 days.	15 yrs. 273 days.
4	.. .. 25 yrs.	17 yrs. 246 days.
3½	.. .. 28 yrs. 208 days.	20 yrs. 54 days.
3	.. .. 33 yrs. 4 months.	23 yrs. 164 days.
2½	.. .. 40 yrs.	28 yrs. 26 days.
2	.. .. 50 yrs.	35 yrs. 1 day.

INDIAN RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS

Ishar Sing (*Naik,* 28th Panjabis) Waziristan 1921.
Mir Dost (*Subadar,* Coke's Rifles) Great War 1915.
Shahamad Khan (*Naik,* 89th Panjabis) Great War 1916.
Chatta Singh (*Sepoy,* 9th Bhopal Inft.) Great War 1916.
Darwan Singh Negi (*Naik,* 1-39th Garhwal R.) Great War 1915.
Karnabahadur Rana (*Naik,* 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War 1918.
Khudadad Khan (*Naik,* 129th Balu.) Great War 1914.
Kulbir Thapa (*Rifleman,* 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War 1915.
Lala (*Lance-Naik,* 41st Dogras) Great War 1916.
Govind Sing (*Lance-Defedar,* 28th Cavalry) Great War.
Badlu Singh (*Ressaldar,* 14th Lancers) Great War 1918.
Gobar Singh Negi (*Rifleman,* 39th Garhwals) Great War 1915.

WEALTH OF INDIA

Average income per annum in India according to:—

	Income per head.
D. Naoroji (1870)	20 0 0
Sir D. Barbour and Major E. Baring (1882) ..	27 0 0
Digby (1898-9)	18 9 0
Lord Curzon (1900)	30 0 0
Digby (1900)	17 4 0
Atkinson (1875)	25 0 0
Atkinson (1895)	34 0 0
Wadia & Joshi (1913-14)	44 5 6
Shah & Khambatta (1921-22)	67 0 6
Findlay Shirras (1921)	107 0 0
Findlay Shirras (1922)	116 0 0

MUSEUMS IN INDIA

1. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
2. Patna Museum, Patna.
3. Archæological Museum, Sarnath.
4. Prov. Museum, Lucknow.
5. Curzon Museum, Muttra.
6. Fort Museum, Delhi.
7. Central Museum, Lahore.
8. Archæological Museum, Taxila.
9. Govt. Museum, Peshawar.
10. Jaipur Museum, Jaipur.
11. Udaipur Museum, Udaipur.
12. Baroda Museum, Baroda.
13. Ajmere Museum, Ajmere.
14. State Museum, Hyderabad.
15. Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.
16. Central Museum, Nagpur.
17. Govt. Museum, Madras.
18. Bangalore Museum, Bangalore.
19. Trivandrum Museum. Trivandrum.
20. Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta.
21. Barendra Research Museum, Rajshahi.
22. Dacca Museum, Dacca.
23. Ashutosh Museum (Calcutta University).
24. Darjeeling Museum, Darjeeling.
25. Victoria Museum, Karachi.
26. Khiching Museum, Mayurbhanj.
27. Gauhati Museum, Assam.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Name.	Vice-Chancellors.
Calcutta (1857)	Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Huq.
Bombay (1857)	R. P. Masani.
Madras (1857)	D. B. E. S. Ranganatham.
Allahabad (1887)	Dr. Amarnath Jha.
Punjab (1882)	Mian Afzal Hussain.
Lucknow (1920)	Sheikh Md. Habibullah, M.L.A.
Nagpur (1923)	T. J. Kedar.
Dacca (1920)	Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES—*Concld.*

Patna (1927)	Dr. S. Sinha.
Aligarh Muslim (1920) ..	Sir Shah M. Suleman.
Delhi (1922)	Sir Maurice Gwyer.
Agra (1927)	Dr. P. C. Basu.
Benares, Hindu (1915) ..	Sir S. Radhakrishnan.
Andhra (1926)	C. R. Reddy.
Annamalai, Chidambaram (1929)	Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C.
Rangoon (1920)	Justice Sir Mya Bu.
Mysore (1916)	N. S. Subba Rao.
Osmania, Hyderabad (1918) ..	Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung.
Sm. Nathibai Damodar Thackersay Women's University (1916)	Dr. D. K. Karve.
Biswabharati, Bolpur (1921) ..	Rabindranath Tagore, Founder-President.
Travancore (1938)	Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(First Session, 1885)

	Place.	*President.*
1.	Bombay (1885)	W. C. Bonnerji.
2.	Calcutta (1886)	Dadabhai Naoroji.
3.	Madras (1887)	Badruddin Tyabji.
4.	Allahabad (1888) ..	G. Yule.
5.	Bombay (1889)	Sir W. Wedderburn.
6.	Calcutta (1890)	Sir P. Mehta.
7.	Nagpur (1891)	P. Ananda Charlu.
8.	Allahabad (1892) ..	W. C. Bonnerji.
9.	Lahore (1893)	Dadabhai Naoroji.
10.	Madras (1894)	A. Webb.
11.	Poona (1895)	S. N. Banerji.
12.	Calcutta (1896)	R. M. Siyani.
13.	Amraoti (1897)	C. Sankaran Nair.
14.	Madras (1898)	A. M. Bose.
15.	Lucknow (1899)	R. C. Dutt.
16.	Lahore (1900)	N. G. Chandravarkar.
17.	Calcutta (1901)	D. Wacha.
18.	Ahmedabad (1902) ..	S. N. Banerji.
19.	Madras (1903)	Lal M. Ghose.
20.	Bombay (1904)	Sir Henry Cotton.
21.	Benares (1905)	G. K. Gokhale.
22.	Calcutta (1906)	Dadabhai Naoroji.
23.	Madras (1908) / Surat (1907)	Rash B. Ghose.
24.	Lahore (1909)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
25.	Allahabad (1910) ..	Sir W. Wedderburn.
26.	Calcutta (1911)	Bishen N. Dar.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS—*Concld.*

27.	Patna (1912) ..	.. R. N. Mudholkar.
28.	Karachi (1913) ..	.. Nawab Saiyed Mahammad.
29.	Madras (1914) ..	.. Bhupendra Nath Bose.
30.	Bombay (1915) ..	.. S. P. Sinha.
31.	Lucknow (1916) ..	.. A. C. Majumdar.
32.	Calcutta (1917) ..	.. Dr. Annie Besant.
33.	Delhi (1918) ..	.. Hassan Imam.
	Bombay (Special—1918) ..	Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
34.	Amritsar (1919) ..	.. Pt. Motilal Nehru.
35.	Nagpur (1920) ..	.. C. Vijiaraghavachariar.
	Calcutta (Special—1920) ..	Lala Lajpat Rai.
36.	Ahmedabad (1921)	.. Hakim Ajmal Khan.
37.	Gaya (1922) ..	.. C. R. Das.
38.	Cocanada (1923)	.. Mahomed Ali.
	Delhi (Special—1923)	.. Abul Kalam Azad.
39.	Belgaum (1924) ..	.. M. K. Gandhi.
40.	Cawnpur (1925) ..	.. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
41.	Gauhati (1926) ..	.. Srinivasa Iyengar.
42.	Madras (1927) ..	.. Dr. M. A. Ansari.
43.	Calcutta (1928) ..	.. Pt. Motilal Nehru.
44.	Lahore (1929) ..	.. Pt. Jawharlal Nehru.
45.	Karachi (1931) ..	.. Vallavbhai Patel.
46.	Delhi (1932) ..	.. Seth Ranchhodlal.
47.	Calcutta (1933) ..	.. Pt. M. M. Malaviya.
48.	Bombay (1934) ..	.. Rajendra Prasad.
49.	Lucknow (1935)	.. Pt. Jawharlal Nehru.
50.	Faizpur (1937) ..	.. Pt. Jawharlal Nehru.
51.	Haripura, Guzrat (1938) ..	Subhas Chandra Bose.
52.	Tripuri (1939) ..	.. Subhas Chandra Bose (resigned—afterwards Dr. Rajendra Prasad)

PRESIDENTS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sir Frederick Whyte, (1920-1925).
V. J. Patel, (1920-1925).
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (1930).
Sir Sanmukham Chetty (1930-33).
Sir Abdur Rahim (1933—).

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Late S. Rammanujam.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. Megnad Saha.
Sir C. V. Raman.
Dr. Birbal Sahni.

INDIANS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhowangree (Conservative).
Dadabhai Naoroji (Liberal).
Sapurji Saklatvala (Communist).
Lord Sinha (House of Lords).

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali.
Lord Sinha.
Sir B. C. Mitter.
1921—Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.
1930—Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. Mulla, Kt.
1934—Sir Shadilal, Kt.
1934—H. H. Aga Khan.
1934—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
1936—Sir Akbar Hydari.
1938—M. R. Jayakar.

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, 1908.
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, 1857.
Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal Ranchodlal, 1913.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
Sir Victor Sassoon.
Sir Kenneth Gibson.
Sir Richard Temple.

FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan (1939).

INDIAN PEER OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Aroon Kumar (b. 1887).
Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (b. 1921).

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN PROVINCES

	Area (000 sq. miles)	Population (million)	Density per sq. mile.
Burma	223·7	14·67	63
Madras	142·3	46·74	329
Bombay	123·6	21·80	176
U. P.	106·3	48·41	455
C. P. & Berar ..	99·9	15·51	155
Punjab	99·0	23·58	238
B. & O.	83·05	37·68	454
Bengal	77·5	50·11	646
Assam	55·0	8·62	157

POPULOUS DISTRICTS OF INDIA

Vizagapatam (Madras)	3,607,948	Ratnagiri (Bombay) ..	1,302,527
Darbhanga (B. & O.)	3,166,094	Sylhet (Assam) ..	2,724,342
Mymensingh (Bengal)	5,130,261	Raipur (C. P.) ..	1,527,573
Gorakhpur (U. P.) ..	3,567,561	Akyab (Burma) ..	637,580
Lahore (Punjab) ..	1,378,570		

Mymensingh in Bengal retains the honour of being the most populous district in India.

LARGEST DISTRICTS IN INDIA

	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.
Vizagapatam	17,168	Kangra	9,620
Ranchi	7,102	Thar-Parkar (Bombay ..	13,636
Mymensingh	6,237	Lushai Hills	8,092
Garhwal	5,412	Raipur	9,777

POPULATION OF TOWNS, 1931

Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,582	Madura	182,018
Dacca	138,518	Jubbulpur	124,382
Patna	159,690	Amritsar	264,840
Bombay	1,161,383	Lucknow	274,659
Karachi	263,565	Agra	229,764
Rangoon	400,415	Allahabad	183,914
Nagpur	215,165	Srinagar	173,573
Delhi	447,442	Bangalore	306,470
Madras	647,238	Rawalpindi	119,284
Peshawar	121,866	Benares	205,315
Lahore	429,747	Poona	250,187
Ahmedabad	313,789	Cawnpur	243,755
Jaipur	144,179		

NATION DWELLS IN VILLAGES

Province.	Town.	Village.	Average population per-village.
British India	9·3	90·7	412
Bengal	6·5	93·5	355
Bihar & Orissa ..	1·7	98·3	379
Bombay	19·0	81·0	612
Madras	11·8	88·2	678
Burma	9·3	90·7	292
C. P.	8·5	91·5	327
Punjab	11·8	88·2	531
U. P.	10·2	89·8	400

ROADS IN INDIA

	Metalled (miles)	Unmetalled (miles)
1928-29	67,424	178,472
1929-30	70,721	183,406
1930-31	74,048	179,089
1931-32	74,541	189,971
1932-33	75,309	190,534
1933-34	76,082	192,795
1934-35	77,110	198,850
1935-36	82,276	224,385
1936-37	82,299	231,882

MILITARY EXPENSE (INDIA)

(Includes Army, Royal Air Force & Royal Indian Navy.)

Years.	Crores.	Years.	Crores.
1910-11	28	1928-29	55
1911-12	28·5	1929-30	55·10
1912-13	28·5	1930-31	54·30
1913-14	29	1931-32	51·76
1921-22	68	1932-33	46·74
1922-23	63·5	1933-34	44·42
1923-24	55	1934-35	44·34
1924-25	55·5	1935-36	44·98*
1925-26	56	1936-37	45·45
1926-27	56	1937-38 (Budget)	44·62
1927-28	54·5	1937-38 (Revised)	47·22
		1938-39 (Budget)	45·18

* Percentage of Central Revenue only.

MILITARY EXPENSE COMPARED

	Of revenue.		Of revenue.
England	14 p.c.	Japan	10½ p.c.
France	10 p.c.	Germany	5 p.c.
Italy	10 p.c.	India	42 p.c.

HINDU MAJORITY IN PROVINCES

	Hindu.	Mahomedan.
Bihar & Orissa	31,010,660	4,264,776
Assam	4,931,760	2,755,914
Bombay	16,619,866	4,457,133
C. P.	13,460,105	682,854
Delhi	399,863	206,960
Madras	40,392,900	3,316,083
U. P.	40,905,532	7,181,927

MOSLEM MAJORITY IN PROVINCES

	Mahomedan.	Hindu.
Beluchistan	405,309	41,432
Bengal	27,530,321	21,537,921
N. W. F. P.	2,227,303	142,977
Punjab	13,332,460	6,328,538

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN INDIA

Madras	26	Assam	12
Bombay	29	N. W. F. P.	5
Bengal	28	Beluchistan	6
U. P.	48	Ajmer-Merwara	1
Punjab	29	Coorg	1
Burma	38	Delhi	1
Bihar & Orissa	21	Andamans & Nicobars ..	2
C. P. & Berar	22		

EFFECTS OF HEAT ON VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

Degress of Fahrenheit.		
2,786	..	Cast iron melts.
1,996	..	Copper melts.
7,947	..	Gold melts.
773	..	Zinc melts.
644	..	Mercury boils.
617	..	Pure lead melts.
442	..	Tin melts.
315	..	Oil Turpentine boils.
212	..	Water begins to boil.
211	..	Alloy of 5 bismuth, 3 tin, 2 lead melts.
201	..	Alloy of 8 bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin melts.
180	(about)	Starch forms a gelatinous compound with water
176	..	Rectified spirit boils.
167	..	Alcohol boils.
151	..	Beeswax melts.
145	..	White of an egg begins to coagulate.
122	..	Mutton suet melts.
115	..	Pure tallow melts.
112	..	Spermaceti and stearin of lard melts.
98	..	Temperature of the blood.
95	..	Ether boils, carbolic acid crystals become oily liquid.
32	..	Water freezes.
5	..	Cold produced by snow—2 parts, salt—1 part.
37·9	..	Mercury freezes.

EFFECTS OF HEAT ON VARIOUS SUBSTANCES—*Concld.*

		Deg.			Deg.
Antimony	melts at	951	Silver	melts at	1250
Brass	„	1900	Steel	„	2500
Copper	„	2548	Tin	„	421
Glass	„	2377	Zinc	„	740
Gold	„	2590	Ice	„	32
Cast Iron	„	3479	Mercury	„	662
Lead	„	594	Fresh water	„	212
Platinum	„	3080	Sea water	„	213·2

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES

(As compared with water)

Water, distilled ..	.. 100	Iron, Cast ..	.. 72
Water, sea ..	.. 103	Ivory	.. 183
Alcohol ..	.. 84	Lead	.. 1,135
Aluminium ..	.. 256	Mahogany ..	.. 106
Ash	.. 84	Maple	.. 75
Beer	.. 102	Marble	.. 270
Brass	.. 840	Milk, cow's ..	.. 103
Butter	.. 94	Milk goat's ..	.. 104
Cedar	.. 61	Opium	.. 134
Chalk	.. 279	Platinum ..	.. 2,150
Coal	.. 103	Porcelain ..	.. 226
Copper ..	.. 895	Silver	.. 1,047
Cork	.. 24	Steel	.. 783
Diamond ..	.. 353	Sulphur	.. 203
Ebony	.. 135	Tin	.. 729
Fir	.. 55	Turpentine ..	.. 99
Glass	.. 289	Walnut	.. 67
Gold	.. 1,926	Wine	.. 100
Ice	.. 92	Zinc	.. 691

PRINTING TYPES

The unit of measurement of the point system is the 'point' which is 1/12 of an em (pica). Six ems=1 inch, so 72 point=1 inch.

The old system of type measurement has now been replaced by the modern point system and all sizes of types now in common use are of an even number of points in body size.

The following table will give the size of some of the types from 6 to 24 points.

Old Name.	Pt. body.	Old Name.	Pt. body.
Excelsior ..	.. 3 point.	Great Premier	.. 18 point.
Brilliant ..	.. 3½ point.	Paragon ..	.. 20 point.
Semi-Brevier	.. 4 point.	2-line Sm. Pica	.. 22 point.

PRINTING TYPES—*Concld.*

Diamond ..	.. 4½ point.	2-line Pica ..	24 point.
Pearl ..	.. 5 point.	2-line English ..	28 point.
Agate ..	.. 5½ point.	5-line Nonpareil ..	30 point.
Nonpareil ..	.. 6 point.	3-line Small Pica ..	32 point.
Minion ..	.. 7 point.	2-line Great Premier	36 point.
Brevier ..	.. 8 point.	Double Paragon ..	40 point.
Bourjeois ..	.. 9 point.	7-line Nonpareil ..	42 point.
Long Premier	.. 10 point.	4-line Sm. Pica ..	44 point.
Small Pica	.. 11 point.	4-line Pica ..	48 point.
Pica ..	.. 12 point.	5-line Sm. Pica ..	54 point.
English ..	.. 14 point.	5-line Pica ..	60 point.
2-line Brevier	.. 16 point.	6-line Pica ..	72 point.

The standard height of printing type is 11/12 inch. One pound of 12 point type arranged in a line would measure approximately 19 inches in length. From this it would be possible to calculate the approximate weight of type required for a book job if we know the body of the type, the width of each line and the number of lines to page.

PAPER

Calendered—paper that has been passed through a stack of calendering rollers which move at different speeds so that paper is burnished.

Cartridge—a strong, rough, hard-sized paper, originally used for making cartridges, now used for poster and folder work.

Grease-proof—papers are rendered grease-proof by a very prolonged treatments in the beating process, which results in the fibres becoming soft and greasy.

Kraft—is a German name which means strength. A variety of wrapping paper made from sulphate pulp which preserves the length and nature of the fibres.

Newsprint—machine-finished soft sized printing paper made from mechanical and chemical wood-pulps and containing usually about 70 per cent. of mechanical wood-pulp.

M.F. (Mill finish or machine finish)—smooth and matt finished paper which has not been specially glazed by calendering, after manufacture.

S.C. (Super-calendered) sometimes called ivory finished printing or writing paper with a highly glazed surface imparted to it after manufacture by passing through calendering rolls.

Art Paper—Highly glazed paper coated with a white coating for illustration printing.

Imitation Art—Highly glazed paper with the coating material of art paper mixed with paper-pulp during making.

Antique—Bulky rough surface not suitable for half-tone blocks.

Bond—Tough, matt or smooth writing or type-writing paper.

Manilla—Strong wrapping paper, usually glazed on one side only, for wrapping and envelope-making. This is generally made of some strong vegetable fibre.
M.G.—Paper glazed on one side only.
Mechanical—Paper containing mechanical wood-pulp (pulp which is made from wood by mechanically crushing it to fine shreds).
Laid—Writing or printing paper which held up against light shows horizontal and vertical lines.
Wove—Paper without the above laid marks.

SIZE OF PAPER

Crown	=20	×15	ins.
Foolscape	=17	×13½	ins.
Demy	=22½	×18	ins.
Medium	=23	×18	ins.
Royal	=25	×20	ins.
Super Royal	=22	×18	ins.

PAPER MEASURE

24 sheets=1 Quire.
20 quires=1 Ream.
480 sheets=1 Ream.
2 reams=1 Bundle.
5 bundles=1 Bale.

USEFUL TERMS

A.I.	.. First class.
A.D.	.. Anno Domini.
A.D.C.	.. Aid-de-camp.
A.M.	.. Ante meridian (before midday).
A.R.P.	.. Air raid precautions.
Anon	.. Anonymous.
Bart	.. Baronet.
B.C.	.. Before Christ.
B/E	.. Bill of Exchange.
B/L	.. Bill of Lading.
cf.	.. Compare.
Cantab	.. of Cambridge.
cent	.. hundred.
C.B.E.	.. Commander of the Br. Empire.
C.I.D.	.. Criminal Investigation Dept.
c.i.f.	.. cost, insurance, freight.
C.M.	.. Centimetre.
C/o	.. care of.
C.I.E.	.. Companion of Indian Empire.
C.S.I.	.. Companion of the Star of India.
C.O.D.	.. cash on delivery.
cwt.	.. hundredweight.
Ditto. do.	.. the same.
D.S.O.	.. Distinguished Service Order.
d/s.	.. days after sight.
D.L.O.	.. dead letter office.
e.g.	.. for example.
E. & O. E.	.. Errors and omissions excepted.
Esq.	.. Esquire.
Ex. div.	.. dividend excepted.
Et. Seq.	.. and the following.
F.O.B.	.. free on board.
F.O.R.	.. free of rail.
F.R.S.	.. Fellow of the Royal Society.
G.O.C.	.. General Officer Commanding.
G.C.I.E.	.. Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.S.I.	.. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.R.I.	.. *Georgious Rex Imperator*, George, King-Emperor.

USEFUL TERMS—(*Contd.*)

h.p.	.. horse power.
Ibid.	.. in the same place.
i.e.	.. that is.
Inc.	.. incorporated.
Infra	.. Below.
In re	.. in regard to.
I.O.U.	.. I owe you.
I.L.O.	.. International Labour Office.
J.P.	.. Justice of the Peace.
K.C.	.. King's Counsel.
K.C.I.E.	.. Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K.C.S.I.	.. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
L.S.D.	.. pounds, shillings, pence.
lb.	.. pound.
M.C.	.. Military Cross.
Mille	.. Thousand.
Mlle	.. Mademoiselle (miss).
Mme	.. Madame.
Mss.	.. manuscripts.
M.B.E.	.. Member of Br. Empire.
M.C.C.	.. Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.L.A.	.. Member of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C.	.. Member of Legislative Council.
N.B.	.. Note well.
N.C.O.	.. Non-commissioned Officer.
Nem con.	.. unanimously.
Nett.	.. (netto) free from deductions.
N.I.R.A.	.. National Industrial Recovery Admit.
O.B.E.	.. Order of the Br. Empire.
O.K.	.. "All correct."
8vo.	.. octavo (folded by eight).
P.C.	.. Privy Councillor.
p.c.	.. per centum (by hundred).
Per	.. by means of.
Per. pro.	.. for and on behalf.
Pp.	.. Pages.
Prox.	.. next.
Pro rata	.. according to rate.
P.M.	.. Post meridiem. (after midday).
P.T.O.	.. Please turn over.
Pro tem.	.. for the time being.
Pt.	.. Private (soldier).
R.A.	.. Royal Academician.
R.A.M.C.	.. Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.I.P.	.. May he or she rest in peace.
R.A.F.	.. Royal Air Force.
R.S.V.P.	.. Please reply.
R.N.	.. Royal Navy.
S.O.S.	.. Letter of the international signal of distress.
S.J.	.. Society of Jesus.
Stet.	.. Let it stand.
Ult.	.. Last.
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
V.C.	.. Victoria Cross.
Via.	.. by way of.
Viz.	.. namely.

NOTABLE ENGINEERING SCHEMES IN INDIA

Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, Sind.—The greatest irrigation scheme in the world, which ensures the vast area of about 5½ million acres

of most fertile land of Sind. The dam of the Lloyd Barrage measures 4,675 ft. in length (Assuan 6,400 ft).

Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar, Bombay.—The largest dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic ft. of masonry, whereas the Assuan Dam in Egypt which is popularly, supposed to be the largest Dam in existence contains 19 million cubic ft. The Dam is 5,300 ft. in length. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 ft. high and 15 inches thick were constructed from masonry in the Dam, it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Calcutta to Allahabad.

Mettur Dam on the Cauvery River.—5,300 ft. long 176 ft. high. It has a volume of 1,825,000 cubic ft. yards. It contains 54·6 million cubic feet of masonry and the water storage capacity is 93·500 million cubic feet.

Nizamsagar Dam.—Second largest dam in India stretches across the river Manjira, a tributary of Godavari, for two miles with a motorable road 14 ft. wide along the top. It is one of the largest gravity dams in the world. The reservoir can hold 30,000 million cubic ft. of water at a depth of 106 ft. at the dam site, forming a huge lake spread over an area of fifty square miles formerly occupied by forty villages. It will irrigate some three hundred thousand acres bearing rice and sugar cane crops.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric System—is the first one of its kind to be opened in South India. The project has cost a crore and a quarter but ample provision has been already made for future developments. By means of the diversion dam the waters of the Pykara river are taken through a 7,000 ft. long flume to the forebay where 84 million cubic feet of water is stored. From the forebay the water is taken down through penstock pipes to the power house 3,080 ft. below where the force of the water turns the turbines to produce electromotive force. This is said to be one of the highest in the world. The scheme provides for the supply of energy to a large number of districts and towns in South India.

Elevated Reservoir at Tallah (Calcutta)—is considered as the biggest in the world, consists of a steel tank 16 ft. deep, 321 ft. square, supported on steel column, the height from the ground level to the top of the tank being 110 ft. It has capacity of 9 million gallons. The tank is divided into four compartments, which can be used independently each other.

WEATHER CHART

Height of Mercury.	State of weather.
31 ins.	Very dry.
30-2/3 „	Set fair.
30½ „	Fair.
30 „	Change.
29-2/3 „	Rain.
29-1/3 „	Much rain.
29 „	Stormy.

TABLES, WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Money

1 Pie		
3 Pies	1 Pice	¼*d.*
12 Pies or 4 pice	1 Anna	1⅛*d.*
16 Annas	1 Rupee	1*s.* 6*d.*
10 Rupees		15*s.*
100,000 Rs.	1 Lac	£7,500
100 Lacs	1 Crore	£750,000

Weight of gold mohor and Rupee 180 grs. Troy.

Bazar Weights.	Official Weights
5 sikis or ¼ Re.=1 kancha.	4 punkos=1 dhan.
4 kanchas=1 chatak.	4 dhans=1 rati.
4 chataks or 20 tolas=1 powa.	8 ratis=1 masha.
4 powas=1 seer.	12 mashas=1 tola.
5 seers=1 possuri.	5 tolas=1 chatak.
40 seers=1 maund.	16 chataks=1 seer.
(A rupee is called a tola.)	40 seers=1 maund.

Bazar seer=80 tolas; Factory seer=72⅝ tolas; Indian maund =82-2/7 lb.; Bazar maund=82 lbs. 2 oz. 3 drs. 1 cwt.=112 lb.

To convert Indian into Avoirdupois, multiply the weight in seers by 72 and divide by 35, the result will be lb. Avoirdupois. By reversing the operation, Avoirdupois may be converted into seers and maunds. A ton=nearly 27¼ mds. To convert bazar into factory weight add one-tenth and deduct one-third of the total from itself, the remainder will be cwt. To reduce factory md. into one divide by 30 and the quotient will be the answer.

Lineal Measure

In Bengal.

1 hath (cubit) = 18 inches.
4 haths = 1 danda or 2 yds.
8,000 haths = 1 cross.

Indian Jewellers Weight.

4 dhans = 1 rati.
6 ratis = 1 anna.
8 ratis = 1 masha.
12 mashas
or 16 as. = 1 tola or bari.

Land Measure (Bengal)

45 sq. yd.
5 sq. yd. = 1 chatak.
16 chataks = 1 catta. / 80 sq. yd.
20 cattas = 1 bigha. / 14,400 sq. ft.
or 1,600 sq. yd.
3-1/40 bighas = 1 acre.
1926 bighas = 1 sq. mile.

In U. P.

1 bighas = 3025 sq. yd.

In Bombay.

1 bigha = 3,927 sq. yd.

In Punjab.

1 bigha = 1,620 sq. yd.

In Madras.

1 bigha = 6,400 sq. yd.

Cloth Measure

3 jobs = 1 ungli = ¾in.
3 unglis = 1 gira = 2¼ in.
8 giras = 1 hath = 18 in.
2 haths = 1 guz = 1 yd.

Linear Measure

(Used for measuring distance.)

12 inch (″) = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard.
5¼ yds. = Rod.
40 Rods.
or 600 ft. = 1 Furlong.
8 furlongs
1,760 yds. = 1 mile.
5,280 feet.
3 miles. = 1 League.

Square Measure

(Used for computing areas.)

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. ft. = 1 sq. yd.
30¾ sq. yds. = 1 sq. rod.
160 sq. rods = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 sq. mile.

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 pound.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
28 pounds = 1 quarter.
4 qrs. or 112 lbs.
= 1 Hundredweight.
20 Hund.-weights
= 1 ton.

Apothecaries Weight

By weight.	*By measure.*
20 grains=1 scruple.	60 minims=1 fluid dram.
3 scruples=1 dram.	8 fluid drams=1 fluid ounce.
8 drams=1 ounce.	20 fluid ounces=1 fluid pint.
12 ounces=1 pound.	8 liquid pints=1 gallon.

Kitchen Measure

3 teaspoonfuls or ½ fluid ounce	=1 Tablespoonful.
12 tablespoonfuls or 8 fluid ounces	=1 cupful.
2 cupfuls or 16 fluid ounces	
4 cupfuls=1 quart.	=1 pint.

Land Measure

12 inch=1 foot.	
36 inch=3 feet=1 yd.	
198 inch=16½ feet=5¼ yd.	=1 Rod or pole.
792 inch=66 feet=22 yd.	= rods=1 chain.
7,920 inch=660 feet=220 yd.	=40 Rods=10 chains =1 furlong.
63,360 inch=5,280 feet=1,760 yd.	=320 Rods=80 chains =8 furlongs=1 mile.

Square Measure

144 sq. inch=1 sq. ft.
1,296 sq. inch=9 sq. feet=1 q. yd.
39,204 sq. inch=272¼ sq. feet =30¼ sq. yd.=1 sq. Rod or pole.
627,264 sq. inch=4,356 sq. feet= 484 sq. yd.=16 sq. Rods=1 sq. chain.
1,568,640 sq. inch=10,890 sq. feet= 1,210 sq. yd.=40 sq. Rods=2½ sq. chain=1 Rood=160 sq. R oods=10 sq. chains=4 Roods =1 Acre 1 sq. mile=640 Acre.
6,272,640 sq. inch=43,560 sq. feet=4840 sq. yd.

Nautical Mile

American	9,080·27 ft.
British	6,080 „
German	6,076 „
A statute mile, commonly called land mile ..	5,280 „

Nautical Measures

6 ft.	1 Fathom.
100 Fathoms	1 Cable length.
2027.3 yds.	1 knot or nautical mile.
3 knots	1 nautical mile.
69.121 statute mile	1 Degree.
60 knots	1 Degree.
360 degrees	the circumstance of the earth.

Time Measure

60 Seconds=1 minute.
60 Minutes=1 hour.
24 hours=1 day.
7 days=1 week.
31 days=1 calendar month.
12 calendar months=1 year.
365½ days=1 year.
366 days=1 leap year.
100 years=1 century.

Indian Time Measure

60 anupals=1 bipal.
60 bipals=1 pal.
60 pals=1 danda.
7½ dandas or 3 hrs.=1 prahar.
60 dandas or 8 prahar=1 din.
30 dins=1 mash.
12 mashes=1 batsar.
12 batsar=1 yoga.

Meaning of Words

milli=one thousandth
centi=one-hundredth
deci=one-tenth
deka=ten
hecta=one hundred
kilo=one thousand
metre=for length
gram=for weight or mass.
litre=for capacity.

THERMOMETERS

The *Fahrenheit* thermometer is in general use throughout the British Empire and the United States. *Boiling point* of a Fahrenheit thermometer is 212°, the freezing point is 32°.

The *Centigrade* thermometer, in general use in France has 0° for its freezing point and 100° for boiling point.

The German thermometer, the *Reaumur* gives 0° as the freezing point and 80° as the boiling point.

To convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9.

INDIA'S HILL-STATIONS

Nainital.—Hill sanitarium in Kumaun Hills, is the summer head quarters of U. P. Government. A favourite summer resort. Altitude 6,400 ft. above sea level.

Mussoorie.—Is a hill sanitarium, 14 miles from Dehra Dun. From Dehra Dun to Mussoorie by motor cars. Altitude 6,600 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Dehra Dun.

Mount Abu—About 115 miles from Ahmedabad and 17 miles from Abu Road on the B. B. C. I. Ry. The range is about 50 miles in circumference. The climate is very healthy and delightfully cool. The average temperature is 60°. There is motor service from Abu Road to Mount Abu. Altitude 3,800 ft. above sea level.

Almora.—Altitude 5,500 ft. above sea level. Mean annual rainfall 45·55 inches; fine views of snows. Almora to Pindari glacier is 6 marches. Nearest railway station is Kathgodam.

Bangalore.—The cantonment is the largest in South India. Altitude 4,000 ft. above sea level.

Coonoor.—Altitude 6,740 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Coonoor.

Dalhousie.—Altitude 6,740 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Pathankot.

Darjeeling—Summer headquarters of the Government of Bengal. Altitude 7,163 ft. above sea level, magnificent snow views of Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) and Kanchanjungha (28,104 ft.) is the centre of a large tea district.

Kalimpong.—Hill station near Darjeeling. Nearest railway station Siliguri, 4,000 ft. high.

Kodaikanal.—Altitude 7,209 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Kodaikanal Road.

Mahabaleshwar.—Principal hill station of the Bombay Presidency. Altitude 4,500 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Poona, 75 miles.

Murree.—Altitude 7,700 ft. above sea level. Situated 39 miles along the motor-road from Rawalpindi to Srinagar. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi.

Ootacamund.—Summer headquarters of the Government of Madras. Altitude 7,271 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 57·50F.

Quetta.—Head-quarters of Beluchistan. Altitude 5,500 ft. above sea level. Very severe winter and hot summer. Nearest railway station is Quetta.

Ranchi.—Altitude 2,100 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 74·9F. Nearest railway station is Ranchi.

Shillong.—Headquarters of the Assam Government. Altitude 4,987 ft. above sea level. Average temperature in midsummer rarely reaches 80°F. Cherrapunji, 30 miles south of Shillong holds the world record for rain fall, average 426 inches per annum (in 1861 the rainfall at Cherrapunji was 905 inches). Nearest railway station is Pandu (68 miles).

Simla.—Summer head-quarters of the Government of India. Altitude 8,048 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 55·2°F.

Srinagar (Kashmere).—Capital of Kashmere State. Altitude 5,250 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 55·1°F. The best period to visit Kashmere is April to November. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi, 196 miles.

HEIGHTS OF HIMALAYAN HILL STATIONS

	ft.		ft.
Nainital	6,400	Srinagar	5,250
Ranikhet	5,980	Gulmarg	8,659
Almora	5,500	Sonamarg	8,750
Mussoorie	6,600	Pahlgam	7,200
Lansdowne	6,060	Darjeeling	7,163
Chakrata	6,885	Ghoom	7,404
Simla	7,116	Kurseong	4,864
Kasauli	6,200	Kalimpong	4,000
Dalhousie	6,740	Shillong	4,987
Murree	7,700		

PLACES OF INTEREST IN INDIA

Bengal.—Calcutta, Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Murshidabad, Gour (Maldah), Pandua, Vishnupur (Bankura), Navadwip.

Bihar & Orissa:—Gaya, Puri, Konarak, Bhubaneshwar, Budh-Gaya, Chilka, Pataliputra (Patna), Ranchi, Rajgir, Hazaribagh (2,200 ft.), Pareshnath Hills, (4,479 ft.), Deoghar.

Assam:—Kamakhya, Shillong, Cherrapunji, Haflong Hills, Kahima, Gauhati.

U. P.:—Benares, Allahabad, Delhi, Ranikhet (5,980 ft.), Agra, Cawnpur, Lucknow, Fatehpur Sikri, Chunar, Muttra, Brindaban, Nainital (6,400 ft.), Dehra Dun, Hardwar, Hrishikesh, Lansdowne (6,060 ft.), Aligarh, Almora, Mussoorie.

Punjab:—Amritsar, Lahore, Simla (7,200 ft.), Dalhousie, Dharampur, Murree (7,700 ft.), Kasauli (6,200).

*N. W. F. P.*s—Peshawar, Landikotal, Kohat, Jamrud.

C. P.:—Nagpur, Jubbulpur, Sanchi, Panchmarhi.

Bombay:—Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Matheran, Mahabaleshwar, Surat, Ratnagiri.

Madras:—Madras, Waltair, Ootacamund, Conoor, Madura, Trichinopoly, Mahabalipuram, Conjeeveram, Tanjore, Chidambaram, Rameswaram, Bangalore, Cochin, Trivandrum, Kodaikanal.

Kashimr:—Verhi Nag, Srinagar (5,250 ft.), Gulmarg (8,659 ft.), Pahlgam.

Rajputana:—Abu, Ajmere, Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittore, Dilwara, Gwalior, Girnar.

Other places:—Bangalore, Hyderabad, Baroda, Indore, Bikaner, Mysore, Ajanta, Ellora.

POLITICAL TERMS

Amnesty—An act of government granting exemption from criminal prosecution and punishment.

Autocracy—A form of government in which political power is absolute and unlimited.

Bicameral system—That form of government which consists of two separate chambers or houses, the concurrence of both ordinarily being essential to the enactment of legislation.

Bloc—means an association of legislative members or of political workers of different parties, formed to support a certain measure or ministry. A French word meaning 'mass' or 'group'.

Bolshevism—Accepts the doctrine that an irreconcilable antagonism exists between the propertied class or bourgeois and the property-less workers. It invites as inevitable and necessary class war, the object of which is the destruction of all classes, except the proletariat, in whose interest and by whom future society will be organised and governed on a communistic basis.

Bolshevik—A member of the extreme wing of the Russian Socialist party which seized supreme power in Russia after Revolution of March 1917.

Bureaucracy—Government by an elaborate system of administrative departments and official which generally tends to become unwildy and laborious in its operation. It produces red tape or over systematization. Its most frequently charged defects are its rigidity, conservatism and spirit of routine.

Caucus—A meeting or conference of members of a political party or group to determine upon the candidate or policy to be supported in an ensuing election or other political contest.

Civil Disobedience—Refusal to co-operate with government without however using violence.

Commintern—is the abbreviation of Communist International and refers to wide-world Communist Organisation, the headquarters of which is Moscow.

Contraband—Primarily articles sent from neutral to a belligerent country in time of war for military and naval use. Under generally recognised laws of war, merchandise may be seized and confiscated if taken upon the high seas or within enemy territory.

Conscription—A system of compulsory enrolment for Naval or Military service.

Communism—Represents revolutionary socialism, hostile to the slow progress or gradual reform and progressive compromise and it

stands in contrast to the 'reformist' socialism which makes its peace with parliamentary institutions and is willing to proceed by successive stages of changes. It is generally understood to be that form of marxianism resting on revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat which triumphed in Russia after Bolshevic Revolution in autumn in 1917.

Coup d'etat—A sudden change of government carried out by force of arms. Literally the phrase means 'stroke of state'.

Communist Party—The World Organisation of Marxist Socialists operates through branch national parties loosely affiliated to the Communist International or 'Commintern'.

Democracy—"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—*Lincoln*. It is distinguished from monarchy.

Extra-Territoriality—is a term for immunities enjoyed by certain persons, properties, or places from the jurisdiction of the State in which they are situate.

Embargo—Government order preventing ships leaving port.

Extradition—Surrender of a fugitive from justice by one country or state of the authorities of another.

Fascist—Nationalist party of Italy.

Fascism—A political movement in Italy beginning under the leadership of Mussolini and finally directed against Communism.

Protocol—The rough-draft of a diplomatic document on which diplomatic transactions tentatively commenced.

Pourparler—An informal preliminary conference of representatives of different groups, functions or countries looking to a formal agreement settling disputed questions between the parties.

Federalism—A system of government wherein political powers of the state are constitutionally distributed between National Government and the local Governments of members units which are called 'States', 'Provinces', etc.

Picketing—Walking up and down in front of a place of business in an effort to keep other persons from patronising or working in it.

Whip—A member of a political party assigned to the task of rounding up members of that party to ensure their votes and to hold them in line with party policy.

Republic—A political community which is not under monarchical government that is, in which there is no nominal or actual Emperor, King or Prince.

Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania are known as Little Entente.

Nationalisation—Taking management by the state of trades and industries, etc., with or without compensation; change from private to state ownership.

Nazi—Nationalist Party of Germany led by Herr Adolf Hitler.

Neutrality—may be broadly defined as the attitude of a state remaining aloof from a war between two States or group of States, but preserving friendly relations with both or all. By international

law, citizens of a neutral nation may trade freely with a belligerent, even to the extent of furnishing arms and munitions. But such goods, however may be seized as 'contraband of war' and neutral merchant vessels are subject to 'visit and search' by war vessels of the belligerent states to determine the presence of contraband in their cargoes.

Proportional Representation—is the method used in an election by which the votes are so counted that each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

Plebiscite—An expression of the will of the whole people, sought in ratification or disapproval of a particular measure, already decided upon but regarding which their elected representatives hesitate to act.

Public utilities—Electric light, gas, telephone, street car and other services of use to all members of the community.

Racketter—One who levies blackmail on industry by threats of interference.

Reparations—War damages.

Referendum—Bringing a proposed law before the people as a whole for decision.

Rome-Berlin Axis—A term used to describe Italo-German collaboration in foreign affairs. It was materially strengthened in September 1927 when Mussolini visited Reich. The Rome-Berlin axis grew out of the Italo-Ethiopian war when Germany refrained from subscribing to the economic Sanctions applied by most of the European nations against Italy.

Sabotage—Malicious destruction of property by workers during an industrial dispute.

Sanctions—This word is used to mean the powers that nations may use as laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations (Articles XII, XIII, XV and specially XVI) against any nation restoring to war. These powers include refusing to trade with the nation, refusing to lend money to it.

Self-determination—The principle that every distinct people or nation ought to have the right to determine the question of its independence, its form of government and its political destiny.

Socialism—A principle whereby private ownership of land and all other 'productive capital' would be extinguished in favour of ownership by the state.

Soviet—The republics which form the Greater Russia over which Stalin rules as dictator are known as Soviets. The word being Russian for Council. It became popular in Russia after the revolution of 1905 when there was a plan to set up a representative system in which votes would be given only to workers and soldiers. The Soviet system is a system of delegates sent from the smaller representative body or council to form a bigger body for a bigger area, and so on until there are series of councils representing complete provinces which send delegates to a Congress.

Statute of Westminster—passed by the House of Commons. Nov. 24, 1931 gave formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial

Conferences of 1926 and 1930 which were participated in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Dominion of Newfoundland. The conference of 1926 defined Dominions as "antonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

Moratorium—A period during which no business engagements are completed or debts or liabilities enforced. A moratorium is declared by the government in times of a financial crisis.

Right & Left—In the Legislative bodies, it is the fixed habit of the conservative groups and parties to seat themselves on the right hand side of the Speaker or President and of the liberal or radical element to seat themselves on the left. The terms have thus come to be used as indicative of conservative and radical position in political matters. The term 'centre' is used for middle parties or groups.

Syndicalism—A movement to secure a transfer of the means production and distribution to industrial workers.

Gestapo—An abbreviation of the German words Geheime (search) Staatspolizei (State-Police), this force is distinct from the city police, Gendarmerie and Criminal Police who are under the control of the Minister of the Interior. The chief work of the Gestapo is the enforcement of the decrees against non-Aryans and the suppression of any criticism of the Nazi doctrines. It is the most feared force in Germany. It fills all Germany with spies and every home with fear.

Blackout—An old word originally used in theatres to describe the sudden extinction of light on the stage; it has been adopted as a handy expression for the masking of all lights that might guide raiding aircraft.

Prize Court—This is a court of law set up in time of war to decide whether a ship and its cargo captured by the navy is a lawful prize or not. If it is decided that a captured ship is enemy property or a cargo is contraband they are sold and the proceeds are paid into a common fund distributed to all members of the navy at the end of the war.

U-Boat—The German word for submarine is unterseeboot, which means under-sea boat and the numbers of the vessels are prefixed by the letter U.

Oslo Powers—are Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, from whose capital the group takes its name.

Mandates Commission—is a permanent body of eleven members, the majority not belonging to countries which hold mandatory powers. They receive and examine the annual reports of the mandatory powers and advise League Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates. It is this body which examines any petition sent to the League by a aggrieved subject of countries under the mandate.

Indirect Taxation—This is levied on things, not persons, so that all who buy the taxed things pay the tax indirectly, whether they know it or not. The two chief methods of raising indirect taxes are through the Customs and the Excise.

Reconnaissance—This word is used to describe the use of troops or aircraft to obtain information about the nature or resources of an enemy country or of the movements and disposition of its troops.

Camouflage—It is the art and science of concealment applied to warfare. In the last war, hiding all objects of military importance became necessary and many ingenious methods were adopted for concealing vehicles, buildings, guns and so on.

Military Attache—In time of war neutral powers often send officers to be attached to the field staff of each belligerent for the purpose of making independant reports to their government.

Blockade—a term used in international law for the prevention of goods entering or leaving an enemy country by land or sea. Neutral States are affected most by a blockade by sea, for if their ships try to approach the ports of a blockaded country they and their cargoes are liable to be confiscated by the blockading force.

Profiteering—the word used for taking advantage of a national crisis to raise prices unduly in the manufacture, distribution and sale of goods.

Habeas Corpus—A writ issued by a Court of Justice commanding the person to whom the writ is directed to bring before the Court body of a person detained or in custody. Failure to appear with the person of a prisoner places an officer in 'Contempt of Court' and makes him liable to the summary imposition, by the Court, of fine or other punishment.

Fuehrer—This is the German word for 'leader' or 'guide' and is the title given to Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor.

Prohibition—Government action which prohibits by law the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical or sacramental use.

Tariff—Is used to designate the scale of customs duties imposed upon foreign products entering home territory.

Veto—Executive refusal to approve an Act particularly a legislative enactment.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Milk.—Drink milk in sufficient quantities instead of coffee or tea.

Vegetables.—Take vegetables and fruits every day.

Air.—The air we breathe must be fresh and pure. The windows of sleeping apartments should be kept open during the night for letting in fresh air but draughts should be avoided.

Anæmia is the result of impoverished blood. Bad or insufficient food, constipation, etc., cause anæmia.

Antiseptic.—A thing which is used to prevent putrefaction. Antiseptics are of great use in cuts, wounds etc., *e.g.,* iodine.

Bathing is very necessary for keeping the body clean and therefore free from disease. It is a daily necessity in a hot country like India.

Bed.—Growing children should sleep on a hard mattress and the bed should never be placed against a wall.

Bruises.—Arnica (mother tincture) diluted with cold-water should be applied frequently.

Codliver Oil.—A valuable heart producer and nutrient containing a large quantity of vitamin. Weak or scrofulous children should be given codliver oil.

Diptheria.—A dangerous epidemic disease caused by Kelb-Loffer bacillus which enters the throat. The germ is conveyed by drinking water, food or saliva. First signs are fever and sore throt. Shivering, vomitting and swelling of glands are other signs. A precaution is to syringe the nose with a mild disinfectant of gargle with the same stuff.

Burns.—On slight burns apply common baking soda in water or petroleum as a paste, any good burn ointment or any clean and non-irritating grease or oil. On severe or deep burns Picric gauze moistened with clean water or plain gauze moistened with a warm solution of baking soda—a handful to a quart of clean warm water; if not available, use good burn ointment but no unclean material.

Eye Injuries.—Loose particles may be removed from the eyelid with a clean handkerchief, or a bit of clean cotton rolled on a toothpick or a match stick. If not easily removed in this way, make no further attempt. Particles embedded in the lid or eye-ball should be left to the surgeon. *Never violate this rule. Blindness may result.* In case of serious eye injury, cover with clean cloth compress wrung out in ice cold water and send patient to surgeon or hospital.

Open Wounds.—On scratches and slight wounds apply half strength iodine. Dirty or greasy wounds should first be cleansed with high-grade benzine. Open wounds should be covered with gauze and bandage.

Never wash or touch a wound with fingers, or that part of the gauze that comes in contact with the wound. Never use cobwebs, tobacco, waste, or oil, as *they may cause blood poisoning.*

Stings of Venomous Insects, etc.—Apply weak ammonia, oil, salt water or iodine.

Ptomaine poisoning.—Poison is introduced into the system by certain harmful bacteria contained in putrefied or decomposed food articles, *e.g.*, fish, meat, ice cream, tinned food etc. There is intense irritation of the stomach giving rise to vomiting, diarrhœa, giddiness etc.

Sleep.—People should never have fewer than 8 hours' sleep at night. Children require much more.

Teeth.—Dental decay is caused by acids formed from food particles, lodged in the tooth cavities. Every particle of food should be removed after each meal. A *neem* or *babool* stick is far better than tooth brush for scouring the teeth. The juice has a dental value. Tooth-brushes contain germs and should be disinfected every time before use. As to dentrifice any preparation of chalk is best. Teeth should be scoured at least twice daily after each meal.

Water.—Should be thoroughly and recently boiled before drinking. This is specially necessary when epidemic is prevalent. If there is filtration, it must be done before boiling. 60 per cent of human body is water. 5 or 6 glasses of water should be taken every day. Drinking an hour before each meal is beneficial.

Fits.—Do not attempt to hold the patient down. Place any small object between teeth to prevent biting tongue. Prevent patient from injuring self.

Dog bite.—Wash wound with running water, apply tincture of iodine, bandage and take to doctor to decide whether to give Pasteur or vaccine treatment to prevent rabies or hydrophobia.

Well.—Should be cleaned every hot weather and 10 to 20 seers of slaked lime thrown into it. When impurity is suspected 'bleaching powder' should be thrown. Chlorogen may be used in purifying water during epidemic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Name.	Incubation period.	Period of Infectivity.
Cholera ..	1 to 6 days.	7—14 days or so long he remains a carrier.
Ch. Pox. ..	12 to 14 "	Till complete falling off of scabs.
Diptheria ..	2 to 6 "	Depends upon bacteriological examination.
Measles ..	7 to 14 "	7—16 days.
Mumps ..	10 to 20 "	21—26 days.
Plague ..	2 to 8 "	Till complete recovery.
Small Pox ..	8 to 12 "	Till complete falling off of scabs.
Typhoid ..	10 to 14 "	Depends upon bacteriological examination.
Dengue ..	3 to 6 "	4—5th day.
Influenza ..	1 to 4 "	Do.
Whooping Cought	7 to 14 "	Do.
Erysipelas ..	1 to 3 "	7-12 days.

HEIGHT & WEIGHT OF AVERAGE INDIAN

5 ft. 0 in. ..	.. 100 lbs.	5 ft. 5 ins. ..	.. 115 lbs.
5 ft. 1 in. ..	.. 103 „	5 ft. 6 ins. ..	.. 118 „
5 ft. 2 ins. ..	.. 106 „	5 ft. 7 ins. ..	.. 121 „
5 ft. 3 ins. ..	.. 109 „	5 ft. 8 ins. ..	.. 124 „
5 ft. 4 ins. ..	.. 112 „	5 ft. 9 ins. ..	.. 127 „

Taking 100 lbs. to be the average weight of a person whose height is 5 ft. and 3 lbs. in weight for every full inch above that.

OBSTETRICAL TABLE

273 days.				280 days.			
Jan.	1	Sep.	30	Jan.	1	Oct.	8
Feb.	1	Oct.	31	Feb.	1	Nov.	8
Mar.	1	Nov.	30	Mar.	1	Dec.	6
Apr.	1	Dec.	31	Apr.	1	Jan.	6
May	1	Jan.	31	May	1	Feb.	5
June	1	Feb.	28	June	1	Mar.	8
July	1	Mar.	31	July	1	Apr.	7
Aug.	1	Apr.	30	Aug.	1	May	8
Sep.	1	May	31	Sep.	1	June	8
Oct.	1	June	30	Oct.	1	July	8
Nov.	1	July	31	Nov.	1	Aug.	8
Dec.	1	Aug.	31	Dec.	1	Sep.	7

Labour occurs in most cases between 273 and 290 days from the date of last menstruation. 280 days may be taken as a mean. For instance if the last menstruation occurred in July 20 the expected confinement will be at the soonest some time about March 31+20 days *i.e.,* April 20; or somewhere about April 7+20 days *i.e.,* April 27.

RESPIRATION

2 months to 2 yrs.	.. 35	12 yrs. to 15 yrs.	.. 18
2 yrs. to 6 yrs.	.. 23	15 yrs. to 21 yrs.	.. 16 to 18
6 years to 12 yrs.	.. 20	Adult age	.. 16 to 18

PULSE RATE

	Per minute.		Per minute.
In utero ..	.. 140—150	Adult ..	.. 72
Infancy ..	.. 100—140	Old Age ..	.. 75—80
Childhood	.. 80—100		

BATHS

Very cold ..	32°F to 55°F	Warm ..	92°F to 98°F
Cold ..	55°F to 65°F	Hot ..	98°F to 140°F
Cold ..	65°F to 80°F	Very hot ..	140°F & above.
Tepid ..	80°F to 92°F		

FACTS ABOUT FOOD

(Average time required for the digestion of various articles of food.)

	H. M.		H. M.
Beef (roast) ..	3 0	Fish	2 44
Barley (boiled) ..	2 0	Foul (roast) ..	4 0
Bread ..	2 30	Milk (raw) ..	2 15
Butter ..	3 30	Milk (boiled) ..	2 0
Cabbage ..	4 30	Mutton (boiled) ..	3 0
Chicken (fricasseed)	2 0	Mutton (roast) ..	3 15
Cheese ..	3 30	Potatoes (baked) ..	2 30
Duck (roasted) ..	4 0	Pork (roast) ..	5 15
Eggs (raw) ..	1 30	Rice (boiled) ..	1 0
Eggs (soft boiled) ..	3 0	Sago (boiled) ..	1 45
Eggs (hard boiled) ..	3 30		
Eggs (fried) ..	3 30		

PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL IN VARIOUS LIQUORS

Rum	53·7	Port	23·3
Beer	4·0	Sherry	19·3
Vermouth	19·0	Claret	13·3
Brandy	53·4	Ale	7·4
Gin	51·6	Whisky	54·3
Champagne ..	12·61		

FACTS RELATING TO THE BODY-TEMPERATURE

The normal average temperature under the armpit is 98·4F.

It is one degree higher under the tongue and nearly that in the vagina and the rectum.

Ordinarily, continued temperature above 98·4 in the quescent state, or below 97·3 indicates pathological condition.

Rise of temperature (104°) in an acute rheumatism is generally alarming, and may cause cardiac complications.

Rise of temperature (104°) in jaundice prognosis is unfavourable.

Rise of temperature (104°) in puerperal state indicates pelvic inflammation.

Rise of temperature (104°) in tuberculosis shows an advance of disease or the incidence of complications.

BLOOD PRESSURE

Healthy Systolic Range.

15 to 24	106 to 136 m.m. Hg.
25 to 34	109 to 139 m.m. Hg.
35 to 44	111 to 141 m.m. Hg.
45 to 54	115 to 145 m.m. Hg.
55 to 64	120 to 150 m.m. Hg.
65 and over	124 to 154 m.m. Hg.

MILK

	Goat.	Cow.	Human.
Water	86·45	87·40	86·40
Dry substance	·85	·75	·90
Casein	3·00	3·00	1·00
Albumin	1·00	·40	1·20
Fat	4·20	3·75	3·50
Sugar	4·50	4·70	7·00

OUR FOOD

Our food is made up roughly of water, mineral salt, carbohydrates, fats, proteins, roughage and vitamins A. B. C. D. E. Water and mineral salts are found in fresh vegetables. Carbohydrates are made up of sugars and starchs and are found in potatoes, bread, macaroni, sugar and in cereals as wheats and barley. Fats produce energy and warmth. Proteids are found in fish, eggs, lean meat, beans, peas, lentils, also in cheese. Proteids are needed to repair tissue waste and to build up the body. Hence children need far more proteids relatively for their size than adults do.

Roughage is the indigestible part of all our food. It is thrown out of the body as useless but in its passage through the intestines it helps them by its very indigestibility and irritation and also prevents constipation.

Food is needed (1) to produce growth, (2) to repair wear and tear of body tissues, (3) to produce energy and heat. Proteids produce growth and repair waste; carbohydrates and fats produce energy and heat. Now these foodstuffs, composed of proteids and carbohydrates and fats, will not produce growth or repair waste unless another food called vitamin is mixed with them. It is difficult to describe exactly what vitamins are. You possess a motor car and you make it run by means of petrol and oil, but no amount of petrol will make the car go if you have not got an electric spark to set fire to the explosive mixture in the engine. It is the same with our foods. Without vitamins all our food is useless and like so much dead matter —lifeless. So far we know of seven vitamins. The seven vitamins are A. B. C. D. E. F. and G.

Vitamin A. This is essential to growth and helps the body to resist infections. It also stimulates growth and is necessary for well-being at all ages. The food having a yellow or green colour are generally rich sources of this vitamin. It is found in green vegetables, mutton fat, milk, spinach, green lettuce, green cabbage, beet leaves, carrots, sweet potatoes, peas, yellow squash, red and yellow tomatoes,

apricots, musk melon, pineapples, papaya, orange, prunes, watermelon, cream, butter, egg yolk, codliver oil, certain fish such as Salmon, Herring and Mackerel. A lack of vitamin A in our food is a cause of ricket and also a cause of infections in the eyes, sinuses, ears, glands of the mouth and throat, and in some instances in the kidneys and bladder. This vitamin is not lost by ordinary cooking in a closed vessel, but it is destroyed by heating with exposure to air. Therefore all milk ought to be heated with lid on the saucepan; the same with vegetables.

Vitamin B constitutes a factor in normal growth and is necessary for good appetite and also for normal muscle tone in the digestive tract. An absolute loss of this vitamin brings on a muscular paralysis or the disease known as beriberi. It is found in (1) green vegetables, (2) potatoes, (3) carrots, (4) dried prunes, (5) egg yolk, (6) fruits, (7) liver, (8) wholemeal flour, (9) nuts, peas, lentils, (10) yeast, (11) kidney, (12) onions, (13) turnips, (14) sweet and white potatoes, (15) grape fruit, lemons, oranges, pineapples, bananas, apples, peaches, grapes, fresh prunes, dates, cherries, spinachs, cauliflower, lettuce.

Green vegetables and egg yolk contain both vitamins A and B. Hence both these articles ought to be on everybody's table. B. vitamins dissolve easily in water, and so if vegetables are cooked in too much water all the vitamin B goes into the water and is thrown away. So also the vegetables should be steamed rather than boiled. Lack of B vitamins produces neurities and intestinal disorders, such as appendicitis. It also makes us liable to all infections. All B vitamin foods cure constipation and thus improve one's general health.

Vitamin C found in (1) green vegetables if cooked without soda and not longer than 20 minutes, (2) potatoes, (3) cooked fruit, (4) rhubarb, (5) oranges, lemons, limes, all berries except grapes, except grapes, uncooked green salads e.g., lettuce, mustard, cress, onions, tomatoes.

Heating and drying destroy vitamin C. In order to get good effect of C vitamin a certain amount of raw vegetables should be eaten. Vitamin C is also found in germinating grains but not unless they are germinating. Germinated almonds, peas, lentils or gram (channa) may serve this purpose. A daily supply of vitamin C is essential for children and adults. The necessity of having adequate amounts of vitamin C in the diet is stressed by all who recognise the importance of good "tooth nutrition". Vitamin C helps to keep the body free of infection by keeping the blood healthy. Skin diseases, sores breaking out on the body can be cured by taking plenty of vitamin C. It prevents scurvy.

Vitamin D is a substance about which scientists as yet know very little. Its chief function is to help the body to assimilate and use the substance called calcium which is in our food and is a great bonebuilder. A lack of calcium in the system causes rickets, a bone disease

from which children often suffer. Vitamin D is found chiefly in cod-liver oil and sunshine. Ultra-violet rays also produce vitamin D and it has been found that food when treated with ultra-violet rays cures children of rickets. This prevents rickets.

Vitamin E is essential for reproduction and is known as the antisterility vitamin. Chief function of this vitamin is to help the body to assimilate iron from its food. A lack of vitamin E makes people pale and anæmic which proves that their blood is thin and lacking in iron. It contains chiefly in oil seeds, vegetable oils, such as gingelly oil, cocogem, and in plantains or bananas but the germ of the wheat grain is specially rich.

Vitamin F is a preventive of Beri beri. It is readily broken down by cooking.

Vitamin G is essential for well-being at all ages and specially for preventing the appearance of premature old age. A continual deficiency of vitamin G causes slowing up of growth or loss of weight, sore mouth, digestive disturbances and in time a sensitiveness and inflammation of the skin. Pellagra is caused by the absence of this vitamin, resulting in reduced vitality and soreness of the eyes and mouth with lesions in the body tissues. This G is available in whole milk, butter milk, cheese, eggs, meat liver, green leaves, mustard, turnip, beet tops, spinach, bananas.

A Well-Balanced Diet

Milk, ghee, eggs	Vitamin A.
Lettuce, spinach, peas, eggs	Vitamin B.
Oranges, limes, tomatoes, onions	Vitamin C.
Plenty of Sunshine	Vitamin D.
Grains like rolan, vegetable oils and plantains ..	Vitamin E.

Food containing no Vitamins

Olive oil, tinned meats, soups, salt meat, cheese, white fish, tinned fruits and vegetables, chocolates, tea, coffee, white flour and bread, white rice, sago, syrup and jam.

VITAMIN CONTENT OF FOODS

	A	B	C	D
Almonds	1	2 00	..	
Apple	1	2	2	
Banana	00	1	1	
Beet Root	0	1	1	
Brains	1	2	00	1
Bread made with milk ..	1	1	0	1
Bread made with water ..	0	1	0	0
Butter	2	2	0	
Butter milk	1	2	1 v	
Cabbage, cooked for a short time	2	2	1	

VITAMIN CONTENT OF FOODS—(*contd.*)

	A	B	C	D
Carolina beans	1	3	..	
Carrots, cooked	2	1	1 v	
Carrots, raw	2	1	1	
Cauliflower	1	2	00	
Cheese	2	2	0	
Cocoanuts	1	2	0	1
Cream	3	2	1 v	
Dried milk (whole)	3	2	1 v	
Egg (fowl)	2	2		3
Egg (duck)	2	1		2
Fish (fat)	1	1	00	0
Fish (roe)	1	2	00	1
Grape-fruit	00	2	2	0
Grape-juice	00	1	1	0
Green beans	2	2	..	
Heart	1	1	1	1
Kidneys	2	2	1	1
Lemon juice	0	2	3	
Lettuce	2	2	3	1
Liver	2	2	00	0
Mangoe (ripe)	2		3	
Maize	1	2	0	
Milk condensed	3	2	1 v	1
Milk evaporated	3	2	00	
Milk fresh (not pasteurized) ..	3	2	2 v	2
Navy beans (white bean) ..	1	3		
Oats	1	2	0	0
Onions	00	2	2	
Orange juice	1	2	3	
Papaya	2	1	3	
Parsnip	0	2	00	
Pea-nut	1	2		
Peaches (raw or tinned) ..	2	1	2	
Peas, fresh	2	2	3	
Pickled cabbage	..	..	2	
Pineapple (raw or tinned) ..	2	2	3	
Potatoes (cooked)	1	2	2	
Pumpkin	2	00	00	
Raspberries (raw or tinned) ..	..	..	3	
Rice (polished)	0	0	0	0
Rice (whole grain)	1	3		
Rye (ground)	1	2	00	
Raw cabbage	2	3	3	
Skimmed milk	1	2	1 v	
Spinach, fresh	3	3	3	
Spinach, in tins	3	1	3	

Vitamin Content of Foods—(*concld.*)

Swedish turnip	0	2	3	
Sweet potatoes (white potatoes)	2	1	00	
Tomato (raw or preserved) ..	2	3	3	
Turnip (rooted cabbage) ..	0	2	3	
Usual walnut	..	2	..	
Walnut, white (American)	..	2		
Wheaten bread made with milk	2	2	00	1
Wheaten bread made with water	1	2	0	0
Wheat bran	2	3		
Wheat grain	2	3	0	1
Whole barley	1	2	0	

INDICATION REFERRING SIGNS IN ABOVE TABLE

1	Contain the vitamins.
2	Vitamin content high.
3	Vitamin content very high.
0	Vitamin content, no essential value.
00	Presence of vitamin doubtful.
..	Unknown.
v	Variable.

THE WORLD GAZETTER

(A brief guide to the Countries of the World.)

Abyssinia.—Inland State in N. E. Africa; area 350,000 sq. m. Pop. (estimated) 11,000,000. Capital—Addis Ababa. Conquered by Italy in 1936.

Afganisthan.—N. W. of India, in Asia; area 245,000 sq. m. Pop. about 12 millions. Capital—Kabul. The Government is monarchical. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of the King, a senate of 40 members and a National Assembly of 120 elected members.

Albania.—Balkan Kingdom; area 10,600 sq. m. Pop. 1,003,068. Capital Tirana, is now a Kingdom under Italy which occupied the country in 1939.

Andorra.—In the Eastern Pyrenees, Republic of Europe; area 191 sq. m. Pop. 6,000.

Argentina.—S. American Republic; area 1,078,278 sq. m. Pop. 12,561,361. Capital—Buenos Aires.

Australia.—Federal Commonwealth of British Empire; area 3,000,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,623,302. Capital—Canberra.

Austria.—European Republic; under German Suzerainty area 32,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,530,000. Capital—Vienna.

Belgium.—Kingdom of Europe; area 11,752 sq. m. Pop. 8,213,443. Capital—Brussels. Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 699 inhabitants to the sq. mile.

Bhutan.—Area about 17,750 sq. m. Capital—Punakha. Bhutan is a semi-independent Indian State having control of its internal affairs.

Bolivia.—South American Republic; area 506,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,974,900. Capital—Sucre.

Brazil.—Largest state in South America; area 3,285,000 sq. m. Pop. 41,560,147. Capital—Rio de Jenerio.

Bulgaria.—Balkan Kingdom; area 39,880 sq. m. Pop. 5,500,000. Capital—Sofia.

Burma.—Was separated from India under Government of India Act on April 1, 1927. It is now a crown colony and was given a constitution of her own. Under the new law, there is a senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 132 members; area 261,610 sq. miles. Capital—Rangoon.

Canada.—British Dominion; area 3,648,500 sq. m. Pop. 8,788,500. Capital—Ottawa.

Chile.—South American Republic; area 286, 322 sq. m. Pop. 4,276,700. Capital—Santiago.

China.—Republic of Asia since 1911, area 4,277,000 sq. m. Pop. (estimated) 438,933,373. Capital—Nanking.

Columbia.—South American Republic; area 482,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,000,000. Capital—Bogota.

Costa Rica.—Central American Republic; area 23,000 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. Capital—San Jose.

Chile.—South American Republic; area 286, 322 sq. m. Pop. 4,011,000. Capital—Havana.

Czechoslovakia.—Republic of Central Europe that rose after the Great War, comprising areas formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary; area 54,000 sq. m. Pop. 14,600,000. Capital—Praha. The international crisis in 1938 resulted in the partial dismemberment of the state. Sudetan section of the state is now a state under German Reich.

Danzig.—Free city of; became a free city under the League of Nations; area 754 sq. m. Pop. 410,000

Egypt.—Kingdom of N. E. Africa; area 383,000 sq. m. Pop.

Denmark.—Kingdom of North Europe; area 16,570 s: m. Pop. 3,500,000. Capital—Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic.—Part of San Domingo; area 19,300 sq. m. Pop. 1,022,000. Capital—Santo Domingo.

Ecuador.—Republic of South America; area 118,625 sq. m. Pop. 1,600,000. Capital—Quito.

Egypt.—Kingdom of N. E. Africa; area 385,000 sq. m. Pop. 15,904,525. Capital—Cairo. Egypt became British protectorate in 1914 and remained under British flag until 1922, when a kingdom was established under a sovereign. An Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed in 1936 which limited British military occupation.

England.—Southern part of Great Britain; area 50,874 sq. m. Pop. 39,947,931. Capital—London.

Esthonia.—Independent State, Finland; area 18,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,116,500. Capital—Tallinn.

Finland.—Republic of Northern Europe; was proclaimed an independent state July 20, 1917 and a republic on October 7 of the same year; area 144,300 sq. m. Pop. 3,580,000. Capital—Helinski.

France.—Republic of W. Europe; area 212,660 sq. m. Pop. 41,834,923. Capital—Paris.

Germany.—Central European Republic since 1918; area 225,000 sq. m. Pop 78,700,000. The empire has recently been increased by the occupation of the Sudetan section of Czecho-Slovakia and by the absorption of Austria in 1928. Capital—Berlin.

Greece.—Kingdom of South Europe; area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,205,000. Capital—Athens.

Guatemala.—Republic of Central America; area 48,290 sq. m. Pop. 2,500,000. Capital—Guatemala.

Haiti.—Republic. Part of San Domingo in West Indies; area 10,200 sq. m. Pop. 2,300,000. Capital—Port au Prince.

Honduras.—Republic of Central America; area 46,000 sq. m. Pop. 773,500. Capital—Tegucigalpa.

Hungary.—European State, formerly part of Austro-Hungary; area 35,900 sq. m. Pop 8,500,000. Capital—Budapest.

Iceland.—Island in the North Atlantic Ocean under Denmark; area 39,700. Pop 103,217. Capital—Reykjavik.

India.—Indian Empire; part of British Empire; area over 1,700,000 sq. m. Pop. 352,986,876. Capital—Delhi.

Iran.—Kingdom of Asia, formerly known as Persia; area 628,000 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. Capital—Teheran.

Iraq.—Formerly known as Mesopotamia; now one of the states lying between Arabia and Persia; created as a result of Great war; area 116,600 sq. m. Pop 3,000,000. Capital—Bagdad. It is a mandated territory under Great Britain.

Italy.—Kingdom of Europe; area 119,000 sq. m. Pop. 42,527,561. Capital—Rome. Since the advent of Fascism the Government of Italy has consisted of a sovereign, a senate and a chamber of deputies whose activities have all been subordinate to the Fascist grand council.

Japan.—Island Empire of Asia; is situated in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia; area 260,000 sq. m. Pop. 42,527,561. Capital Tokio. The government rests in an Emperor and an Imperial Diet consisting of a House of Representatives and House of Peers. Emperor exercises complete executive power with the advise and assistance of Cabinet Ministers responsible to him. He also exercises legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Latvia.—Baltic Republic; area 40,850 sq. m. Capital—Riga.

Liberia, Republic of,—50,000 sq. m. lies on the south-west coast of Africa. Capital—Monrovia.

Liechtenstein.—65 sq. m. Pop. 10,213, is an independent principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. Capital—Vadu.

Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of.—Area 999 sq. m. Luxemburgh is a European grand Duchy situated between Germany, Belgium and France. It was given its present rank as a principality by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Lithuania.—Baltic Republic; area 20,500 sq. m. Pop. 2,290,000. Capital—Kovno.

Labanon—was recognised as an independent state in 1920 under the mandate of France. Capital—Bairut.

Manchukuo.—Area 460,383 sq. m. Pop. 29,606,117; Capital—Hsinking, was proclaimed Feb. 18, 1932 a 'puppet' state of Japan.

Mexico.—Republic in N. and S. America; area 760,300 sq. m. Pop. 14,310,000. Capital—Mexico City.

Monaco.—A tiny independent principality in South of France; is located on the Mediterranean; area 3999 acres. Pop. 22,153. Capital—Monaco.

Morocco.—French protectorate of North Africa; area 231,500 sq. m. Pop. 5,000,000. Capital—Fez.

Netherlands.—Kingdom of Holland; in North-western Europe, area 12,590 sq. m. Pop. 8,183,327. Capital—Amsterdam.

Newfoundland.—North America (Dom. of Brit. Empire); area 42,734 sq. m. Pop. 265,000.

New Zealand.—British Dominion group in South Pacific; area 104,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,410,000. Capital—Wellington.

Nicargua.—Central American Republic; area 49,200 sq. m. Pop. 700,000. Capital—Managua.

Northern Ireland.—Comprising nine countries of Ulster. Has a separate Parliament; area 5,237 sq. m. Capital—Belfast.

Norway.—Kingdom of North Europe; area 124,964 sq. m. Pop. 2,800,000. Capital—Oslo.

Palestine.—Formerly belonging to Turkey, now administered by Great Britain under mandate from League of Nations; area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,035,000. Capital—Jerusalem.

Panama, Republic of.—Area 33,667 sq. m. Capital Panama. It occupies the entire Isthmus of that name connecting North and South America.

Paraguay, Republic of.—South American Republic; Capital—Asuncion.

Peru.—Republic of South America; were 55,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,500,000. Capital—Lima.

Nepal.—An independent state on the Southern Slope of the Himalayas. It is the only independent Hindu kingdom; area 54,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,639,092. Capital—Katamandu. Though there is king, the virtual ruler of the State is the commander-in-chief.

Poland.—Independent country of E. Europe; area 150,000 sq. m. Pop. 32,347,300. Capital—Warsaw. Republic was formed following the world war of reunited parts of the old kingdom dismembered about 150 years ago by Russia, Austria and Prussia.

Portugal.—Republic of S. W. Europe; are 35,490 sq. m. Pop. 15,000,000. Capital—Lisbon.

Rumania.—Independent kingdom of S. W. Europe; area 122,282 sq. m. Pop. 17,400,000. Capital—Bucharest.

Russia.—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjakan-duzbek Republics; area 8,150,000 sq. m. Pop. 168,000,000. Capital—Moscow.

Salvadar.—Republic of Central America; area 13,183 sq. m. Pop. 1,700,000. Capital—San Salvador.

San Marino, Republic of.—38 sq. m. Pop. 13,948, is situated in the Apennines in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest State of Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century.

Scotland.—Northern Division of Great Britain; area 30,460 sq. m. Pop. 4,842,554. Capital—Edinburgh.

Siam.—Kingdom of South-eastern Asia; area 200,150 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. Capital—Bangkok. Limited monarchy was established in 1932 with full franchise and an elected parliament.

South Africa, Union of.—British Dominion; area 472,350 sq. m. Pop. 7,000,000. Capitals—Cape Town and Pretoria.

Spain.—Republic of S. W. Europe; area 194,000 sq. m. Pop. 22,800,000. Capital—Madrid, was proclaimed a republic on April 14, 1931.

Soudi Arabia.—Comprising of Hedjaz and Nejd, an independent kingdom since 1915. Capital—Mecca and Riyadh

Sweden.—Kingdom of North Europe; area 173,150 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000. Capital—Stockholm. Government is a constitutional monarchy. The legislature has two chambers.

Syria & Lebanon.—(French Mandate) area 57,900 sq. m. Capital of Syria—Damascus, Capital of Lebanon—Beirut. Syria, a former province of Turkey, now made an independent state by the Treaty of Serves, 1920 and administered under French mandate.

Switzerland.—Federal State of Europe; area 15,980 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000. Capital—Berne.

Turkey.—Republic of Asia and Europe; area 294,492 sq. m. Pop. 16,158,010. Capital—Ankara.

United States of America.—Federal Republic of North America; area 3,750,000 sq. m. Pop. 122,775,000. Capital—New York.

Uruguay.—Republic of South America; area 72,150 sq. m. Pop. 1,800,000. Capital—Mintevideo, smallest republic in South America.

Vatican City.—New State in Rome under sovereign jurisdiction of Pope, area 108 acres. Pop. 800.

Venezuela.—S. American Republic; area 400,000 sq. m. Pop. 3,025,000. Capital—Caracas.

Wales.—Principality, part of Great Britain; area 7,450 sq. m. Pop. (Eng. and Wales) 39,947,930.

Yugoslavia.—Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, and territory acquired from Austria and Bulgaria after Great War; area 96,150 sq. m. Pop. 12,000,000. Capital—Belgrade.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Country.	
Afghanistan	Constitutional Monarchy.
Belgium	Monarchy.
Brazil	Federal Republic.
Bulgaria	Monarchy.
China	Republic.
Denmark	Constitutional Monarchy.
Egypt	Hereditary Monarchy with Republican Government.
France	Republic.
Great Britain	Limited Monarchy with Democratic Constitution.
Germany	Corporate or Totalitarian State.
Greece	Constitutional Monarchy.
Hungary	Republic.
Italy	Corporate or Totalitarian State.
Iraq	Limited Monarchy.
Iran	Monarchy.
Japan	Absolute Monarchy.
Mexico	Federal Republic.
Nepal	Military Oligarchy of Nobles.
Norway	Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.
Netherlands	Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.
Portugal	Republican Government.
Siam	Limited Monarchy.
Spain	Republic.
Sweden	Constitutional Monarchy.
Switzerland	Federal State.
Turkey	Republic, The sovereign power is vested in Grand National Assembly.
U. S. A.	Federal Republic.
U. S. S. R.	Communist State with federal form of Government under Dictator.
Yugoslavia	Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

The Government of India Act 1935 contains no preample. Section 478 of the Act of 1935 repeals the Government of India Act of 1919, but expressly provides that "nothing in this Section shall effect the preample to the Government of India Act, 1919". The preamble runs as follows:—

Whereas it is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration and for the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the Empire; and

whereas progress in giving effect to this policy can only be achieved by successive stages, and it is expedient that substantial steps in this direction now be taken; and

whereas the time and manner of each advance can be determined only by Parliament upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian people; and

whereas the action of Parliament in such matters must be guided by co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility; and

whereas concurrently with the gradual development of self-governing institutions in the Provinces of India, it is expedient to give to those provincial matters the longest measure of independence of Government of India which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities.

Establishment of Federation.

Federation of India will be established by a proclamation of His Majesty on (1) presentation of an address to the King by each House of Parliament and (2) Rulers of States representing not less than

half the aggregate population of the states and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the states in the Federal Upper Chamber must have signified their desire to accede to the Federation [Sec. 5].

A State shall be deemed to have acceded to the Federation if His Majesty has signified his acceptance of an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof, whereby the Ruler for himself his heirs and successors—

(*a*) declares that he accedes to the Federation as established under this Act with the intent that His Majesty the King, the Governor-General of India, the Federal Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Federal authority established for the purposes of the Federation shall, by virtue of his Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Federation, exercise in relation to his State such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Act; and

(*b*) assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given within his State to the provisions of the Act as far as they are applicable therein by virtue of his Instrument of Accession.

Notes.—Though their subjects number less than a fourth of the population of India these States are given a third of the seats in the House of Assembly, 125 out of 375 and 104 out of 250 in the Upper House or Council of State. In a joint session of both the Houses the Princes will command 36 per cent. of the voting strength of the combined chambers. In the Lower House, Princes have been given seats roughly on the basis of population and in the Upper House seats have been given on the basis of dynastic salute and other factors.

The condition precedent to the establishment of Federation is that there should be an accession of Rulers entitled to at least half the seats assigned to the states in the Council of State—namely 52 and whose territories contain at least half the population of the States. Acceding Princes will be entitled to nominate one-half of the unfilled seats. It is thus seen that Federation of India is to be established with the incorporation of British India with Indian States. These two constituents will make up Political India. On the one side we have States exercising right of internal sovereignty, but giving up some portions of the sovereignty in order to join in the All-India Federation with British Indian provinces.

It will also be seen that inclusion in the Federation for the Provinces is automatic but in the case of States is voluntary.

Federation of India shall consist of :—

(1) The Provinces called Governors' Provinces.

(2) Indian States which have acceded or may thereafter accede to the Federation.

(3) Provinces called Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

Federal Executive.

Executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor-General, either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

The executive authority of the Federation extends:—

(*a*) To the matters in respect of which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws;

(*b*) to the raising in British India on behalf of His Majesty of naval, military and air forces and to the governance of His Majesty's forces borne on the Indian establishment;

(*c*) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by His Majesty by treaty, grant, usage sufferance or otherwise in and in relation to the tribal areas. (Sec. 8.)

But Federal executive authority shall not, save as expressly provided in the Act, extend to any Province to matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws and shall not, save as expressly provided in the Act, extend to any Federated State save to matters with respect to which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws for that State, and the exercise thereof in each State shall be subject to such limitations, if any, as may be specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State. But this provision is not to apply when the executive authority of the Federation becomes exercisable in the State to the exclusion of the executive authority of the Ruler by virtue of the Federal law.

Governor-General's Reserved Subjects.

The functions of Governor-General with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs and with respect to external affairs, except the relations between the Federation and any part of his Majesty's dominions, shall be exercised by him in his discretion and his functions in or in relation to the tribal areas shall be similarly exercised. (Sec. 11.)

To assist him in the exercise of these functions, the Governor-General may appoint councellors, not exceeding three in number, whose salaries and conditions of service shall be such as may be prescribed by His Majesty in Council. These Councillors will be responsible to the Governor-General alone.

Appointment of Councellors.—The Governor-General may appoint councellors not exceeding three in number to assist him to carry on his functions with respect to defence and ecclesiastical affairs, external affairs and the tribal areas. These councellors are his personal advisors.

Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General (S. 12).

(*a*) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of India or any part thereof;

(*b*) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government.

(*c*) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities.

(*d*) The securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the Public Services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interest;

(*e*) The securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes which the provisions with respect to discrimination, are designed to secure in relation to legislation;

(*f*) Prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or of Burmese origin imported into India to discreminatory or penal treatment.

(*g*) The protection of the rights of any state and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof; and

(*h*) The securing the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by or under the Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

Legislative Powers of the Governor-General.

(1) If at any time *when the Federal Legislature is not in Session* the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require. (Sec. 42.)

(2) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action for the purpose of enabling him satisfactorily to discharge his functions in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he may promulgate such ordinances as in his opinion the circumstances of the case require. (Sec. 43.)

(3) If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that for the satisfactory discharge of his functions in certain circumstances certain Act or Acts are required to be passed, he can enact as a Governor-General's Act Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary. (Sec. 44.)

Break Down of the Constitution.

If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which Government of the Federation cannot be carried

on in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may by Proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal body or authority. But he cannot assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Federal Court or can not suspend the whole or part of the operation of any provision of this Act relating to Federal Court. The Proclamation shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State who shall place it before both the Houses of Parliament.

Notes.—The words 'use of discretion' 'individual judgment' have been freely used with regard to Governor-General's powers. In great many cases he will act 'in his discretion' and need not consult his ministers and in others he will act "in the exercise of his 'individual judgment'. In the case of "individual judgment" he may consult the ministers, but he must decide for himself."

The above will show that the Governor-General is given the widest possible powers. He can override ministerial advice, he can obtain all the money he needs and he can secure legislation which the Legislature declines to pass. When Legislature is not in session he may promulgate ordinances. If at any time he feels he needs Legislative provision to enable him to discharge his responsibilities, he may enact a Bill as a Governor-General's Act or attach a draft bill in a message to the Legislature. If he is satisfied that the constitution cannot be carried on he may take to himself all or any of the powers vested in any Federal authority except the Federal Court. A proclamation of such emergency must be communicated to the Secretary of State and operates only for six months, but Parliament can extend it to annual periods upto total of three years.

The validity of any thing done by the Governor-General shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion, or ought or ought not to have exercised his individual judgment.

Council of Ministers.

There shall be Council of Ministers, not exceeding ten in number, to aid and advise the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion. The Governor-General in his discretion may preside at meetings of the Council of Ministers.

The Governor-General's Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him, shall be sworn as members of the Council and shall hold office during his pleasure.

A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either chamber of the Federal Legislature shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

The functions of the Governor-General with respect to the choosing and summoning and dismissal of ministers and with respect to the determination of their salaries shall be exercised by him in his discretion. (Secs. 9, 10.)

Notes.—It will be seen that Federal Executive will consist of two parts—*first* part consisting of Governor-General and his counsellors not more than three in charge of 'reserved' subjects such as (1) Defence (2) external relations other than relation with Dominions (3) ecclesiastical affairs (4) administration of tribal areas, and *Second part* consisting of Governor-General advised by the Ministers. The Governor-General aided by Counsellors will administer the reserved subjects and shall act in his own discretion. All other departments excepting reserved subjects will be administered by the Ministers who will be the members of the Federal Legislature and responsible to it.

Financial Adviser to Governor-General.

The Governor-General may appoint a person to be his Financial Adviser.

It shall be the duty of the Governor-General's Financial adviser to assist by his advice the Governor-General in the discharge of his special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government, and also to give advice to the Federal Government upon any matter relating to finance with respect to which he may be consulted.

Note.—Financial Adviser must not be confounded with Finance Minister. Finance Minister will be the head of Finance Department of the Federal Legislature.

Advocate-General for Federation.

Governor-General shall appoint a person to be Advocate-General for Federation. It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Federal Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor-General, and in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all courts in British India and in a case in which federal interests are concerned, in all courts in any Federated State.

Federal Legislature.

Under Sec. 18 of the Act a Federal Legislature is established which is to consist of:—

(1) The King represented by the Governor-General.
(2) Two chambers to be known respectively as the *Council of State* and House of Assembly (*or Federal Assembly*.)

The Council of State shall consist of one hundred and fifty-six representatives of British India and not more than one hundred four representatives of Indian States and the Federal Assembly shall consist of two hundred and fifty representatives of British India and not more than one hundred and twenty-five representatives of Indian States.

Of the one hundred and fifty-six seats in the Council of State to be filled by representatives of British India one hundred and fifty seats shall be allocated to the Governors' Provinces, the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and the Anglo-Indian, European and Indian Christian communities and six seats by persons to be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion.

Council of State shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but as near as may be one-third of the members thereof shall retire in every third year.

Every Federal Assembly unless sooner dissolved shall continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly. But Governor-General has power to summon chambers at such time and place as he thinks fit, prorogue the chambers or dissolve the Federal Chamber.

Composition of Federal Legislature.

Council of State.—British Indian Provinces will have 150 elected members and 6 members chosen by the Governor-General. Total British Indian strength 156. Indian States will have not more than 104. The total strength of the Council of State must not exceed 260.

House of Assembly.—British Indian Provinces will have 250 elected members and Indian States will have not more than 125 members. The total strength will not exceed 375.

The Speaker.

Each Chamber will select a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker who may be removed only by a vote of the majority of all the members passed on fourteen days' notice. (Sec. 22.) Approval by the Governor-General is not requisite in either case. The Speaker holds office on a dissolution until immediately before the meeting of the new Assembly. The Presiding Officer has a casting vote only.

The General Qualification of Membership of the Federal Legislature :—

(*a*) He must be a British subject or the Ruler or a subject of an Indian State which has acceded to the Federation, and

(*b*) In the case of the Council of State he must be not less than thirty years of age and in the case of a seat in the Federal Assembly, he must be not less that twenty-five years of age and

(*c*) He must possess such, if any, of the other qualifications as may be appropriate in his case, as the case of land-holder, representative of Commerce and Industry or representative of Labour.

Direct and Indirect Election.

(1) *In the Council of State,* the principle of direct election has been accepted. Sikh seats, Muhammadan seats and general seats are to be filled up by the respective communities by voting in territorial constituencies.

(2) Persons to fill the seats allotted to Anglo-Indian, European, Christian communities shall be chosen by the members of Electoral Colleges consisting of such Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Indian Christians, as the case may be, as are members of the Legislative Council of any Governor's Province or of the Legislative Assembly of any Governor's Province. Here the principle of Indirect Election has been retained.

(3) Representatives of the Indian States in the Council of State are to be appointed by the Rulers of States concerned.

In the Federal Assembly, there will be indirect election. Persons to fill the seats in the Federal Assembly allotted to a Governor's Province as general seats, Sikh seats or Muhammadan seats shall be chosen by electorates consisting of such of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province as hold therein general seats, Sikh seats or Muhammadan seats respectively, voting in the case of a general election in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferrable vote. So under the Act, Federal Assembly is to be principally elected by Provincial Assemblies.

Seats reserved for Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and women are to be filled by representatives of those groups in the Provincial Assemblies voting in *ad hoc* electoral colleges.

Seats allocated to the representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour, non-provincial seats of commerce and industry, non-provincial seats of labour, are to be filled respectively by Chamber of Commerce, and similar associations, by landholders voting in territorial constituencies, by labour organisations, by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Federated Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies of Northern India, labour organisations.

Election in the Federal Assembly among the *Indian States* should be on the principle that the number of seats alloted to each state or group of states should be proportionate to their population.

Notes.—The Legislative Assembly of the Province will be the body of electors. Its Muslim and Sikh members will elect the Muslim and Sikh members. Those holding general seats will elect to the general seats of the Federal Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly has a maximum life of five years unless sooner dissolved. The Governor-General may summon, prorogue or dissolve, at his discretion, the Assembly but it must meet at least once a year.

Powers of both Houses.

Almost in all respects both Houses have equal powers. Votable grants of expenditure in the votable portion of the Budget will not be the exclusive privilege of the lower house. So Council of State gets additional power in this respect which was denied in Act of 1919. The nominated official *bloc* entirely vanishes from the Houses, except six seats in the Council of State.

Salaries and Allowances.

Members of either Chamber shall be entitled to receive salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Act of the Federal Legislature.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Governors' Provinces.

The following shall be the Governor's Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind.

The Governors' Provinces are increased by addition of Orissa which is extended in area by joining to it areas in Madras and the Central Provinces occupied by Oriya people and of Sind separated from Bombay. Berar though still under the sovereignty of the Nizam is to be administered with the Central Provinces as one province, but should the agreement for administration cease, the Crown-in-Council may make necessary adjustment affecting the provisions of the Act dealing with the Central Provinces. For the purposes of the Act, therefore British India includes Berar and save as regards any oath of allegiance Berar subjects rank as British subjects.

Provincial Executive.

The executive authority of a Province shall be exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor either directly or through officers subordinate to him. This executive authority shall be limited to matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature shall have power to make laws.

Administration of Provincial Affairs: Council of Ministers.

There shall be Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. But Governor has full power to use his individual judgment. The decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion or ought not have exercised his individual judgment. (Sec. 50.)

The Governor's Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall be sworn as members of the council and shall hold office during his pleasure. (Sec. 51.)

The functions of the Governor with respect to choosing and summoning and dismissal of ministers, and with respect to the determination of their salaries shall be exercised by him in his discretion.

Neither the question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall be inquired into by any Court, nor shall the validity of any thing done by the Governor be called into question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with any Instrument of Instructions issued to him. (Secs. 50 and 53.)

Notes—By Clause 7 of *Instrument of Instructions,* the Governor is enjoined that "in making appointment to his Council of Ministers he shall use his best endeavours to select his ministers in the following manner, that is to say, in consultation with a person who, in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature, to appoint those persons (including so far as practicable, members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. But in so doing he shall bear constantly in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsibility among his ministers."

Ministers' Salaries.

Salary of Ministers will be fixed by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. But salary of particular individuals who hold the office of minister is not annually submitted to the Legislature for sanction, and it cannot be varied during their term of office. The only method of attack on the ministers is a motion of no confidence and not salary cut.

Special Responsibilities and Powers of the Governor.

The Governor has the following special responsibilities and powers:—

(*a*) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of the Province or any part thereof;

(*b*) the safe-guarding of legitimate interests of minorities,

(*c*) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;

(*d*) the securing in the sphere of executive action of purposes which the provisions of Chapter III of Part V of the Act (which deals with discrimination) are designed to secure in relation to legislation.

(*e*) the securing of the peace and good Government of areas which by or under the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas.

(*f*) Protection of the rights of any Indian State and rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and

(*g*) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act (which deals with administrative relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion. (Sec. 52.)

(*h*) If it appears to Governor of a province that the peace and tranquility of the province is endangered by the operations of any persons committing or conspiring, preparing or attempting to commit, crimes of violence which in the opinion of the Governor are intended to overthrow the Government as by law established, the Governor may, if he thinks that the circumstances of the case require him so to do for the purpose of combating these operations, direct that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the direction, be exercised by him in his direction and, until otherwise provided by a subsequent direction of the Governor, those functions shall to that extent be exercised by him accordingly. (Sec. 56).

(*i*) The Governor in his discretion shall make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terrorism are to be disclosed to any other than such persons within the Provincial Police Forces as the Inspector-General or

Commissinoer of Police may direct or such other public officers outside forces as the Governor may direct.

(*j*) Governor has power to promulgate such ordinance as in his opinion the circumstances of the case require.

(*k*) If at any time the Governor of a Province is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the Provisions of the Act, he may by Proclamation,

(*i*) declare that his functions shall to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation be exercised by him in his discretion.

(*ii*) Assume to himself all or any of the powers used vested or exercisable of any Provincial body or authority.

(*iii*) The concurrence of the Governor-General must be obtained before such a Proclamation can be made by the Governor. (Sec. 93).

(*l*) If at any time, when the Legislature of a Province is not in session the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require subject to certain limitations. (Sec. 88).

(*m*) If at any time it appears to the Governor that for the purpose of enabling him satisfactorily to discharge his functions, provision should be made by Legislature, he may enact as Governor's Act a Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary. A Governor's Act shall have the same force and effect as other Acts. (Sec. 90).

Advocate-General for Province.

The Governor of each province shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court, to be Advocate-General for the province.

It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Provincial Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine. The Advocate-General shall have right of addressing the Provincial Legislature. (Sec. 55).

Provincial Legislatures.

There shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature which shall consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor and:—

(*a*) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam—Two Chambers,

(*b*) in other Provinces—One Chamber.

Where there are two Chambers of a Provincial Legislature, they shall be known respectively as the *Legislative Council* and *Legislative Assembly*. (Sec. 60).

Notes:—For the first time in history bicameral principle has been introduced in some of the Provinces. Thus there will be two chambers in Bombay, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam. The nominated and official *bloc* have been eliminated from the Legislature, excepting some seats in Upper Houses.

Legislative Assembly and Council.

Legislative Assembly of every Province shall continue for five years unless sooner dissolved.

Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in every third year.

Members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Act of the Provincial Legislature. No person shall be a member of the Federal Legislature and a Provincial Legislature.

Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be elected by every Provincial Assembly and a President and Deputy President for every Council by the members of these bodies. Their salaries are to be fixed by Provincial Legislature.

Notes:—Legislative Council or the 'Upper House' in the six bicameral provinces is constituted mainly by election from constituencies and the Lower Houses *i.e.*, Legislative Assembly. Six provinces in India have Upper Houses or Legislative Councils. Of these Councils the largest will be Bengal's, with lower and upper limits of 63 and 65, and the smallest Assam's with limits of 21 and 22. Common in the structure of all are general seats, Mahomedan seats, European seats, and seats filled by Governor's nominations; the Madras Council will contain 3 Indian Christians and Bengal and Bihar Councils a number of seats filled by their Legislative Assemblies by device of the transferable vote. Whatever its size, a Council shall have a President and Deputy-President, and if ten members are present, it can carry on its business.

Except in relation to money Bills both Houses will be on an equality; those must originate in Lower House on the recommendation of the Governor. Any other kind may originate in either, but all kinds must be passed by both. One great difference in character must be noted. An Assembly is elected for five years and no

longer and may be dissolved at any time. A Council is a permanent body not subject to dissolution but renewal by retirement in every third year of as near as may be one third of the members, in such a manner as the Governor may order.

Privileges of Members.

There shall be freedom of speech in every Provincial Legislature and no member of the Legislature shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof and no person shall be liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a chamber of such a Legislature of any report, paper or proceedings (Sec. 71), but there are two restrictions (1) no discussion shall take place in a Provincial Legislature with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Federal Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties, (2) if the Governor in his discretion certifies that the discussion of a Bill introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Provincial Legislature or of any specified clause of a Bill or any amendment moved or proposed to be moved to a Bill, should affect the discharge of his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of the Province or any part thereof, he may in his discretion direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment and effect shall be given to the direction. (Sec. 86).

Allocation of Seats.

The representation in the Legislative Assemblies and Councils is based mainly on the allocation of seats to various communities and to specified interests. There are to be separate electorates for the Muhammadan, Sikh, Indian Christian, Anglo-Indian and European communities. The separate electorate is based upon the Communal Award issued by British Government on August 4th, 1932 with modifications under Poona Pact. Under the Poona Pact a number of seats out of the general seats is reserved for the Depressed classes.

These reserved seats for the Depressed classes are to be filled by a form of double election. All members of the Depressed classes who are registered on the general electorate roll of certain constituencies will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to their own body, and the four persons who receive the highest votes in the primary election will be the only candidates for election to the reserved seat, but the candidate finally elected to the reserved seat will be elected by the general electorate.

In fact there are eighteen separate electorates :—

(1) 'General'—mainly consisting of Hindus.
(2) General seats reserved for Scheduled Castes.

(3) Mahomedan.
(4) European.
(5) Anglo-Indian.
(6) Indian Christian.
(7) Sikhs (Punjab).
(8) Women (General).
(9) Do. (Sikh).
(10) Do. (Mahomedan).
(11) Do. (Anglo-Indian).
(12) Do. (Indian Christian).
(13) Commerce and Industry, mainly British, such as Chamber of Commerce, Planter's Associations, etc.
(14) Indian Commerce and Industry.
(15) Landholders.
(16) Labour.
(17) Universities.
(18) Backward areas and tribes.

Provision as to Bills.

The Governor may either assent a Bill that has been passed or withhold his assent or he may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor-General.

Any Act assented to by the Governor or the Governor-General may be disallowed by His Majesty within twelve months from the date of assent.

Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

The following shall be Chief Commissioners' Provinces:—
(1) British Baluchistan.
(2) Delhi.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara.
(4) Coorg.
(5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
(6) Area known as Panth Piploda.

Aden shall cease to be part of India.

A Chief Commissioner's Province shall be administered by Governor-General acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to British Beluchistan as it extends to other Chief Commissioners' Provinces, notwithstanding anything in this Act, no Act of the Federal Legislature shall apply to British Beluchistan unless the Governor-General in his discretion by public notification so directs.

Governor-General may make any regulation or amend any Act of the Federal Legislature or India Law.

Governor-General possesses like authority to make regulations for Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the case of Coorg the existing Legislature and Financial arrangements stand until altered.

Special Law for the Protection of British Trade and Companies.

(1) British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the operation of so much any Federal or Provincial Law, as—

(*a*) impose any restrictions on the right of entry into British India or

(*b*) impose by reference to place of birth, race, descent, language, religion, domicile, residence or duration of residence, any disability, liability, restriction or condition in regard to travel, residence, the holding of public office or the carrying on of any occupation, trade, business or profession.

No Federal or Provincial law regarding taxation is to be passed that would discriminate against British Subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma.

A law shall be deemed to be such as to discriminate against such persons or companies as aforesaid if it would result in any of them being liable to greater taxation than that to which they would be liable if domiciled or incorporated in British India. Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and carrying on business in India are to be eligible for any grant, bounty or subsidy payable out of the revenues of the Federation or of a Province for the encouragement of any trade or industry to the same extent as companies incorporated in British India. (Sec. 116).

No ships registered in the United Kingdom shall be subjected by or under any Federal or Provincial law to any treatment affecting either ship herself or her master, officers, crew, passengers or cargo, which is discriminatory in favour of ships registered in British India. This also applies to aircraft. (Sec. 115).

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and the construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority.

Not less than three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be persons appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion, the remaining members will be appointed by the Governor-General

that is Federal Government and the Governor-General shall in his discretion appoint a member of the Authority to be the President thereof.

The executive authority extends to the carrying on in connection with any Federal Railways of such undertakings as in the opinion of the Authority, it is expedient should be carried on in connection therewith. (Sec. 181).

The authority in discharging their functions shall act on business principles due regard being had by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and in particular shall make proper provision for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under provisions of the Act. In the discharge of their above functions, the Authority shall be guided by such instructions on questions of policy as may be given to them by Federal Government, but in case of any dispute with Federal Government, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final. (Sec. 183).

No person shall be qualified to be appointed a member of the Federal Railway Authority (1) Unless he has had experience in commerce, industry, agriculture, finance, or administration, or (*b*) if he is or within the 12 months last preceding has been (*i*) member of the Federal or any Provincial Legislature, (*ii*) in the service of the Crown in India; or (*iii*) a railway officer in India.

At the head of the executive staff of the authority there shall be a Chief Railway Commissioner, being a person with experience in railway administration, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General exercising his individual judgment after consultation with the authority. The Chief Railway Commissioner shall be assisted in the performance of his duties by a Financial Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General—that is the Federal Government—and by additional Commissioners, being persons with experience of railway administration who may be appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Railway Commissioner. Though not members of the Authority, the Chief Railway Commissioner and Financial Commissioner will have the right to attend all meetings of the Authority. The many other provisions in the Act lying down the functions of the Authority and its relations with the Federal Government are intended for the purpose of ensuring that the railways of India are run on business principles for the benefit of the country. ..

Railway Tribunal.

There shall be a Railway Tribunal consisting of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by the Governor-General in his discretion from a panel of eight persons appointed by him in his discretion, being persons with railway, administrative or business experience. Tribunal may make such orders including interim orders, varying or discharging a direction or order of the Authority, orders for the payment of compensation or damages and of costs and orders for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses as the circumstances of the case may require.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law. (Sec. 196).

Railway Rates Committee.

The Governor-General may from time to time appoint a Railway Rates Committee to give advice to the Authority in connection with any dispute between persons using or desiring to use a railway and the authority as to rates or traffic facilities which he may require the Authority to refer to the Committee. (S. 191).

THE JUDICATURE

There shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. It shall consist of Six Puisne Judges unless and until an address has been presented by the Federal Legislature to the Governor-General for submission to His Majesty praying for an increase in the number.

The Federal Court shall sit in Delhi and at such other place or places, if any, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

Functions of the Federal Court:—

(1) It will have *original jurisdiction.*

(2) It shall have *appellate jurisdiction* from any judgment, decree, or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Act or any order in Council made thereunder.

(3) It shall have appellate jurisdiction from a High Court in a Federal State.

(4) *Advisory Jurisdiction*—If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that question of law has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of

such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court upon it, he may in his discretion, refer the question to that Court for consideration, and the Court may, after such hearing as they think fit, report to the Governor-General thereon.

The law declared by the Federal Court and by any judgment of the Privy Council shall so far as applicable be recognised as binding or shall be followed by all courts in British India. (Sec. 212).

Appeal to the Privy Councli.

(1) An appeal shall lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council *without leave* from any judgment of the Federal Court given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of this Act or of an Order in Council made thereunder or the extent of the legislative or executive authority vested in the federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession any State or arises under an agreement made under Part IV of this Act in relation to the administration in any State of a law of the Federal Legislature. (Sec. 208).

(2) In any other case *by leave* of the Federation or of His Majesty in Council.

Notes.—The Federal Court will meet mainly in Delhi. It has power also to meet at other places. The Court would deal with appeals from different High Courts in India on constitutional questions. It has also original jurisdiction in matters of dispute between one province and another and between Government of India and the Provinces. The Judges can hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five.

Qualifications of Judges.—A person is not qualified to be a Judge of the Federal Court unless he (1) has been for at least five years a High Court Judge in British India or in a Federated State or (2) is a Barrister or Advocate of at least ten years standing or (3) has been for at least ten years a pleader of a High Court in British India or in a Federated State. The Chief Justice must be a barrister or advcoate of at least fifteen years standing.

High Courts in British India.

The following shall be *High Courts*—(*a*) High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna, Chief

Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces and Berar, in the North West Frontier Province and in Sindh.

Another Court in British India constituted or reconstituted as a High Court or any other comparable court in British India which His Majesty in Council may declare to be High Court.

Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as His Majesty may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint. High Court Judges are appointed by the King and not by any authority in India. The Judges are appointed by a Royal Sign Manual and are allowed to remain in office upto sixty years of age.

District Judges and the Subordinate Judges.—

The appointment of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, District Judges in any Province shall be made by the Governor of the Province, exercising his individual judgment and the High Court shall be consulted before a recommendation as to the making of any such appointment is submitted to the Governor. (Sec. 254).

The Governor of each Province shall, after consultation with the Provincial Service Commission and with the High Court make rules defining the standard of qualifications to be attained by persons desirous of entering the subordinate Civil Judicial Service of a Province. 'Subordinate Civil Judicial Service' means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill Civil Judicial posts inferior to the post of District Judge. (Sec. 255).

SERVICES OF THE CROWN

General Principles of Services.

(1) Servants hold offices at the pleasure of the Crown [Sec. 240 (1)] but it specifically permits for new entrants the inclusion in their controls of service of provision for compensation in the event of premature abolition of office or retirement not due to misconduct, if the Governor-General or Governor thinks such a course necessary to secure a person with special qualifications.

(2) No person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he is given an opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed, unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence or it is not reasonably practicable to afford such an opportunity. Moreover dismissal is forbidden by an authority inferior to the appointing authority. [Sec. 240 (2) (3)].

Defence Servcies.—

Once Federal Government is fully established, responsibility for defence,in the spheres of both policy and expenditure will rest with the Governor-General alone in his discretion, subject to the general

control of the Secretary of State. The Commander-in-Chief will cease to be a "member of the Government," but will remain in supreme command of all the armed forces, and will be the technical adviser to the Governor-General on questions of strategy, war preparation, and the conduct of war. The Governor-General may, in his discretion appoint a counsellor to assist him into the administration of defence and to be his mouth-piece in the Legislature. This Counsellor will possess the right of audience but not the right of voting. Defence expenditure will not be subject to the control of the Federal Finance Department, but will be the sole responsibility of the Governor-General assisted by a Finance Counsellor. The Governor-General will be under an obligation to consult the Federal Ministers regarding the fixation of the defence budget.

On the question of administration which may affect the discharge of Commander-in-Chief's duties, the Governor-General will be charged with the duty of obtaining the views of the Commander-in-Chief and of transmitting these views to the Secretary of State, should the Commander-in-Chief so request.

Under the new constitution the Defence Department will be divorced not only from contact with the Legislature but also from contact with other Departments of Government.

The power of His Majesty and of any person authorised in that behalf by His Majesty to grant commission in any naval, military or air force raised in India extends to the granting of a *Commission* in any such force to any person who might be, or has been, lawfully enlisted or enrolled in that force.

Civil Services.

Every person who is a member of a Civil Service of the Crown of India or holds any Civil post under the Crown in India, holds office during His Majesty's pleasure.

The appointment of Civil Services known as Indian Civil Service, Indian Medical Service (Civil) and the Indian Police Service shall, until Parliament otherwise determines, be made by Secretary of State. (Sec. 244).

Secretary of State may also make appointments to any service or services which he may deem it necessary to establish for the purpose of securing the recruitment of suitable persons to fill civil posts.

Notes.—Special privileges are granted to superior services. Their appointment is to be made by Secretary of State, even though they have to work under Ministers. Their salaries, promotion, leave, pensions, etc., are also fixed by the Secretary of State, and not by Indian Legislature, though they have to bear financial burden. Certain important posts are reserved for the members of I. C. S.

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Chaplains.—There may be an establishment of Chaplains to minister in India to be appointed by the Secretary of State.

High Commissioner for India.—There shall be a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. The High Commissioner shall perform functions chiefly in connection with the making of contracts as the Governor-General may from time to time direct. [Sec. 302].

A High Commissioner holds office for 5 years. The salary is £3000 to be paid out of Indian revenue.

Pensions.—Pensions are secured by being charged on Indian revenues and the Governor-General has not only the responsibility but the power to secure payment, if necessary by borrowing in the United Kingdom on the security of Indian revenues.

Public Service Commission.—There shall be a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Public Service Commission for each Province.

Two or more Provinces may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of Provinces or that the Public Service Commission for one of the provinces shall serve the needs of all the Provinces.

It shall be the duty of the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Federation and the services of the Province respectively. (Sec. 264).

Provincial Public Service commission consists of a chairman and such other members as are appointed by the Governor in his discretion, except that half of its members must have served Government in India at least 10 years on the date of their appointment.

SECRETARY OF STATE

The Council of India as existing immediately before the commencement of this Act is dissolved. There is a body of persons appointed by the Secretary of State not being less than three or more than six in number, as the Secretary of State may from time to time determine, whose duty it shall be to advise the Secretary of State on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice.

It shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of State whether or not he consults with his Advisers on any matter either collectively or individually. (Sec. 278).

He may not consult these at all. Even when he does consult them, he is not bound to act on the advice which they tender.

Notes—The old Council of India ceased to exist from 1st April 1937 and it is replaced by a body of Advisers to the Secretary of

State for India. The functions of these Advisers are more limited than those of the Council and relate particularly to Service matters. It is the discretion of the Secretary of State whether he will consult with Advisers or not. He may consult either collectively or individually. He is not bound to act according to the advice of the Advisers.

At least half of the number of Advisers must be persons who have held office for at least ten years under Crown in India. They must not have last ceased to perform official duties in India under the Crown more than *two* years before the date of their appointment as Advisers.

The term of office of an Adviser is five years. Each Adviser will get a salary of £7,350 a year. If any of them is domiciled in India at the time of appointment he will get an additional subsistence allowance of £600 a year.

TABLE OF SEATS

The Federal Assembly

Representatives of British India

Province	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		General Seats										
	Total Seats	Total of general Setas	General seats reserved for Scheduled castes	Sikh Seats	Mahomedan Seats	Anglo-Indian Seats	European Seats	Indian Christian Seats	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry.	Landholders' Seats	Seats for representatives of labour	Women's Seats
Madras	37	19	4	—	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	—	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	—	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
United Provinces ..	37	19	3	—	12	1	1	1	—	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Bihar	30	16	2	—	9	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar	15	9	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
N.-W. Frontier Province ..	5	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	5	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sind	5	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
British Beluchistan ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer-Marwara ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coorg	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Provincial Seats ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
Totals ..	250	105	9	6	82	4	8	—	11	7	10	9

TABLE OF SEATS
The Council of State

1 Province or Community	2 Total Seats	3 General Seats	4 Seats for Scheduled Castes	5 Sikh Seats	6 Mahomedan Seats	7 Women's Seats
Madras	20	14	1	—	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	—	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	—	10	1
United Provinces ..	20	11	1	—	7	1
Punjab	16	3	—	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	—	4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1	—	1	—
Assam	5	3	—	—	2	—
N.-W. Frontier Province	5	1	—	—	4	—
Orissa	5	4	—	—	1	—
Sind	5	2	—	—	3	—
British Beluchistna ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Delhi	1	1	—	—	—	—
Coorg	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Anglo-Indians ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans	7	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Christians ..	2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	150	75	6	4	49	6

TABLE OF SEATS
Provincial Legislative Assemblies

Name of Province	2 Total Seats	3 General Seats: Total of General Seats	4 General Seats: General Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	5 Seats for representatives for backward areas and tribes	6 Sikh Seats	7 Mahomedan Seats	8 Anglo-Indian Seats	9 European Seats	10 Indian Christian Seats	11 Seats for representatives of commerce, industry, mining and planting	12 Landholders' Seats	13 University Seats	14 Seats for representatives of labour	15 Seats for Women: General	16 Seats for Women: Sikh	17 Seats for Women: Mahomedan	18 Seats for Women: Anglo-Indian	19 Seats for Women: Indian Christian
Madras	215	146	80	1	...	28	2	3	8	6	6	1	6	6	...	1	...	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	...	29	2	3	8	7	2	1	7	5	...	1	...	...
Bengal	250	78	30	...	...	117	3	11	2	19	5	2	8	2	...	2	1	...
United Provinces ..	228	140	20	...	...	64	1	2	2	3	6	3	3	4	...	2	...	...
Punjab	175	42	8	...	31	84	1	1	2	1	5	3	8	1	1	2	...	...
Bihar	152	86	15	7	...	39	1	2	1	4	4	3	3	3	...	1	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar ..	112	84	20	1	...	14	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...
Assam	108	47	7	9	...	34	...	1	1	11	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province ..	50	9	...	...	3	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	60	44	6	5	...	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Sind	60	18	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marhattas.
In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats to be filled by a Tumandar.
In Assam the seat reserved for women shall be a non-communal seat.

TABLE OF SEATS
Provincial Legislative Councils

1 Province	2 Total fo Seats	3 General Seats	4 Maho-medan Seats	5 European Seats	6 Indian Christian Seats	7 Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly	8 Seats to be filled by Governor
Madras ..	Not less than 54 Not more than 56	35	7	1	3	..	Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay ..	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	20	5	1	..	..	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Bengal ..	Not less than 63 Not mroe than 65	10	17	3	..	27	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
United Provinces ..	Not less than 58 Not more than 60	34	17	1	..	..	Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Bihar ..	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	9	4	1	..	12	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
Assam ..	Not less than 21 Not more than 22	10	6	2	..	..	Not less than 3 Not more than 4

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES PAYABLE TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

Name of Province	Annual Salary	ANNUAL ALLOWANCES									Equipment and travelling charges when appointed from Europe	Leave allowance per month
		Renewal of Furniture	Maintenance of Furniture	Military Secretary and estbalishment	Surgeon and his establishment	Band and Bodyguard	Tour expense	Sumptuary allowances	Miscellaneous including maintenance of cars	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
Madras ..	1,20,000	14,000	21,500	1,12,000	36,600	1,69,000	1,13,000	18,000	92,000	5,76,100	2,000	4,000
Bombay ..	1,20,000	23,000	25,000	1,36,000	33,600	1,23,000	65,000	25,000	1,08,000	5,38,600	2,000	4,000
Bengal ..	1,20,000	20,500	34,000	1,21,000	34,800	1,50,000	1,22,000	25,000	1,00,000	6,07,300	2,000	4,000
United Provinces	1,20,000	4,000	14,500	1,16,000	....	....	1,25,000	15,000	23,000	2,97,500	1,800	4,000
Punjab ..	1,00,000	3,000	10,500	88,000	....	....	60,000	12,000	21,700	1,95,200	1,500	4,000
Bihar ..	1,00,000	4,500	13,000	75,000	....	....	60,000	6,000	21,700	1,80,200	1,500	4,000
Central Provinces and Berar ..	72,000	2,900	9,800	61,000	....	....	26,000	6,000	16,600	1,22,300	1,200	3,000
Assam ..	66,000	1,000	4,000	63,000	....	....	55,000	6,000	14,100	1,43,100	1,200	2,750
N.-W. Frontier Province ..	66,000	1,750	5,000	68,000	....	....	18,000	6,000	14,100	1,12,850	1,200	2,750
Sind ..	66,000	1,000	4,000	59,000	....	....	30,000	8,000	17,800	1,19,800	1,200	2,750
Orissa ..	66,000	2,500	8,000	40,000	....	....	35,000	6,000	11,500	1,03,000	1,200	2,750

SCHEDULED AREAS

[S. 91 (1) Government of India Act]

Madras—Laccadive Islands (including Minicoy) and the Amindevi Islands.

Bengal—Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Punjab—Spiti and Lahaul in the Kangra District.

Assam—The North-East Frontier (Sadiya, Baliapara, Lakhimpur Tracts, Naga Hill Districts, Lushai Hill District, North Cachar Hill Subdivision of the Cachar District.

North-West Frontier Provinces—Upper Tanawal in the Hazara District.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

Madras—East Godavery Agency and so much of the Vizagapatam Agency as is not transferred to Orissa under the provisions of Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936.

Bombay—In the west Khandesh District, the Shahada, Nandurbar and Taloda Taluks, the Navapur Petha, and the Akrani Mahal and the villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs, namely (1) the Parvi of Kathi, (2) the Parvi of Nal, (3) the Parvi of Singpur, (4) the Walwi of Ghoali, (5) the Wassawa of Chikli, (6) the Parvi of Navalpur. The Satpura Hills reserved forest areas of the East Khandesh District. The Kalvan taluk and Peint Petha of the Nasik District.

The Dahann and Sahapur Taluks and Mokhada and Umbergaon Pethas of Thana District.

The Dohad Taluk and Jhalod Mahal of the Broach and Pench Mahal District.

Bengal—The Darjeeling District.

The Dewanganj, Sribardi, Nalitabari, Haluaghat, Durgapur and Kalmakunda Police stations of the Mymensingh District.

United Provinces—Jaunsar-Bawar Pargana of the Dehra Dun District. The portions of the Mirzapur District south of Kaimur range.

Bihar—Chota Nagpur Division. The Santhal Parganas District.

The C. P. and Berar—In the Chanda District, the Ahiri Zemindari in the Sironcha Tahsil, and the Dhanora, Dudmala, Gewardha, Jharapapra, Khutgaon, Kotgal, Muramgaon, Palasgarh, Rangi, Sirundi, Sonari, Chandala, Gilgaon, Pai-Muranda and Potegaon Zemindaries in the Garchiroli Tahsil. The Harrai, Gorakghat,

Gorpani, Batkagarh, Bardagarh, Pratapgarh (Pargana), Almora and Sonpur Jagirs of the Chhindwara District and the portion of the Panchmarhi jagir in the Chhindwara District. The Mandala District. The Pendra, Kenda, Matin, Lapha, Uprora, Chhuri and Korba Zamindaries of the Bilaspur District. The Aundhi, Koracha, Panabaras and Ambagarh Chauki Zamindaris of the Drug District. The Baihar Tahsil of the Balaghat District. Malghat taluk of the Amraoti District. The Bhainedhi Tahsil of the Betul District.

Assam—The Garo Hills District. The Mikir Hills (in the Nowgong and Sibsagar Districts). The British portions of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Districts, other than the Shillong Municipality and Cantonment.

Orissa—The District of Angul. The District of Sambalpur. The areas transferred from C. P. under the provisions of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936. Ganjam Agency Tracts. The areas transferred to Orissa under the provisions of the aforesaid order from the Vizagapatam Agency in the Presidency of Madras.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. His Majesty's naval, military and air forces borne on the Indian establishment, and any other armed force raised in India by the Crown, not being forces raised for employment in Indian States or military or armed police maintained by Provincial Governments, any armed forces which are not forces of His Majesty, but are attached to or operating with any of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces borne on the Indian establishment; central intelligence bureau; preventive detention in British India for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the discharge of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

2. Naval, military and air force works: local self-government in cantonment areas (not being cantonment areas of Indian State troops), the regulation of house accomodation in such areas, and, within British India, the delimitation of such areas.

3. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.

4. Ecclesiastical affairs, including European cemeteries.

5. Currency, coinage and legal tender.

6. Public debt of the Federation.

7. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication; Post Office Savings Bank.

8. Federal Public Services and Federal Public Service Commission.

9. Federal pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.

10. Works, lands and buildings vested in, or in the possession of, His Majesty for the purpose of the Federation (not being naval, military or air force works), but, as regrads property situate in a Province, subject always to Provincial legislation, save in so far as Federal law otherwise provides, and, as regards property in Federated State, held by virtue of any lease or agreement with that State, subject to the terms of that lease or agreement.

11. The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial, and any similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

12. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.

13. Benares Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University.

14. Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India; Federal Meteorological organisations.

15. Ancient and historical monuments; archaelogical sites and remains.

16. Census.

17. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom; pilgrimages to places beyond India.

18. Port quarantine; seamen's and marine hospitals, and hospitals connected with port quarantine.

19. Import and export across customs frontiers as defined by the Federal government.

20. Federal railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fares, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers, the regulation of minor railway in respect of safety and the responsibility of the administration of such railways as carriers of goods and passengers.

21. Maritime shipping and navigation on tidal waters. Admiralty jurisdiction.

22. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of Port Authorities therein.

23. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

24. Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

25. Light-houses, including lightships, beacons and other provision for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

26. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

27. Copyright, inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks.

28. Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.

29. Arms; firearms; ammunition.

30. Explosives.

31. Opium, so far as regards cultivation and manufacture, or sale for export.

32. Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerously inflammable, so far as regrads possession, storage and transport.

33. Corporations, that is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State or co-operative societies, and of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one unit.

34. Development of industries, where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

35. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

36. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

36. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development to the extent to which such regulation and development under Fedral control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest.

37. The law of insurance except as respects insurance undertaken by a Federated State, and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business, except as respects business, undertaken by a Federated State; Government insurance except so far as undertaken by a Federated State or, by virtue of any entry in the Provincial Legislative List or the Concurrent Legislative List by a Province.

38. Banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by corporations other than corporations owned or controlled by a Federated State and carrying on business only within that State.

39. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any part of British India to any area in another Governor's Province, or Chief Commissioner's Province but not so as to enable the police of one part to exercise powers and jurisdiction elsewhere without the consent of the Government of the Province or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit.

40. Elections to the Federal Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

41. The salaries of the Federal Ministers, of the President and Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Federal Assembly; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Federal Legislature; and to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part II of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before the Committees of the Legislature.

42. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

43. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in the list.

44. Duties of customs, including export duties.

45. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

(*a*) Alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(*c*) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

46. Corporation tax.

47. Salt.

48. State lotteries.

49. Naturalisation.

50. Migration within India from or into a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province.

51. Establishment of standards of weight.

52. Ranchi European Mental Hospital.

53. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part IX of this Act, the enlargement of the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court, and the conferring thereon of supplemental powers.

54. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

55. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of companies.

56. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

57. The rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts.

58. Terminal taxes on goods of passengers carried by railway or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.

59. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the province.

6. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commissions.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Election to the Provincial Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council, made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committee of the

Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests, and prevention of plant disease; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases, Veterinary training and practice, pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other foods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation, and winding-up of corporations other than corporations specified in List 1, unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions; charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province, and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India.

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(*c*) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on sale of goods and on advertisements.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use for sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements betting and gambling.

51. The rates of stamp duty in respects of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.
53. Tolls.
54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

PART. I.

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.
2. Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.
3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.
4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.
5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.
6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.
7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.
8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.
9. Trust and Trustees.
10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
11. Arbitration.
12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.
13.Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.
14. Actionable wrongs save in so far as included in laws with

respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places of the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways; carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including Fees taken in any Court.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Charter of Elizabeth 1600— The germ of Legislative powers of the Government of India was embodied in Elizabeth's Charter which established East India Company in the year 1600. By one of the clauses of this Charter, Company was permitted to make, ordain and constitute such and so many reasonable laws, constitutions, orders and ordinances as shall seem necessary and convenient for the Government of the same Company and for the better advancement of their trade.
2. Regulating Act of 1773 for the better management of the *East India Company* provided the nomination by the *Crown* of a Governor-General and four Councillors to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal). Madras and Bombay were continued to be governed by a President and a Council, subordinate to Governor-General. The Act provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. The Board of Directors of the E. I. Company was only left in charge of the commercial and financial matters while Governor-General appointed by the British Crown administered Company's possessions. This Act marked the beginning of direct interference by Parliament in Indian affairs.
3. Pitt's India Act of 1784—This Act provided that the Governor-General was to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company instead of the Crown but established a *Board of Control* to represent British Crown which was to superintend direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns which relate to the Civil or Military Government or revenues of the territorial possessions of the East India Company. This Act established the complete supremacy of the British Crown in India.
4. The Charter Acts of 1813 and 1833—By these two Acts, East India Company gradually lost all monopolies in trade and became a purely political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The Governor-General of Bengal now became Governor-General of India.
5. The Charter Act of 1853— This established first Indian *Legislative Council* in India composed of six members nominated from the Provinces for legislative purposes alone. It must be noted that Legislative Council as such had not separate existence. Additional members were invited to join Executive Council when it met for legislative purposes. It provided that "Indian territories should remain under Company in trust for the Crown until Parliament should otherwise direct."

6. The Act for the Better Government of India 1858— By this Act, after the Sepoy Mutiny, the entire Indian Government was transferred to the British Crown and the entire control passed to the *Secretary of State for India* acting in concert in certain cases, with a Council. The Council was merely an advisory body. The Crown was to be represented by the Queen's Proclamation.

7. India Councils Act of 1861— This Act created Local Legislatures in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. They were constituted on the same line as that of the Governor-General.

8. India Council Act of 1882— The new Act introduced the following changes among others, (1) Increase of the size of Central Legislature and Local Legislatures, (2) Widened opportunities for criticism and enquiry, (3) Rights of asking questions, (4) Rights to discuss the annual financial statement, (5) Nomination on the recommendation of various bodies.

9. The Council Act of 1909 known as "Minto-Morley Reforms"—Size of the Legislatures were further widened. Non-official majority was introduced while indirect representation was adhered to. Members were both elected and nominated. Elective principle was adopted with restrictions. Certain subjects were reserved for Central Legislature. Restrictions on the discussion of the Financial statement were relaxed and full discussions of matters of public interest were allowed. Resolutions upon matter of general public importance might also be proposed and discussed and a division on them was allowed to take place. Any resolution could be disallowed by the Governor-General. But this reform had nothing to do with the introduction of the Responsible Government. An Indian was appointed in the Viceroy's Executive Council and also in the Executive Councils of three Presidency Provinces.

10. Montague's Declaration on 20th August 1917— "The Policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible govoernment in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

11. Government of India Act of 1919- The Montague-Chelmsford Report resulted in the Government of India Act of 1919. This Act introduced diarchical form of government in the Provinces. One part of the Provincial Government consisted of Governor and his Executive Council. All the 'reserved subjects' were dealt with by the members of the Executive Council not responsible to the Provincial Legislature. The other part of the Provincial Government comprised the Governor acting with the ministers.

12. Government of India Act of 1935— All India becomes federated in common central Government. Permission is given to Indian Princes to consent to the Federation. If the half of the State's population consents, the Federation will be proclaimed.

The Federal Legislature is to consist of two chambers, the lower one to be elected every five years. This lower house, the Federal Assembly will consist of 250 representatives of British India, chosen by the Provincial Parliaments and 125 representatives of 650 Indian states.

The Upper House called the Council of the State is to consist of 156 representatives of British India on a special franchise and 104 representatives of 650 Indian States. The Upper House will be permanent,—one-third of its members retiring every third year.

The Act also creates a Federal Court for all India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and other Judges as may be necessary.

Two new Provinces are created:—(1) Sind to be separated from Bombay and (2) Orissa to be separated from the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Province will be governed by a Governor with a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor. There will be Provincial Legislatures consisting of two chambers in the following Governor's Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam. In other provinces, there will be one Chamber. Provincial autonomy is introduced in the Provinces.

The most important features of the New Constitution in India are:—(*a*) Federation of India (*b*) Provincial Autonomy (*c*) Responsible Government (*d*) Safeguards (*e*) Separation of Burma.

BRITISH PLEDGES & DECLARATIONS

Lord Macaulay's Prophecy

Macaulay, speaking from his place in Parliament on the occasion of the enactment of Charter Act of 1833, said in words of prophetic inspiration:

It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system; that by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government: that, having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age, demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or retard it. Whenever it comes it will be the proudest day in English history.

The Charter Act of 1833

Clause 87 of the Charter Act of 1833 declared in unambiguous terms:

That no native of the said territories nor any natural born subject of His Majesty's resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company.

The Court of Directors, in forwarding the Act to the East India Company, declared:

It is fitting that this important enactment should be understood in order that its full spirit and intention may be transferred through our whole system of administration.

Queen's Proclamation (Nov. 1, 1858)

When at the end of the Great Mutiny the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, Queen Victoria proclaimed:

We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which binds us to all our other subjects, and these obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. This Proclamation was explained by the Queen herself in a letter written by her to Lord Derby; *inter alia* she states:

Such a document should breathe the feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious feeling, pointing out the *privileges which Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown and the prosperity* following in the train of civilisation.

And the Queen directed her Minister to issue a Prolcmation, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem.

Lord Lytton's Durbar

On the 1st January, 1877 at the great Delhi assemblage held to proclaim the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Queen Victoria, Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy, referring to the famous Proclamation, said:

It is recognised by the Government of India as binding on its honour and consistent with all the aims of its policy.

King Edward's Proclamation

King Edward VII in his Proclamation to the Princes and People of India (November 2, 1908) on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, directed Lord Minto, the then Viceroy, to proclaim:

From the first, the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor-General and others of my counsellors, that principle may be prudently extended. Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule claim equality of citizenship, and a greater share in legislation and government. The politic

satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power.

King George's Message

H. M. King George V repeated these pledges on ascending the throne in 1911:

Queen Victoria, of revered memory, addressed her Indian subjects and the heads of Feudatory States when she assumed the direct government in 1858, and her august son, my father, of honoured and beloved name, commemorated the same most notable event in his Address to you some fifty years later. These are the Charters of the noble and benignant spirit of Imperial rule, and by that spirit in all my time to come I will faithfully abide.

Mr. Bonar Law's Statement

Mr. Bonar Law (at a great meeting at the Guildhall, held on May 18, 1915, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor) said:

The Dominions of the British Empire had not been created by the war, but the conditions had been changed by the war, and it was his hope, and if it was taken in earnest while the metal was still glowing red-hot from the furnace of war, he believed it could be done that as a result of it we might see a Parliament of the British Empire, in which every part of that Empire, in proportion to its resources and its numbers, would share in the duty and the honour of ruling the British Empire.

Declaration of August 21

Then came the declaration of August 21, 1917, which Mr. Montague made in the House of Commons on behalf of His Majesty's Government, definitely assuring the people of India of "the policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India is in complete accord," *viz.*:

The gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India.

Preamble to Govt. of India Act 1919

It is the declared policy of Parliament to provide for:

"The increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual developments of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire."

King George V's Proclamation

In the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor in a Proclamation dated 23rd December, 1919, said:

I have watched with understanding and sympathy the growing desire of my Indian people for representative institutions. Starting from small beginnings this ambition has steadily strengthened its hold upon the intelligentia of the country.

In truth the desire after political responsibility has its source at the roots of the British connection with India. It has sprung inevitably from the deeper and wider studies of human thought and history which that connection has opened to the Indian people. Without it the work of the British in India would have been incomplete.

It was therefore with a wise judgment that the beginnings of representative institutions were laid many years ago. This scope has been extended stage by stage until there now lies before us a definite step on the road to responsible government.

Dominion Status

Para IX of the Revised Instrument of Instructions to the Viceroy and Governor-General, issued on March 15, 1921, completely clears any misunderstanding or doubt regarding the full implications of the policy of His Majesty's Government:

For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of our Empire come to fruition, to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions.

Swaraj

More definite still was the Declaration of His Majesty who used the Congress expression Swaraj (first used by Dadabhai Naoroji in his presidential address to the Calcutta Congress of 1906) in his message which was read by H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught in inaugurating the Council of State and Legislative Assembly on February 9, 1921. This historic message runs:

For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their motherland. To-day you have beginnings of Swaraj within my Empire, and widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.

Duke of Connaught's Speech

Speaking of the same occasion on behalf of His Majesty and with the assent of his Government, His Royal Highness, said:

For the first time the principle of autocracy which had been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms was definitely abandoned; the conception of the British Government as a benevolent despotism was finally renounced; and in its place was substituted that of a guiding authority whose role it would be to assist the steps of India along the road that in the fullness of time would lead to complete self-government within the Empire.

Mr. Churchill's Declaration

Mr. Winston Churchill spoke as follows in the Imperial Conference in 1921:

We owed India that deep debt and we looked forward confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion Status.

Mr. Macdonald on the New Dominion

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, speaking on July 2, 1928, observed:

I hope that within a period of months rather than years there will be a new Dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nations, a Dominion of another race, a Dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within this Commonwealth. I refer to India.

At the end of the first R. T. C. on January 19, 1931, Mr. MacDonald, reiterating on behalf of the then National Government the declaration of policy authorised by the previous Labour Government, made the following statement:

The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the government of India should be placed upon Legislatures, Central and Provincial with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, during a period of transition, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights.

In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be a primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own government.

> Pledge after pledge had been given to India that British Raj was there not for perpetual domination. Why did we put facilities for education at your disposal? Why did we put in your hands text-books from which we draw political inspiration? If we meant that the people of India should for ever be silent and negative, subordinated, to our rule, why have our Queens and our Kings given you pledges? Why has our Parliament given you pledges?

> Finally, I hope, and I trust, and I pray, that by our labours together India will come to possess the only thing which she now lacks, to give her the Status of a Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations—what she now lacks for that—the responsibilities and the cares, the burdens, and the difficulties, but the pride and the honour of Responsible Government.

Lord Irwin's Declaration

Lord Irwin (now Lord Halifax) when he was Viceroy, speaking with the full authority of the British Cabinet on October 31, 1929, on his return from England, referred to:

> His Majesty's will and pleasure that the plan laid down by Parliament in 1919 should be the means by which British India may attain its due place among his Dominions. The Ministers of the Crown, moreover, have more than one publicly declared that it is the desire of the British Government that India should, in the fulness of time, take her place in the Empire in equal partnership with the Dominions. And he went on to add:

> In view of the doubts which have been expressed both in Great Britain and India regarding the interpretation to be placed on the intentions of the British Government in enacting the statute of 1919, I am authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917, *that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status.*

Mr. Wedgwood Benn on India's Position

Speaking in the House of Commons on December 18th, 1929, Mr. Wedgwood Benn (the Secretary of State for India) observed:

> The goal of British policy in India has been declared to be the achievement of Dominion Status, and I must trace briefly in outline the history of some Indian events, in the course of the last ten years. In 1919, plenipotentiaries on behalf of India signed the Treaty of Versailles and India became a separate entity and an original member of the League of Nations. . . . . .

Now let us show Dominion Status in action. India has an Indian acting as High Commissioner. India sent out to South Africa, to negotiate in regard to Indians in South Africa, one of the most distinguished members of their Government, Sir Mahomed Habibullah. India has played a large part in international labour matters, has a seat on the governing body of the International Labour Office

He then referred to the separate representation of India at the Five-Naval-Power Conference in London and said:

Just as in the history of every Dominion, it has not been a matter of legislative change, but of use, custom, want and tradition which have built up these powers, the same procedure is proceeding rapidly in the case of India to-day. . . . . . We have tried to prove the sincerity of our pldge when we said: 'We desired to see India reach Dominion Status."

Mr. Baldwin on India's Status

Mr. Baldwin, in the debate in the House of Commons on November 7, 1929, said:

Surely no one dreams of a self-governing India with an inferior status. No Indian would dream of an India with an inferior status, nor can we wish that India should be content with an inferior status, because that would mean that we had failed in our work in India.

Lord Willingdon's Assurances

H. E. Lord Willingdon, in his very first public pronouncement in India as Viceroy and Governor-General, replying to the address of welcome presented by the Corporation of Bombay on April 17, 1931, appealed to the Princes and people of India for co-operation:

so that she (India) may move forward rapidly towards her goal of responsible government to a position of absolute equal partnership with the other Dominions under the Crown.

At the Chelmsford Club Dinner at Simla on June 27, 1931, His Excellency declared:

We are all working rapidly towards the time when Indians will take over the administration of their own affairs, to the time when they will become absolutely equal partners with the other Dominions under the Crown.

Lord Zetland in the House of Commons, 1939

"I made it clear, and I make it clear to-day that we stood, by Lord Irwin's pledge and that when we spoke of Dominion Status, we meant what we said and did not mean some system of government that deprived India of full status of equally with other members of the British Commonwealth."

RECENT POLITICAL EVENTS IN INDIA

1914—Out-break of War.
1915—Defence of India Act.
1916—Home Rule League formed.
—Lucknow Pact.
1917—Mesopotamian Commission Report.
—Visit of E. S. Montague in connection with constitutional reforms.
1918—Montague-Chelmsford Report.
—Rowlatt Committee's Report.
1919—Rowlatt Act passed.
—Tragedy at Amritsar.
—Third Afghan War.
—Death of Tilak.
—Expedition against Mashuds in the North-West Frontier.
—Royal Proclamation.
1920—Hunter Commission's Report.
—Election to New Legislatures.
—Fisher Committee's Report.
1921—Duke of Connaught's inauguration of New Legislatures.
—Moplah Rebellion.
—Prince of Wales' visit to India. (Nov. 17, 1921).
1922—Chauri-Chaura outrage.
—Bardoli Resolutions.
—Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, trial and imprisonment for six years.
—Guru-ka-bag incident.
1923—Certification of Salt Tax.
—Burma constituted a Governor's Province.
1924—Bengal Ordinance.
—Swarajist party enters Legislatures.
1925—Reforms Enquiry Committee's Report (Muddiman).
—Death of Mr. C. R. Das.
—Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, was opened.
1926—Royal Commission on Agriculture.
—Hindu-Moslem Riots in Calcutta.
—Currency Commission fixes the gold ratio of Rupees at 1s. 6d.
1927—Rupee stabilisation (Currency) Bill passed.
—Appointment of Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
—Public Services Commission formally constituted.
1928—Deposition of Amanulla Khan.
—All Parties Conference.
1929—Lord Irwin's Announcement of October 31.
—Lahore Congress passes Independence Resolution.
1930—Civil Disobedience Movement (March).
—Rebellion in Burma.

—Report of the Statutory Commission.
—Round Table Conference (First Session)..
1931—Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
—Round Table Conference (Second Session).
1932—Suppression of the Congress.
—Round Table Conference (Third Session).
1933—Publication of the White Papers.
—Joint Select Committee.
1934—Reserve Bank Act passed.
1935—Government of India Act passed.
—Orissa and Sindh constituted separate province.
1937—Provincial Autonomy inagurated in all Provinces under the new Government of India Act (1st April).
—Congress takes office in seven Provinces.
1937—Declaration of Second Wold War (Sept. 3, 1939.)
1939—Resignation of Congress Ministry in all Provinces dut to British Government's unwillingness to state war aims with reference to India.

NOTABLE DATES

Queen's Proclamation, 1858.
Jallianwallabag Massacre, April 13, 1919.
Declaration of Secretary of State promising Responsible Government to India, August, 1917.
Death of Napoleon at St. Helena, May 9, 1821.
Inauguration of non-co-operation by Gandhi, Aug. 1, 1920.
Civil Disobedience Movement started 1st April, 1930.
Gandhi born, Oct. 2, 1869.
Tagore born, May 6, 1861.
First successful mechanical Aeroplane flight by the Wright Bros., Dec. 17, 1903.
Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 1904.
First Labour Government in England, 1924.
First Indian Round Table Conference assembled in London, Nov. 12, 1930.
Death of Tilak, July 31, 1920.
Emden raid on Madras, Sept. 22, 1914.
Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmednagar at the age of 89 on Feb. 22nd 1707.
Jubilee of Queen Victoria in India on Feb. 16th 1887.
Radium discovered by Pierre and Marie Curie in Paris, Dec. 26, 1898.
World War began August 1, 1914.
Flight over Mount Everest accomplished, April 3, 1933.
Indian National Congress established, 1885.
East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2; Government of India transferred to the British Crown 1858.
Edison born, Feb. 11, 1847.

Edmund Burke born, 1st Jan., 1713.
Lord Cornwallis carried into effect his Permanent Settlement in Bengal, Aug. 12, 1793.
Nanak, the founder of the Sikhs born at Talwandi, near Lahore, June 24, 1409.
Jehangir married Nurjahan, June 30, 1611.
The Tajmahal at Agra completed by Shahjehan, June 30, 1645.
Ranjit Singh of Lahore died, June 27, 1839.
Calcutta University founded, Jan. 24, 1857.
Electric Telegraph introduced in India, March 23, 1854.
England-India Air Service inaugurated, March 30, 1929.
Benares Hindu University founded, April 1, 1916.
Boer War began, October 10, 1899.
'Lusitania' sunk by the Germans, May 7, 1915.
Vaccination discovered, May 14, 1796.
Vasco de Gama arrived at Calicut, July 21, 1524.
English factory established at Hughli, July 19, 1651.
Death of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, May 25, 1924.
Tilak born, July 23, 1856.
Rammohan Roy died, Sept. 27, 1833.
Shakespeare born, 23rd April, 1564.
Lenin died, January 21, 1924.
Pandit Motilal Nehru born 1861; death, Feb. 6, 1931.
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, born 1836; death April 8, 1894.
Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, born 1820; death 1891.
Royal Indian Navy inaugurated, 1934.
C. R. Das died, June 16, 1925.
Irish Free State established, Dec. 6, 1922.
America declared independence, July 4, 1776.
Chinese revolution began Sept. 7, 1911, Republic proclaimed, Dec. 29, 1911.
French Republic declared, Sept. 4, 1870.
Russian Revolution, March 12, 1917.
Death of Chaitanya, Nov. 24, 1527.
Soviet Union established, Nov. 7, 1917.
Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1918.
League of Nations first met, Nov. 15, 1920.
Sadharan Brahmo Samaj established, May 15, 1878.
Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17, 1869.
Earthquake at Quetta, May 30, 1935
Fort William College Calcutta established, August 18, 1800.
Warren Hastings' duel with Sir Philip Frances, August, 17, 1780.
Marconi signalled letter 'S' across Atlantic from England to Poldhu, Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First radio message sent in Dec. 1902.
Victoria Cross founded, 1856.
Ramkrishna Paramhamsa born 1836.
Mahatma Gandhi's fast from Sept. 20th to 26th which resulted in the Poona Pact, 1932.

Roald Amundsen reached South Pole, Dec. 16, 1911.
Roentgen ray discovery made public, Feb. 1, 1896.
North Pole reached by Commander Peary, April, 1909.
Turkish Republic proclaimed, Dec. 29, 1923.
First Indian Newspaper published in March 1780 by Mr. Hicky in Calcutta.
Printing of first Bengali Book, 1774.
French Revolution ended 5th Oct. 1795
Elias Howe patents his Sewing Machine, 10th Sep., 1846.
Death of Louis Pasteur in Paris, 28th Sept., 1859.
Slavery abolished in U. S. A., Dec. 19, 1862.
First election to Reformed Council in India, Nov. 16, 1920.
The Great Salt-march of Mahatma Gandhi, March 12, 1930.
Mahatma Gandhi broke Salt Law at Dandi, April 6, 1930.
Gandhi-Irwin Truce signed, March 5, 1931.
East India Company became a Joint Stock Company on 30th March, 1612.
The right to sit as jurors was extended to Indians, July 9, 1827.
Peace was declared throughout India marking the final termination of the last remnant of the Mutiny, July 8, 1859.
High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal was inaugurated, July 12, 1862.
First Imperial Airways plane carrying mails from England to India landed at Karachi on April 7, 1929 while the first plane in the reverse direction left Karachi on April 5, 1929.
First aerial post in India was carried on Feb. 18, 1911 from Allahabad Exhibition ground to a Post Office Receiving Station, a distance about six miles by a Frenchman, M. Picquet.

OUTLINES OF WORLD HISTORY

B.C.

4000 The Sumerians in Babylonia.
3000-2500 Egyptian Pyramids built nearly opposite to Cairo.
2900 Culture of Mohenjo Daro.
2500 Parent people of Indo-Europeans begins to live on steppes east of Caspian sea.
2000 White skinned Indo-Europeans settle in the Punjab. Establishment of Vedic culture.
1350 Death of King Tutenkhamen in Egypt.
1000-1200 Rigveda.
1000 Homer flourished.
776 First Olympiad.

753 Rome founded by Romulus.
721 First eclipse of the moon on record, March 19th, according Ptolemy.
605 Zoroaster in Persia.
551 Confucious born in China.
550 Gautama Buddha born.
500 Earliest *Puranas.*
490 Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon. Persian King Xerxes invades Greece but is checked at Thermopylae by Leonidas and his Spartans in 480 B.C.
477 Death of Buddha. First Buddhistic Council at Rajgriha.
431 Peloponnesian war began and ended in 404 B.C.
399 Execution of Socrates.
390 Rome destroyed by the Gauls.
356 Alexander the Great born.
-352 First Philippic of Demosthenes delivered.
327 Alexander invades India.
322 Foundation of Mourya Dynasty in India by Chandragupta.
264-41 First Punic war begins.
260 Asoka, the King of Magadha brings Northern India beneath his rule.
259 Asoka was crowned at Pataliputra in Dec. 16 in the fourth year of his reign.
223 Death of Asoka.
218 Hannibal marches from Spain into Italy.
156 Paper made in China.
60 First Triumvirate (Pompey, Cæsar & Crassus in Rome).
58-51 Cæsar conquers Gaul and Britain.
44 Assasination of Julius Cæsar.
41 Antony and Cleopatra meet at Tarsus.
27 Roman Empire established.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A.D. 30 The Crucification of Jesus Christ.
61 Bodicea massacred Roman Garrison in Britain.
64 Burning of Rome—first persecution of Christians by the Emperor Nero.
79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
116 Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
400 Kalidas, the Poet and Dramatist.
569 Muhammed born at Mecca, fled to Medina (*the Hejira*) in 622.
624-32 Saracen conquest of Arabia, Persia, Syria, Egypt.
849 Alfred the Great born
1001 First Mahomedan invasion of India by Mahomad of Ghazni. (December 10)—defeated Jaipal in an engagement near Peshawar.
1066 Battle of Hastings,—conquest of Britain by William of Normandy.
1068 Completion of Doomsday Book.

1095 First of the Crusades.
1149 Second Crusade.
1206 Changis Khan, founder of Mughal Empire begins his rule.
1215 King John grants Magna Charta to the Barons.
1216 Henry II King; First Parliament in England.
1259-92 Reign of Mughal Emperor, Kublai Khan at China.
1265 First British Commons meet.
1336 Vijayanagor Kingdom founded.
1398 Taimur sets forth to invade Hindustan.
1450-55 Guttenburg printed in Germany the first book from moveable type.
1431 Joan of Arc was burned May 30 at Rouen in France.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1476 Caxton begins printing at Westminister.
1478 Inquisition established in Spain.
1483-1530 Babar founds the Mughal Dynasty.
1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1498 Vasco de Gama reached India by sea.
1517 The Reformation begins in Germany. Martin Luther excommunicated.
1525 Babar won the Battle of Panipat, captured Delhi and founded the Mughal Empire.
1556 Akbar raises the Indian Empire to its greatest splendour.
1564 Shakespeare born.
1565 Akbar removed the *jijiya* tax on Hindus.
1587 Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Feb., 8.
1588 Spanish Armada defeated by British fleet, July 21-29.
1600 British East India Company founded.
1605 Gun powder plot by Guy Fawkes discovered Nov. 4.
1609 First envoy of E. I. Company is sent to India.
1616 Death of Shakespeare.
1619 Slavery is introduced into American Colonies.
1620 Pilgrim Fathers landed in New England in *Mayflower*, Dec. 21.
1632-1653 Building of Tajmahal.
1649 King Charles I beheaded at London, Jan., 30.
1660 Calcutta founded by Job Charnock.
1707 Death of Aurangzeb; Decay of Moghal Empire.
1736 India invaded by Nadir Shah of Persia who takes Delhi.
1746-49 Hostilities between the French and the English in India.
1774 Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India.
1775 American War of Independence begins.
1776 Declaration of American Independence, July 4.
1779 Napoleon becomes the First Consul.
1788 Warren Hastings impeached before the Peers, Feb. 13, and acquitted April 23, 1795.
1789 French Revolution begins; storming of Bastile, July 14.
1792 France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 21.

1800 E. I. Company obtained possession of Surat.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson, Oct. 21.
1812 Napoleon's march to Russia—retreat with great loss, Moscow burned.
1815 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18.
1818 The Marhatta power overthrown in India by the British.
1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena, May 5.
1840 Penny postage began in England, Jan. 10.
1857 Sepoy Mutiny breaks out in India.
1858 East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2, Queen Victoria becomes the Empress of India.
1859 India and England connected by telegraph.
1863 Lincoln's emancipation proclamation Jan. 1 frees the slaves of America in some portions.
1870 Franco-Prussian war begins. Republic proclaimed in Paris, Sept. 4.
1881 German Empire re-established.
1885 Foundation of Indian National Congress.
1899 Boer war begins and ends on May 31, 1902.
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
1901 Marconi signalled his first radio message in Dec.
1903 First successful mechanical aeroplane flight by the Wright Bros., Dec. 17 in America.
1904 The Russo-Japanese war begins, Feb. 6.
1905 Plague rampant in India; 34,000 deaths in one week.
1912 China becomes a Republic; Steamship *Titanic* is wrecked on maiden trip from Liverpool to New York by iceberg. Capt. Amundsen reaches South Pole, March 8.
1914 World war begins in Europe. Archduke Francis of Austria is assasinated in Bosnia, June, 28: Austria declares war on Serbia, July 28.
1917 U. S. A. breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany on account of unrestricted submarine warfare; Russia is proclaimed a republic and Bolshevic regime begins.
1918 President Wilson made his 14 points of peace speech; Armistice in World war was signed, Nov. 11.
1919 Peace Conference opens at Versailles, Jan. 18, treaty signed on June 28.
1920 League of Nations came into existence under Versailles Peace treaty. Prohibition is proclaimed in U. S. A. on January 16.
1921 Fascist movement begins in Italy. Non-Co-operation movement under Mahatma Gandhi in India.
1922 Irish Free State established December 6. Fascists gain control of Government in Italy. Turkish National Assembly at Angora deposes Sultan. Fourteen republics of Russia combined as Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Dec. 20.

1924 First Labour Government in Britain.
1925 Persian National Assembly deposed the Shah of Persia ruling since 1779 and Reza Khan Pelvi becomes Shah.
1928 Soviet Russia inaugurated the Five-year Plan of agricultural and industrial development, Oct. 1.
1929 Rebellion in Afghanistan begins in Dec. 1928, resulting in the abdication of King Amanulla in favour of his brother Inayatulla who was succeeded by Bacchai Sakao, and he in October by Nadir Khan.
1930 Civil Disobedience movement begins in India. Rise of Nazi Party in the German Reichstag by Hitler.
1931 Spain becomes Republic. Gandhi-Irwin pact signed.
1932 New State of Manchukuo formed. Mahatma Gandhi fasted Sept. 20-26 until the 'Poona-Pact' was signed.
1934 An appalling Earthquake occurred in North India resulting in a loss of 6,582 lives.
1935 Severe Earthquake at Quetta resulting in the death of 26,000 people. Italo-Abyssinian War begins.
1936 Civil war in Spain begins; Abdication of King Edward VIII of England.
1937 Sino-Japanese War begins.
1938 Germany absorbs Austrian Kingdom.
1939 Second World War begins 3rd September, 1939.

LEGAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Agent—An agent is a person having express or implied authority to represent or act on behalf of another person who is called his principal to act for him in all matters or in matters concerning a particular trade or business. He may retain out of sums received on account of principal all moneys due to himself for advances made or expenses properly incurred as well as such remuneration as may be due to him for work. He may also retain goods received until fully paid for his services.

Alimony.—Money paid by a husband to his wife, from whom he is legally separated.

Amicus curiæ—A friend of Court, legal term for one not taking part in a trial, but helping with his advice.

Attestation—mortgage bonds and gifts must be attested by at least two persons.

Borstal System.—The institution for reclamation of juvenile criminals and offenders was founded in 1902 at Borstal, near Rochester, England as an improved penal reformatory.

Bailee—has a lien. When he has rendered any service involving labour or skill, he has a right to retain the goods until his remuneration is paid, unless he has agreed to give credit.

Bankers, Factors, Wharingers, Attorneys of High Court and Policy brokers can retain as security for a general balance of account any goods bailed to them.

Bill of Exchange or pronotes payable at any time after date have 3 days of grace. Bills drawn at sight or on demand must be paid on presentation without days of grace.

Cattle Trespass.—In the case of cattle which trespass on a man's land, his right to seize them exists only while they are trespassing. When, cattle which, trespasses on another's land is not doing any damage, the owner of the land is not entitled to impound the cattle.

Consent.—The age of consent within marriage is 13 and outside marriage 14.

Copyright Law.—The general rule regarding the duration of copyright is the life time of the author and a period of 50 years after his death. But in any time after the expiry of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the passing of the Act, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright will not be regarded as infringed if due notice of the intention to produce it for sale is given in writing and if 10 p.c. royalties for the benefit of the owner of the copyright have been duly paid for all copies of the work sold. The central government is to make rules as to the manner of the service of notice and payment of royalties.

Debtor and Creditor.—A creditor is under no obligation to demand payment. Debtor must find him out and pay him. The same with landlord and tenant.

Diverting water.—If a man erects in the bed of a stream a dam which has the effect of diverting the water from its natural water course on to the land of the plaintiff and damage is thereby done, the plaintiff *prima facie* has a good right of action.

Divorce is available in Christian marriage and marriages under Act III of 1872. Mahomedan husbands may divorce wives without assigning any reason, *e.g.,* adultery, cruelty, etc.

Decree Nisi—on the first hearing of the divorce petition, the court if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to a divorce will make an order called a 'decree nisi' and this will be confirmed and made a 'decree absolute' six months afterwards.

Easements.—In order to establish a right of easement, it must be proved that claimant has enjoyed it for the full period of twenty years and that he has done so as of right. The following are some of the important easements:—(1) Easement of way, (2) easement of drainage or water course, (3) Easement of light,

air and support, (4) Easement of grazing cattle, (5) Easement of fishery, (6) Easement of celebrating religious festival, (7) Easement of burial, (8) Easement of irrigation, (9) Easement of eavesdroppings and (10) Easement of using the land occasionally for recreation purposes.

Fiduciary—One who occupies a position of trust or who receives and dispenses funds for another. Executors, administrators, trustees, directors, agents etc., are all within the general class designated as Fiduciaries.

Factories Act—Factory means any premises whereon 20 or more persons are or were working simultaneously on any day of preceding 12 months. It includes any part in which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power. Maximum limit of working is 55 hours in a week and 60 hours in each of seasonal factory. Daily hours shall not be more than 10 hours. At least one hour's rest shall be allowed at the expiry of 6 hours. The employment of young children under 12 years is prohibited.

Finder of goods can keep them until he receives compensation for trouble and expense incurred. If owner cannot be found or if he refuses to pay, the finder can sell the goods if perishable or when the lawful charges amounts to 2-3 of the value.

Hypothecation—Depositing stocks or bonds with a creditor as security for payment of debt.

Lease (other than agricultural) from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent must be by a registered document. Lease for agricultural or manufacturing purposes is terminable on either part by 6 months' notice expiring with the end of a year of tenancy. Lease for any other purpose is terminable on either part by 15 days' notice expiring with the end of a month of tenancy. Notice to quit is the only way of determining a monthly tenancy. If the lessee refuses to make essential repairs, the tenant can have them done and deduct costs from rent.

Lien—A legal right of a person to detain or control property belonging to another until certain charges upon it have ben paid or until some pecuniary claim against the owner has been satisfied.

Limitation for suits.—Pronote—3 years from date of execution; simple bond—3 years from the date of payment; Mortgage bond—12 years from due date. Limitation is extended by the same period by payment of principal or interest provided the acknowledgment of payment appears in the handwriting of, or in a writing signed by the person making the same.

Light and Air.—There is no right to light and air as against a neighbour and the latter may wall up all access to light and air unless easement has been acquired by 20 years' user as of right.

Majority.—Age of majority is 18 years and when a minor's estate is under the Court of Wards it is 21 years. A contract by minor is null and void.

Marriage may be celebrated under Special Marriage Act (III of 1872, amended by Act XXX of 1923). Persons professing the Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion may now also marry under the Act. The man must have completed 18 years and the woman 14 years and each party if he or she has not completed the age of 21, must have obtained the consent of his or her father or guardian. The legal marriageable age under the Indian Christian Marriage Act is 13 for girls and 16 for boys. An Act has been passed known as Child Marriage Restraint Act (Act XIX of 1929) which makes the marriage of a male under 18 or a female under 14 punishable. The disability to marriage of Hindu widows has been removed by Act XIV of 1856.

Master and Servant.—A servant may be dismissed even before the time fixed by agreement on the ground of incompetency. By custom contract of service of domestic servants may be terminated by a month's notice on either side. The master may pay a month's wages in lieu of notice. A master is not generally liable for his servant's criminal acts or omissions unless he expressly commands or personally co-operates with him. If the servant does anything within the scope of his employment the master will be criminally liable.

Minor.—A minor is a person who has not completed the age of 18 years. But when a guardian of the person of property of such a person is appointed by any court (other than a guardian appointed merely for the purpose of conducting a suit on his behalf), or when the Court of Wards assumes charge of his property his minority is extended till the completion of 21 years of age.

Nuisance.—Some nuisances can be abated without suit, *e.g.,* if the tree of a neighbour overhangs on another's land, the latter is entitled to lop off the offending branches.

Payment of Wages Act.—Regulates mode of payment of wages to persons employed in any factory, railway or in industrial establishments. But the Act applies to wages of less than two hundred rupees a month. No wage period shall exceed one month. The wages must be paid before the expiry of the 7th day after the last day of the wage period. The party must be liable to fine up to Rs. 500 when he violates the provisions regarding time for payment of wages or makes improper reduction.

Pawnee may retain the goods pledged for payment of the debt as also for all expenses properly incurred in preserving the goods. If payment is not made within the stitpulated time, pawnee may sell the goods after giving reasonable notice.

Prevention of Cruelty.—The law of prevention of cruelty to animals is not to punish any form of cruelty but to punish only such cruelty as is inflicted on an animal by causing it unnecessary

pain or suffering by reason of the manner or position in which the animal is bound or carried.

Promissory Notes must be stamped thus: Up to Rs. 250, one anna; Rs. 251—1,000, two annas; in any other case four annas. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped pronote is void and there can be no suit on it. Pronote should not be attested. A suit on promissory notes must be brought within period of limitation or otherwise suit will be barred. For a Note payable on demand the time is three years from the date of the Note.

Railways.—Pulling of communication chain of a railway compartment to remove overcrowding is a reasonable and sufficient cause. Sec. 63 of the Railways Act provides that railway administration must fix maximum number of passengers. So if maximum number exceeds, any passenger would be justified in pulling the chains. Sec. 74 provides that railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage belonging to or in charge of any passenger unless a railway servant has booked it and given a receipt therefor.

Receipts for any money or other property when the amount or value exceeds Rs. 20 must be stamped with one anna stamp.

Right of way.—In order to establish a right of way, it must be proved that the claimant has enjoyed it for the full period of 20 years and that he has done so as of right.

Savage animals.—Any one who keeps a wild animal as a tiger or a bear which escapes and does damage, is liable without any proof of the animal's ferocity.

Treasure Trove—is a legal term applying to money, plate or bullion found in the earth for which there is no owner and who appropriates it to his own use commits the offence of dishonest misappropriation of property. Legally it belongs to the Crown.

Will.—No special form is necessary, but there should be a clear and definite statement as to the testator's intentions. Words should be expressed in plain language. Alteration may be made by striking through the words but they must be initialled. The signature or mark of the testator must be on the will and it must be attested by at least two witnesses. Registration is not compulsory. Every will is revoked by the marriage of the testator (except will by Hindu). If it is wished to change the deposition it is better to make a new will revoking the old one or to add a codicil.

Workmen's compensation.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act (VIII of 1923) certain classes of employers are liable to pay compensation in respect of death of or personal injury to any employee by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. *Scope of liability*—(*a*) The accident must arise out of employment, (*b*) It must in the course of such employment, (*c*) It must result in death or disability. The law applies practically to all persons working under a contract of service involving manual labour whose wages do not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem. Scale of compensation: Death—30 month's wages or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less and in the case of a minor Rs. 200. Permanent total disablement—42 month's wages or Rs. 3,500 whichever is less and in the case of a minor 84 months' wages or Rs. 3,500 whichever is less.

INDIAN EDUCATION

Indian Universities

The foundation of University Education was laid in this country with the establishment of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in the year 1857, the necessary legislation incorporating them having been passed respectively on January 24th, July 18th and September 15th of the year. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University which at the beginning included practically all Northern India, was soon found to be unwieldy and it was therefore broken up by the establishment of two additional Universities, the University of the Punjab which was founded in 1882 and the University of Allahabad which followed five years later in 1887.

The most important change which the Calcutta University has adopted in 1935 in its regulations is the teaching and examination for the matriculation certificate in the candidate's vernacular. There is also somewhat different curriculum for girl students. The vernacular now becomes the compulsory medium of instruction and it is a very important departure from a policy which had been followed for the last 75 years.

Calcutta University has accepted a course of military studies in 1936. The recommendations are military studies should be included as a subject for examinations in the subject one based on a junior and the other on a senior course of studies. The course of each would be for a period of about two years. The examination would be open only to *bona fide* students of the University who were also members of the University Training Corps.

A far-reaching change has been introduced by Calcutta University by the adoption of Indian Languages for the medium of instruction in secondary schools. The University has arranged for the replacement of English by a vernacular for general work in those schools from 1940, English becoming a 'Second Language' taught for its own sake.

The landmark in the history of Indian Universities was the appointment by Lord Curzon, of a University Commission in the year 1902. The recommendations of the Commission were mainly in the direction of reforms in the constitution of Universities. An enactment for amending the law relating to Universities in India came into effect on the 1st September 1904. The Act of 1904 specified the provision of instruction as one of their duties and gave them the power of appointing professors and lecturers, of holding and managing endowments and of erecting equipping and maintaining University libraries, laboratories and museums. Though the bulk of the teaching continued to be in the affiliated colleges, a certain amount of higher instruction now began to be concentrated under University managment. Territorial limits were assigned to each University. A systematic inspection of colleges by the University was established.

All the Universities were started under official auspices, but a new departure was made in 1916 and 1920. Two new Universities were established to serve the special needs of the Hindus and Mahomedans, founded largely on the efforts of the communities. They were established by the Acts of the Legislature. *The Benares Hindu University* came into existence in 1916 and the *Aligrah Muslim University* in 1920. The provision of faculties of oriental learning and religious instruction is a special feature of these institutions.

With the constitution of Bihar and Orissa into a separate province, a new University under the name of *Patna University* was started at Patna in 1917. In Indian States, two new Universities were started, one in Mysore known as *Mysore University* in 1916 and another at Hyderabad Deccan known as *Osmania University* in 1918. The noteworthy feature of the Osmania University is the teaching of all subjects through the medium of Urdu.

Another landmark in the University history is the Calcutta University Commission presided over by Sir Michael Sadler (1917-1919). One of its primary recommendations was that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work, so that they may be able to concentrate attention on real University teaching and the advancement of higher learning. 8he commission also advocated the establishment of unitary and residential Universities.

Several new Universities were now established all over India, largely on the lines recommended by the Sadler Commission. *Rangoon University* was established in Burma in 1920. The *University of Lucknow* was incorporated in December 1920. The *Dacca University* came into existence on the 18th July, 1920. The *Delhi University* was established in 1922.

The Central Provinces got its new *Nagpur University* in 1923. The *Agra University* was established in the year 1927 which also caters to the needs of Rajputana and Central India. The notable

feature in connection with the Universities in United Provinces is that except in the case of Aligarh and Benares, Intermediate education has been removed from their control with the formation of a separate Board of High School and Intermediate Education, established by a special Act of Legislature. University of Dacca has also established its Intermediate Board.

The year 1926 witnessed important University development in Madras Presidency. *Andhra University* was established in this year and was located at Waltair. Another University was established at Chidambaram known as *Annamalai University* by the princely donation of 20 lakhs of Rupees by Raja Sir Annamalai Chetty. Travancore University has been established in 1938

The types of Universities in India are as follows:—*'Affiliating University,' i.e.,* a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; A *'Teaching University'* is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University. A *Unitary University* is one usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by or under the control of the University.

The Calcutta University with all its recent improvements, continues to be the largest affiliating University in India and the Empire.

Central Advisory Board of Education which was abolished in 1923 as a measure of economy was revived by the Government of India in August 1935. It consists of all Provincial Ministers of Education or their Directors of Public Instruction, Representatives of the Inter-University Board, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and Nominees of the Government of India

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS, 1935-36

	Number of univ. departments.	*Students* affiliated colleges.	No. of students graduated in Arts & Science.
Calcutta 1857 (affiliating & teaching)	1,339	30,364	2,789
Bombay 1857 Do. do. ..	164	17,747	1,787
Madras 1857 Do. do. ..	73	14,953	1,370
Punjab 1882 Do. do. ..	758	22,422	1,956
Allahabad 1887 (teaching) ..	1,682	248	472
Benares Hindu 1916 (teaching) ..	111	3,306	378
Patna 1917 (affiliating) ..	..	5,267	428
Mysore 1916 (teaching) ..	..	2,812	211
Osmania 1918 (teaching & affiliating)	988	735	123..
Aligarh Muslim 1920 (unitary) ..	989	..	144
Rangoon 1929 (teaching) ..	..	2,252	156

UNIVERSITY STATISTICS 1935-36—*Concld.*

	Number of univ. departments.	*Students* affiliated colleges.	No. of studenst graduated
Lucknow 1920 (unitary & teaching	2,308	77	346
Dacca 1931 (unitary) ..	1,078	..	210
Delhi 1922 (teaching) ..	184	2,160	291
Nagpur 1923 (affiliating & teaching)	450	3,317	413
Andhra 1926 Do. ..	272	3,302	347
Agra 1927 (affiliating) ..	..	3,920	960
Annamalai 1929 (unitary) ..	745	..	73

ALL INDIA SCHOLARS

	Males.	*Females.*
1931-32	10,273,888	2,492,649
1932-33	10,247,062	2,606,470
1933-34	10,418,169	2,754,721
1934-35	10,616,623	2,890,246
1935-36	10,802,709	3,013,440
1936-37	11,000,681	3,138,357

INSTITUTIONS & PUPILS

	Institutions.	Pupils.
1926-27	246,264	11,157,496
1927-28	254,724	11,775,222
1928-29	258,618	12,166,104
1929-30	260,946	12,515,126
1930-31	262,068	12,689,086
1931-32	256,792	12,766,537
1932-33	255,348	12,853,532
1933-34	256,724	13,172,890
1934-35	256,263	13,506,869
1935-36	254,211	13,816,149
1936-37	255,693	14,146,038

COLLEGE STUDENTS OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS

	Males.	Females.
1932-33	99,542	4,219
1933-34	103,583	4,765
1934-35	106,296	5,512
1935-36	108,978	6,246
1936-37	111,784	6,996

GRADUATES & UNDER-GRADUATES OF BR. INDIA

1921-22	59,919
1926-27	79,065
1931-32	91,300
1934-35	101,079
1935-36	107,755
1936-37	111,888

COST PER PUPIL 1935-36

	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	17	9	7
Bombay	29	7	6
Bengal	14	6	5
U. P.	25	0	1
Punjab	28	6	0
Burma	30	3	6
B. & O.	15	15	0
C. P. & Berar	22	9	2
Assam	13	7	10
N.-W.-F.-P.	31	12	5
Coorg	23	15	8
Delhi	60	14	6
Ajmer-Merwara	41	8	10
Baluchistan	90	1	6
Bangalore	50	0	0
Other Administered areas	59	15	3
All-India	20	13	4
Do. (1934-35)	20	11	0

ALL INDIA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

(Recognised Institution)

	Rs.
1928-29	27,07,32,258
1929-30	27,42,82,018
1930-31	28,31,61,446
1931-32	27,18,56,622
1932-33	25,78,75,868
1933-34	26,17,65,186
1934-35	26,52,11,420
1935-36	27,32,39,689
1936-37	28,05,69,374

INDIAN RAILWAYS

Railway Board

Throughout India Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways through the medium of Railway Board. Prior to 1905 Railways formed a section of Public Works Department but the first Railway Board consisting of a Chairman and two Members was then appointed. It was however subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry. This arrangement proving unsatisfactory, a separate Railway Department was formed in 1908, and the head of the Board was thenceforward designated the President and given enhanced powers including direct access to the Viceroy. There was also Accountant-General for Railways and a Chief Engineer and Chief Mechanical Engineer to advise the Board on Technical questions. The Board was still under the administrative charge of the Hon. Member of Commerce and Industry in the Viceroy's Council. On 1st April 1924 in accordance to the recommendations of the Acworth Committee, the President was designated Chief Commissioner of Railways and a Financial Commissionership was also created and there were three members. This is the existing formation of the Board. The Chief Commissioner is the Secretary to the Government. In 1924 the Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government of India for Railways and is responsible for decision on Railway policy and technical matters. Under the Board are four or five Directors and Technical Officers, Secretary and Deputy Secretary but the exact strength of the officers is liable to vary from time to time as circumstance dictates.

Under the Board, the State-worked lines are headed by Agents, but reminders of the administration vary on different railways though there is now usually some form of divisional system in force. Also directly under the Board are a number of Government Inspectors. Their duties correspond clearly to those of Ministry of Transport inspectors in the United Kingdom though they also advise the Provincial Governments upon Railway matters as occasion arises.

Federal Railway Authority

Under the new Government of India Act of 1935 the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority. The Executive authority of the Federation is extended to the organisation of undertaking which are ancillary to the maintenance of railways. The authority can establish road services or enter into agreements with other bodies to run road services in connection with their railways.

The Federal Authority is to act on business principles, due regard being paid by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and in particular to make proper provision for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure to which such receipts are applicable under the provisions of the Act.

The Governor-General may also from time to time appoint a Railway Rates Committee to give advice to Railway Federal Authority in connection with any disputes between persons using railway and the Authority as to rates or traffic facilities which the Governor-General may require the Authority to refer to the Committee.

The appointment of the President of this Authority will be made by the Governor-General who is further empowered to appoint not less than three sevenths of the members of this body. Apart from its other functions, the Federal Railway Authority shall maintain and control a 'Railway Fund' to which all moneys received for railway purposes shall be credited and out of which all expenditure, whether on revenue or capital account, shall be defrayed.

A Railway Tribunal is to be established for disposal of many railway complaints such as (1) unfair discrimination by granting of undue preferences or otherwise (2) unfair or uneconomic competition.

The tribunal will consist of a president and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by Governor-General from a panel of eight persons appointed by him having railway, administrative or business experience.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law, but no appeal shall lie from the decision of the Federal Court on any such appeal. The jurisdiction of the judicial courts in India with respect to any matter with respect to which Railway Tribunal has jurisdiction has been ousted under the Act.

First beginning of Railway in India—

On April 18, 1853, first Indian Railway line was opened from Bombay to Thana—a mere 21¾ miles under the management of Great Indian Peninsular Railways. This small line of 21¾ miles has grown into 43,000 miles to this day. But railway construction on an ambitious scale really dates from the acceptance by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Co. of the policy laid down in Lord Dalhousie's famous minute of 1853 advocating the construction by guaranteed companies of a series of trunk lines uniting various provinces together and connecting the trade centres up-country with principal ports. Since 1924-25 Indian Railways have made a contribution of 42 crores of rupees to the general revenues. The Indian railways have adopted for their main line system a gauge of 5 ft. 6 in.

Progress of Indian Railways—

Although railway construction had started in 1853, there was by 1880 only 8,996 miles of railway for the country as a whole. A programme of rapid construction increased the total mileage to 14,379 by 1888. In 1890—16,404; in 1900—24,707; in 1910—32,099; in 1920—36,735; in 1930—41,724. The increase of passengers is equally remarkbale. In 1888 number of passengers were 103 millions; 1900—175 millions; 1910—372 millions; 1920—533 millions; 1930—634 millions; 1937—510 millions. Gross receipts in 1888 was 20 crores; 1900—32 crores; 1910—51 crores; 1920—89 crores; 1930—116 crores; 1937—108 crores.

During the three quinquenna commencing from 1905, the gain to the State averaged respectively Rs. 2·39 crores, Rs. 5·27 crores and Rs. 11.48 crores. The substantial rates of gain had become so regular a feature that Meston Committee assumed a contribution of 10¾ crores a year from railways to the State. But the collapse of earnings in 1921-22 produced a loss of Rs. 9·10 crores, but there was small surplus in the next two years. During the four years ended 31st March, 1924, the gain to the State average 1·04 crores or about one-eleventh of that in the previous quinquennium.

Kinds of Railways—

(1) State ownership and State management as E. I. R.
(2) State ownership and Company management as B. N. R.
(3) Company ownership and Company management as B. N. W. R.
(4) Indian State Railways as Nizam's Railways.
(5) Railways owned by District Boards and other bodies but managed by the State or by Companies.

Classification of Railways—

(1) *Commercial Railways*—for the development of trade and industry of the country and also movement of traffic both inward and outward.

(2) *Protective Railways*—constructed in areas liable to famines for the purpose of protecting them in the event of a outbreak of famine by cheap and speedy transport of foodstuffs from important grain centres of India.

(3) *Strategic Railways*—built specially in the North Western and North Eastern frontiers of India for the purpose of defence against foreign invasion.

Three classes of Railways—

Class I consists of railways with gross earnings of Rs 50 lakhs and over a year.

Class II consists of railways with gross earnings of less than Rs. 50 lakhs a year but exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

Class III consists of railways with gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakhs and under per year.

Gauges—

The standard gauge on Indian Railways is 5′ 6″ but in 1870 chiefly for reasons of economy, the metre gauge of 3′ 3⅜″ was adopted provisionally for certain new lines and has since been a permanent feature of the railway system.

History of Railways

A. B. Ry.

Present Company was formed in the year 1892 and took over the works started by Government in 1891.

B. N. W. R.

Original Contract 1882. It is now owned and worked by a Company.

B. N. R.

The Company was formed in 1887 taking over various State Railways.

B. B. C. I.

The property of the original Company was registered in 1855 and was acquired by the Secretary of State on 31st December, 1905, and the present combined system is now worked by a new Company under a principal contract of 1907 and a revised and supplementary contract of 1913, terminable on 31st December, 1941 or on 31st December in any succeeding fifth year.

Burma Railways—

Burma Railways were constructed by the State but was leased to a Company for working from 1896 to 1928. It is now worked since 1st January, 1929 and this system is entire metre gauze.

E. B. R.

The present system was acquired from a Company by the State in 1884 and subsequent extensions have been worked by Government ever since.

E. I. R.

Original Company was registered in 1849. It was purchased by State in 1879 but was worked by a Company until 1925. Now it is State-worked.

G. I. P. R. ..

Original two Companies, G. I. P. proper and Indian Midland. It was amalgamated and purchased by the State in 1900. The system was worked by a Company until 1925 when State took over its operation.

Rohilkhand and Kumayun Railways.

R. and K. Railway proper is owned and worked by a Company registered in 1882 which also works the Lucknow and Bareilly Railways under Government guarantee.

S. I. R.

Various Companies were amalgamated and purchased by Government in 1891. The system so formed is now worked by a Company under guaranteee.

N. W. R.

The largest system in India, is entirely State-worked and owned, though time to time it absorbed 1,900 units of private owned railways.

M. S. M. R.

Old Madras Company's line was registered in 1852, but was purchased by the State and amalgamated with Southern Marhatta Line. The combined system as now known came into being in 1908—then and still is a State-owned Railway but worked by a private Company.

Nizam's State Railways.

Early sections were variously worked and were taken over for working by a Company under State guarantee, registered in 1833. In 1930, however the system passed over into the hands of the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

RECENT RAILWAY DISASTERS IN INDIA

July 17, 1937—Bhita, 126 killed, 200 injured.
Jan. 16, 1938—Bamrauli, 7 killed, 15 injured.
June, 7, 1938—near Madhupur, 2 killed, 34 injured.
Oct. 16, 1938—Moghulsarai, 3 killed, 40 injured.
Jan. 12, 1939—near Hazaribagh, 49 injured.
April 1939—Majdia, 34 killed.
June 28, 1939—Delhi-Dehra Dun mixed passenger 8 killed, 22 injured.

CLASSES OF RAILWAYS

Class I—	Owned by	worked by
Assam Bengal Railway	State	Company
B. N. W. R.	State	Company
B. N. R.	State	Company
B. B. C. I.	State	Company
Burma Railway	State	State
E. B. Railway	State	State
E. I. R.	State	State
G. I. P. R.	State	State
Jodhpur	State	Indian State
M. S. M.	State	Company
Nizam's State Railway	State	Nizam's State Railway
N. W. R.	State	State
Rohilkhand & Kumaon	State	Company
S. I. R.	State	Company

Class II—Barsi Light (Company subsidised by Government of India and Indian State); Bengal Dooars (Company subsidised by District Board); Bhavnagar State (owned by Indian State); Bikaner State (owned by Indian State); D. H. Railway (Company subsidised

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ACCIDENTS

	Killed.	Injured.
1930-31 ..	.. 3,180	8,547
1931-32 ..	.. 2,888	9,200
1932-33 ..	.. 2,757	9,509
1933-34 ..	.. 2,826	10,982
1934-35 ..	.. 3,301	10,252
1935-36 ..	.. 3,109	10,950
1936-37 ..	.. 3,237	11,554

GROSS EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

	Rs.		Rs.
1926-27 ..	1,12,35,66	1931-32 ..	97,20,56
1927-28 ..	1,18,26,19	1932-33 ..	96,20,56
1928-29 ..	1,18,86,82	1933-34 ..	99,57,65
1929-30 ..	1,16,08,14	1934-35 ..	1,,02,81,07
1930-31 ..	1,06,57,00	1935-36 ..	1,03,84,17

WORKING EXPENSES (000 Rs.)

	Rs.		Rs.
1926-27 ..	69,70,08	1931-32 ..	69,09,11
1927-28 ..	72,60,06	1932-33 ..	68,89,62
1928-29 ..	74,61,94	1933-34 ..	69,54,15
1929-30 ..	75,48,61	1934-35 ..	70,60,18
1930-31 ..	74,23,43	1935-36 ..	70,93,88
		1936-37 ..	69,92,81

NET EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

	Rs.		Rs.
1926-27 ..	42,65,58	1931-32 ..	28,11,45
1927-28 ..	45,66,13	1932-33 ..	27,30,94
1928-29 ..	44,24,88	1933-34 ..	30,03,50
1929-30 ..	40,59,53	1934-35 ..	32,20,89
1930-31 ..	32,33,57	1935-36 ..	32,90,29
		1936-37 ..	38,13,92

NO. OF PASSENGERS (000)

1926-27 ..	604,372	1931-32 ..	505,836
1927-28 ..	623,115	1932-33 ..	501,895
1928-29 ..	620,110	1933-34 ..	489,613
1929-30 ..	634,297	1934-35 ..	496,591
1930-31 ..	575,827	1935-36 ..	503,691
		1936-37 ..	509,918

P.C. OF NET EARNINGS ON CAPITAL OUTLAY

1926-27	5·41	1931-32	3·21
1927-28	5·55	1932-33	3·09
1928-29	5·32	1933-34	3·40
1929-30	4·74	1934-35	3·64
1930-31	3·72	1935-36	3·74
		1936-37	4·33

TONS CARRIED (000)

1930-31	83,377	1933-34	76,513
1931-32	74,575	1934-35	84,503
1932-33	70,601	1935-36	86,932
		1936-37	86,262

LENGTH OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN RAILWAYS

	Miles.		Miles.
A. B. Ry.	1,306·41	G. I. P.	3,727·16
B. & N. W. Ry.	2,107·90	Jodhpur	1,054·96
B. N. Ry.	3,392·25	M. S. M.	3,228·53
B. B. C. I.	3,511·51	Nizam's State	1,347·87
Burma	2,059·89	N.-W. Ry.	6,946·00
E. B. Ry.	2,009·55	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	369·88
E. I. Ry.	4,390·93	S. I. Ry.	2,531·95

RAILWAY BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(*In lakhs of Rupees*)

	Net Rev.	*Interest charges.*	*Surplus*	*Contribution to general Rev. Rev.*	*Transferred to Ry. Reserve.*
1924-25	37,06	23,90	13,16	6,78	6,38
1925-26	34,09	24,81	9,28	5,49	3,79
1926-27	33,37	25,87	7,50	6,01	1,49
1927-28	38,12	27,27	10,85	6,28	4,57
1928-29	37,14	29,33	7,81	5,23	2,58
1929-30	34,50	30,46	4,04	6,12	— 2,08
1930-31	27,53	32,72	— 5,19	5,74	—10,93
1931-32	23,87	33,67	— 9,20	..	— 4,95
1932-33	22,68	32,91	—10,23	..	..
1933-34	24,62	32,58	— 7,96	..	..
1934-35	26,74	31,80	— 5,06	..	..
1935-36	27,40	31,39	— 3,99	..	..
1936-37	32,02	30,81	1,21	..	..
1937-38*	32,07	29,24	2,83	2,83	..
1938-39†	31,87	29,31	2,56	2,56	..

*Revised Estimate. †Budget Estimate.

PROFIT & LOSS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

	Lakhs.		*Lakhs.*
1924-25	+13,16	1932-33	−10,28
1925-26	+ 9,28	1933-34	= 7,96
1926-27	+ 7,50	1934-35	= 5,06
1927-28	+10,85	1936-37	+ 1,21
1928-29	+ 7,81	1935-36	− 3,99
1929-30	+ 4,04	1937-38*	+ 2,83
1930-31	− 5,19	1938-39†	+ 2,56
1931-32	= 9,20		

*Revised Estimate. †Budget Estimate.

BANKS IN INDIA

Classes of Banks in India: (1) Imperial Bank of India, (2) Exchange Banks whose head offices are located outside India, (3) Indian Joint-Stock Banks, registered under the Indian Companies Act, (4) Indian Co-operative Banks, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, (5) Reserve Bank of India.

(1) Imperial Bank of India

Imperial Bank of India was established in 1921 after the amalgamation of three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras originated in the days of East India Co. It is a commercial bank with private shareholders. The capital of the three Presidency Banks at the time of their amalgamation was Rs. 3,75,00,000 in shares of Rs. 500 each fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised under the Imperial Bank Act 1920 was Rs. 7,50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 500 each of which Rs. 125 per share has been called up making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11,25,00,000 of which 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The management of the Bank is under a Board of Directors with Local Board at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. With the establishment of Imperial Bank, Government handed over all its general banking business to the Imperial Bank which was gradually to take over the treasury balances; the new bank undertook to open 100 branches within five years and the Governor-General was given power to issue instructions on vital matters to the Imperial Bank. The position of the Imperial Bank as a banker to the Government of India was altered with the setting up of the Reserve Bank of India. Since the advent of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank while functioning as agent of the Reserve Bank of India in those places where Reserve Bank has no branches, is no longer the official Bank to the Government, and the terms of its charter have been revised to permit it to expand its activities in the field of deposit and exchange Banking.

Following are its main businesses—(1) It may do government business under any agreement with Reserve Bank of India, as an agent of the latter. (S. 10).

(2) The Bank may perform all banking functions excepting certain matters. (S. 8 Sch. 1).

(3) It shall not make loans or advances for periods of more than 6 months or on the security of the shares of the bank.

	Capital (Rs. 1,00)	*Reserve & Rest.* (Rs. 1,000)	*Cash balance.* (Rs. 1,000)	*Total Deposit.* (Rs. 1,00)
1925	5,62,50	4,92,73	17,46,82	83,29,77
1927	5,62,50	5,24,07	10,88,65	79,29,45
1928	5,62,50	5,39,22	10,57,58	79,25,30
1929	5,62,50	5,47,76	13,99,85	79,24,28
1930	5,62,50	5,52,56	13,04,24	83,96,97
1931	5,62,50	5,14,05	11,03,95	72,17,75
1932	5,62,50	5,42,96	20,97,00	75,43,30
1933	5,62,50	5,49,36	18,59,76	80,56,83
1934	5,62,50	5,65,65	18,97,38	81,10,15
1935	5,62,50	5,76,10	19,58,64	79,09,17
1936	5,62,50	5,78,03	8,56,41	98,79,50

(2) Exchange Banks

The traders engaged in the export and import trade of India as in other countries take part in very large transactions from which they cannot at once realise a return. They do not themselves possess sufficient command of capital to finance such transactions but depend on a special class of Banks which specialise in foreign trade. So came in the Exchange Banks in India. They are all European Banks with branches and agencies in India. The bulk of India's external trade is financed by these foreign Exchange Banks.

The main business of the Exchange Banks is financing the foreign trade of India by the purchase and discount of foreign bills of Exchange.

The Exchange Banks furnish the immediate link with the out side world of trade and commerce. Primarily the exchange banks specialise in the finance of foreign trade and their beginning dates back to the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1842.

The great Exchange Banks are—National Bank of India, Llodys Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mercantile Bank of India, Eastern Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank National City Bank of New York.

	Capital and Reserve (Rs. 000)	*Deposits in India* (Rs. 000)	*Cash balance in India* (Rs. 000)
1927 (18) ..	2,41,22,60	68,86,23	8,13,13
1928 (18) ..	2,50,56,40	71,13,86	8,05,59
1929 (18) ..	3,03,50,00	66,65,91	9,04,70
1930 (18) ..	2,58,15,47	68,11,44	7,70,89
1931 (17) ..	2,47,95,20	67,47,26	8,80,73
1932 (18) ..	2,31,79,47	73,06,56	9,59,99
1933 (18) ..	1,90,77,33	70,78,42	6,71,96
1934 (17) ..	1,88,82,40	71,39,97	7,68,28
1935 (17) ..	1,82,71,20	76,18,33	12,55,08
1936 (18) ..	1,70,54,80	75,03,77	10,27,77

(3) Joint Stock Banks

There are 116 Indian Joint-Stock Banks having a minimum paid-up Capital and Reserve of one lakh of rupees. The banks are sub-divided into two classes, namely (A) those who are scheduled to Reserve Bank of India and (B) those banks with capital and Reserve between one lakh and less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

These banks finance the internal trade of the country and generally do not deal in foreign exchange and do not finance foreign trade. There business is the usual one of receiving deposits, advancing loans on mortgages or against securities, negotiating or collecting bills etc.

Joint-Stock Banks are mainly Commercial Banks and give short term credit only. Indian Joint Stock Banks provide India's internal banking facilities. They receive deposits, discount local bills, open cash credit accounts, advance loans against stock exchange securities, grain or cloth, buy and sell shares and transact other banking business.

Class A—*Banks Scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India*

	No. of Banks	Capital and Reserve Rs. (1,000)	Deposits (1,000)	Cash Balances (1,000)
1930 ..	31	11,90,15	63,25,51	7,67,91
1931 ..	34	12,08,44	62,26,44	7,71,03
1932 ..	34	12,21,14	72,34,00	9,75,76
1933 ..	34	12,33,52	71,67,43	10,91,64
1934 ..	36	12,67,23	76,77,26	11,14,26
1935 ..	38	13,19,85	84,44,61	19,12,15
1936 ..	42	13,95,33	98,14,26	15,28,37

Class B—*All other Banks with capital and Reserve between Rs. 1 lakh and less than Rs. 5 lakhs*

1930	.. 57	1,40,85	4,39,18	52,19
1931	.. 54	1,27,72	3,92,16	47,27
1932	.. 52	1,29,35	3,92,54	67,60
1933	.. 55	1,30,71	4,74,84	81,86
1934	.. 69	1,48,83	5,11,12	71,51
1935	.. 67	1,50,34	5,44,01	84,69
1936	.. 74	1,56,12	5,52,02	1,02,32

Of India's Joint Stock Banks the following are known as 'Big Five'—Allahabad Bank, Central Bank of India, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank.

(4) Deposits, Capital & Reserve of All Banks

	Deposits. (Rs. 1,000)	Capital & Reserve. (Rs. 1,000)
1927	2,12,43,37	2,64,39,42
1928	2,16,74,18	2,73,87,49
1929	2,12,19,73	3,27,28,79
1930	2,19,73,10	2,82,61,53
1931	2,05,83,61	2,72,07,91
1932	2,24,76,40	2,56,35,42
1933	2,27,77,57	2,15,53,42
1934	2,34,28,50	2,14,26,61
1935	2,79,81,31	2,18,79,99
1936	2,80,77,99	2,07,46,78

Failure of Indian Joint Stock Banks

	No. of Failures.		No. of Failures.
1926	14	1931	18
1927	16	1932	24
1928	13	1933	26
1929	11	1934	30
1930	12	1935	51

(5) Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank has been established in India from the 1st of April, 1935. It has very important functions which were performed so long by the Government as well as the Imperial Bank of India.

(1) It has the sole right of note issue and will manage the currency.

(2) It is the banker to the Government and to all the banks in the country.

(3) It will safeguard the financial credit of the country and it will guide the banking and financial development of the country.

(4) It has obligation to sell and buy sterling with a view to maintaining stability of the exchange value of the rupee with sterling (Provisionally fixed at 1s. 6d.)

(5) Every bank included in the Second Schedule of the Act is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank a balance, the amount of which shall not be less than 5 per cent. of its demand liabilities and 2 per cent. of its time liabilities in India at the close of business on any day.

(6) It will fix the Bank rate *i.e.,* the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank will buy or re-adjust bills of exchange or other legible commercial paper.

(7) Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department for studying all questions of Agricultural credit, and shall co-ordinate the operations of the bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative Banks and any other bank or organisation engaged in the business of Agricultural credit.

It brings India into line with other important countries where the currency and credit system is controlled and regulated by Central Banks of issue. It is a Shareholders' Bank. It eventually takes over most of the functions of the currency department, including the management of the note issue and reserve.

It is the bankers' bank of India and is in a position to take an actual part in influencing and controlling general banking activities in India. As the Imperial Bank of India has transferred to the Reserve Bank the responsibility for the Government Account, the public debt, and certain other functions which it performed for the State, an amending Act has been passed by the Legislature, changing some of the limitations imposed on the Bank in the Original Imperial Bank Act. Of these one by the Legislature, changing some of the limitations imposed regarding exchange. It is provided in the Reserve Bank Act that Imperial Bank of India will continue to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places where there is no branch of the latter Bank. The main and the most visible function of the bank is the note issue. The bank took over the currency and gold standard reserve of the Government of India on the 1st April, 1935. The Reserve Bank also carries out the loan operations of the Government.

Constitution of the Reserve Bank

The main items of the constitution of the bank are:—

(1) Bank is a shareholders' Bank.

(2) The share capital is Rs. 5 crores, divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

(3) The shareholders must be either Indian subjects of His Majesty or subjects of Indian States, domiciled in India, British subjects ordinarily resident in India, domiciled in any such part of theBritish Empire as does not discriminate against Indians or companies registered in India or in any such other part of the British Empire as does not discriminate against Indians.

(4) The Bank will have office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a number of branches.

(5) The management of the bank will be in the hand of a Central Board of Directors consisting of:—(*a*) Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf; (*b*) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council; (*c*) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders; (*d*) one government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Coouncil.

The Deputy Governors and the nominated government official will have no vote and thus 13 Directors will have a vote each, *i.e.*, 5 nominated and 8 elected Directors.

(6) There are Local Boards in each of the above-mentioned 5 cities. The members of the Local Board are (*a*) partly elected (five members) by the shareholders of the respective areas and (*b*) partly nominated (up to three members) by the Central Board.

A shareholder holding five shares has one vote, subject to a maximum of ten votes. The elected Directors of the Central Board are elected by the elected membres of the Local Boards from amongst themselves. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras elect two and Delhi and Rangoon one Director respectively.

Progress of the Bank.

The issue of Bank Notes by the Reserve Bank began in January 1938, Burma Notes were issued at the end of March, 1938. With the inauguration of provincial autonomy on the 1st April 1937 the provinces had to open separate banking account with Reserve Bank. Another result of the separation of the provincial balances was the first borrowing programme of the autonomous provinces when loans aggregating Rs. 460 lakhs were issued by Five Provincial Governments. A separate agreement was entered into by the Reserve Bank on the terms of the Agreement entered into with the Secretary of State for India in 1935. Under India and Burma Order of 1937, the Reserve Bank continues to be responsible for the management of the currency of Burma. The total number of scheduled Banks increased from 50 to 54 during the course of 1937.

Capital authorised, issued and subscribed Rs. 5,00,00,000 in 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up and Reserve Fund is 5,00,00,000.

	Deposits Rs.	Net Profit Rs.	Surplus Rs.*	Dividend
1935 ..	34,65,18,920	56,05,744	42,93,244	3½
1936 ..	23,28,43,863	53,42,100	35,92,100	3½
1937 ..	31,19,13,276	27,91,200	10,41,200	3½
1938 ..	35,15,98,014	38,45,137	20,95,147	3½

*Surplus payable to Governor-General in Council in accordance with section 47 of th Reserve Bank Act.

No. of Shareholders.

	No. of Shareholders.	Average No. of Shares held by each subscriber.
1935	92,047	.. ..
1936	66,273	.. ..
1937	62,570	.. 8·0
1928	59,777	.. 8·4

Scheduled Bank.—Any bank included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act is known as Scheduled Bank. A Bank is included in the list of Scheduled Bank if it has a paid up capital and reserve of the aggregate value of not less than 5 lakhs and is an incorporated body.

Scheduled Banks are to keep with Reserve Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of any business day be less than 5 p.c. of the demand liabilities and 2 p.c. of the time liabilities. Every Scheduled Bank shall have to send a weekly return, at the close of business on each Friday to the Central Government and to the Reserve Bank a return signed by two responsible officers showing various items.

List of Scheduled Banks

1. Ajodhia Bank.
2. Allahabad Bank.
3. American Express Co., Inc.
4. Balthazar & Son.
5. Banco Nacional Ultramarino.
6. Bank of Baroda.
7. Bank of Behar.
8. Bank of Hindustan.
9. Bank of India.
10. Bank of Taiwan.
11. Bank of Upper Burma.
12. Benares Bank.
13. Bengal Central Bank.
14. Bhugwandas Bank.
15. Calcutta National Bank.
16. Canara Bank.
17. Canara Banking Corporation.
18. Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate.
19. Central Bank of India.
20. Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
21. Comilla Banking Corporation.
22. Comilla Union Bank.
23. Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.
24. Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.
25. Eastern Bank.
26. Grindlay & Co.
27. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
28. Imperial Bank of India.
29. Indian Bank.
30. Indo Commercial Bank.
31. Indian Overseas Bank.
32. Industrial Bank of Western India.
33. Karnani Industrial Bank.
34. Lloyds Bank.
35. Mercantile Bank of India.
36. Mitsui Bank.
37. Mohaluxmi Bank.
38. Nadar Bank.
39. Nath Bank.
40. National Bank of India.

List of Scheduled Banks—*Concld.*

41. Nedungadi Bank.
42. Netherlands India Commercial Bank N. V.
43. Netherlands Trading Society.
44. National City Bank of New York.
45. Oudh Commercial Bank.
46. Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation.
47. Palai Central Bank.
48. P. & O. Banking Corporation.
49. Punjab and Sind Bank.
50. Punjab Co-operative Bank.
51. Punjab National Bank.
52. Simla Banking & Industrial Co.
53. Thos. Cook and Son (Bankers).
*54. Travancore National and Quilon Bank.
55. Union Bank of India.
56. U. Rai Gyaw Thoo & Co.
57. Yokohama Specie Bank.

*Suspended payment.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

The functions of Co-operative Banks are as follows:—

(1) Attracting deposit from money-lenders and professional classes, (2) Lending money to the primary co-operative societies, (3) Taking away the excess fund of a Co-operative Society and utilising it for making up the deficiency of others. (4) Supervising and guiding the actions of affiliated Societies.

Class—A (Capital and Reserve of 5 Lakhs or over).

	No. of Banks.	Capital & Reserve & other funds (Rs. 1,000)	Deposits & Loans held (Rs. 1,000)
1929-30	.. 22	2,04,70	10,90,16
1930-31	27	2,55,92	12,57,38
1931-32	.. 34	3,07,02	15,01,60
1932-33	.. 36	3,58,82	18,09,77
1933-34	.. 35	3,53,05	17,11,99
1934-35	.. 41	4,22,46	17,03,94
1935-36	.. 44	4,81,63	19,89,56
1936-37	.. 44	5,04,34	20,51,96

Class—B (Lakh and below 5 Lakhs).

1929-30	.. 157	3,08,05	16,12,78
1930-31	.. 172	3,35,30	17,66.15
1931-32	.. 197	3,77,62	17,75,04
1932-33	.. 215	4,28,04	20,64,73
1933-34	.. 225	4,50,74	15,99,45
1934-35	.. 229	4,64,81	15,40,51
1935-36	.. 242	4,89,19	14,89,50
1936-37	.. 253	5,18,83	14,72,21

BANK RATES

These are the rates charged for demand loans, *i.e.,* the rates charged day by day by the Imperial Bank of India for loans advanced on such security as Government Paper.

1925	5·64	1931	7·04
1926	5·17	1932	5·03
1927	5·73	1933	3·56
1928	6·20	1934	3·50
1929	6·33	1935 (Reserve Bank)	3·46
1930	5·8	1936 Do.	3·00

DEPOSITS RECEIVED BY BANKS

Year	Exchange Banks (India) (Rs. 1000)	Imperial Bank (Rs. 1000)	Indian Jointstock Banks (Rs. 1000)	Reserve Bank (Rs. 100)
1927	.. 68,86,23	79,27,45	64,29,69	....
1928	.. 71,13,86	79,25,30	66,35,02	....
1929	.. 66,65,91	79,24,28	66,29,54	....
1930	.. 68,11,44	83,96,77	67,64,69	....
1931	.. 67,47,26	72,17,75	66,18,60	....
1932	.. 73,06,56	75,43,30	76,26,54	....
1933	.. 70,78,42	80,56,88	76,42,27	....
1934	.. 71,39,97	81,00,15	81,88,38	....
1935	.. 76,18,33	79,09,17	89,88,62	34,65,19
1936	.. 75,03,77	78,79,50	1,03,66,28	23,28,44

INSURANCE IN INDIA

Number of Companies

	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
1928 ..	97	148 ..	245
1929 ..	108	149 ..	257
1930 ..	130	147 ..	277
1931 ..	136	146 ..	282
1932 ..	169	150 ..	319
1933 ..	194	147 ..	341
1934 ..	217	149 ..	366
1936 ..	232	147 ..	379
1937 ..	219	149 ..	268

Business of Indian Companies

	New Business. (Rs. 000)	Total Business. (Rs. 000)
1928	15,40,60	71,11,00
1929	17,28,96	81,31,64
1930	16,50,66	88,66,36
1931	17,75,59	98,02,35
1932	19,66,39	1,06,01,88

Business of Non-Indian Companies

	New Business. (Rs. 000)	Total Business. (Rs. 000)
1933	24,83,17	1,18,76,82
1934	28,91,77	1,36,65,30
1935	32,81,41	1,51,63,46
1936	37,80,21	1,74,66,84
1937	41,74,00	1,97,00,00
1928	9,55,50	52,92,84
1929	12,22,14	64,08,14
1930	11,75,82	69,76,48
1931	9,59,48	74,19,38
1932	7,75,04	76,69,76
1933	8,89,80	79,22,15
1934	10,14,01	83,23,54
1935	10,62,20	88,77,57
1936	10,74,65	93,07,74

Indian *v.* Non-Indian Business

(*New Business*)

	Indian.	Non-Indian.
1932	19,00 lakhs	8,66 lakhs
1933	24,09 „	8,90 „
1934	27,97 „	10,14 „
1935	31,57 „	11,62 „
1936	36,00 „	11,75 „

Progress of Indian Life Offices

	Total Business Rs.	Premium Income Rs.	Life Fund Rs.
1928	71 crores	335 lakhs	1,717 lakhs
1929	82 „	390 „	1,873 „
1930	89 „	430 „	2,053 „
1931	98 „	467 „	2,244 „
1932	106 „	518 „	2,508 „
1933	119 „	577 „	2,872 „
1934	137 „	658 „	3,187 „
1935	152 „	745 „	3,519 „
1936	175 „	844 „	4,025 „

The Insurance Record

The total new life assurance business (excluding that on the dividing plan) done by Indian companies in India during 1937 was 263,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 39,00,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 2,02,00,000, says the Indian Insurance Year Book for 1938. The total Indian new life assurance business was 294,000 policies assuring Rs. 48,67,00,000 and yielding a premium income of Rs. 2,53,00,000.

The total life assurance business effected in India by Indian companies and remaining in force at the end of 1937, was 10,99,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,84,00,00,000 and having a premium income of Rs. 9,00,00,000. The grand total including the business of foreign companies was 13,71,000 policies assuring Rs. 2,77,00,00,000 including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of Rs. 14,20,00,000.

Insurance business has expanded considerably in the last decade. From Rs. 71,00,00,000 in 1928 the business in force with Indian Life Offices at the end of 1937 increased to Rs. 1,97,00,00,000. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1937 amounted to nearly Rs. 42,00,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again, the total life assurance income of Indian companies was Rs. 4,23,00,000 in 1928; and Rs. 12,02,00,000 in 1937 exceeding the proceeding year's income by about two-third of a crore.

The total number of Indian Life Offices which are subject to the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act is 200, of which 166 are proprietory and 34 mutual.

The number of companies which are subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurances Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928, is 368. Of this total 219 are constituted in India and the rest abroad.

Considering province-wise, Bombay heads the list with 67 companies, Bengal coming second with 49. Other provincial figures are: Madras, 40; the Punjab, 25; the United Provinces and Delhi, 10 each; the Central Provinces, 5; Bihar, 4. The remaining few companies are scattered in other provinces. Two new Indian insurance companies have been established, one each in Bengal and Delhi.

Some Indian Life Offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1937 amounted to Rs. 2,67,00,000 yielding a premium income of Rs. 15,50,000. The total sums assured, including reversionary bonus additions in force at the end of 1937 amounted to Rs. 12,50,00,000 having a premium income of Rs. 63,50,000.

One hundred and sixty-nine Indian companies carry on life insurance business only, 31 combine life assurance with other insurance business and only 19 carry on insurance business other than life.

The total net Indian premium under insurance business, other than life assurance in 1937, was Rs. 2,98,00,000. In this amount, the Indian companies' share was Rs. 96,00,000 and of non-Indian companies' Rs. 2,02,00,000. The Indian companies received Rs. 47,00,000 from fire, Rs. 16,00,000 from marine and Rs. 33,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business while non-Indian companies received Rs. 98,00,000 from fire, Rs. 46,00,000 from marine, and Rs. 58,00,000 from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire, or marine insurance business, also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of Rs. 1,08,00,000 in 1937 from business outside India.

The bulk of investments of Indian companies are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 per cent of the total assets.

There has been an increase in the amounts of claims by death and by survivance over the past several years. In 1928, the figures were: by death, Rs. 71,40,000 and by survivance, Rs. 67,60,000 whereas in 1937, the respective figures were Rs. 1,58,87,000 and Rs. 1,59,43000.

The valuations of the Indian Life Offices disclosed a surplus of Rs. 4,61,00,000 in 82 companies and a deficit of Rs. 10,50,000 in 21 companies.

Some Indian companies transact life assurance business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year.

Within one year from this date policy-holders will be entitled to elect at least one-fourth of the total number of directors of a life insurance company.

New Law.

Police holders will be entitled to elect at least one-fourth of total number of directors of a life insurance company.

Henceforward policy-holders can nominate any person as beneficiary under a Policy and the policy money will be payable to such nominee in case of prior death of the policy-holder without further evidence of title.

In case of default of premium, within three months from the date of such default they shall be entitled to notices from the Company intimating the options available.

Policies of at least three years' standing shall in case of such default of premiums, be automatically converted into Paid-up Policies or kept alive under an automatic non-forfeiture scheme.

TEA IN BRITISH INDIA

Lord William Bentinck appointed the Tea Committee on 24th January 1834 to investigate the possibility of the cultivation of tea in India. The researches of the Committee led to the discovery that the tea plant was actually to be found in a wild state in Assam. The Committee in 1834 reported. "It is with the feelings of highest satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to His Lordship in Council that the tea shrub is beyond all doubt indigenous in Upper Assam........we are quite confident that tea plant which has been brought to light will be capable under proper management of being cultivated with complete success for commercial purposes." Between 1834-40 a number of government nurseries gardens were planted in Assam, Kumaon Hills, Dehra Dun, as well as in the Nilgiris.

The first sample of teas grown on Government plantations in Assam were sent to England in 1838 and the first Calcutta sale held three years later. It was not until 1852 that it was established that Indian tea was in a position to compete on the London market with China tea, but thereafter progress was so rapid that the government's direct connection ceased in 1865: The first private company to be formed was the Assam Company in 1839.

Seventy-six per cent. of the total area under Tea in India lies in Assam and two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of Northern Bengal. The elevated region over the Malabar Coast in Southern India (including the States of Travancore and Cochin and the British district of Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore) contains 19 per cent. of the total.

The various interests of the industry is now controlled by four sets of bodies—Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, Tea Associations of Northern and Southern India and in respect of Northern India, the Tea District Labour Association. The most important of these, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board carries on collective propaganda to increase the consumption of tea throughout India.

AREA UNDER TEA

	Acres.		Acres.
1925	727,663	1931	806,829
1926	739,423	1932	809,455
1927	755,994	1933	817,921
1928	775,898	1934	826,337
1929	788,001	1935	831,688
1930	803,532	1936	834,113
		1937	834,113

PRODUCTION

	Lbs.		Lbs.
1925	363,506,571	1931	394,083,505
1926	292,933,182	1932	433,669,289
1927	390,919,845	1933	383,674,443
1928	404,153,169	1934	399,250,962
1929	432,841,981	1935	394,429,098
1930	391,080,788	1936	395,180,430
		1937	430,249,979

EXPORTS

	By sea. (1000 lbs.)	By land. (1000lbs.)
1930-31	356,239	8,287
1931-32	341,518	8,568
1932-33	379,827	8,651
1933-34	318,291	14,441
1934-35	325,070	22,117
1935-36	313,262	15,838
1936-37	302,828	15,786
1937-38	335,011	13,955

NO. OF COMPANIES

	Incorporated in India.	*Incorporated in U. K. and elsewhere.*
1930-31	492	182
1931-32	486	187
1932-33	471	186
1933-34	458	185
1934-35	490	182
1935-36	488	183
1936-37	433	183
1937-38	432	190

PAID-UP CAPITAL

	No. of Companies.	*Paid up Capital.* (Rs. 1,000)
1932-33	657	51,40,48
1933-34	643	49,53,07
1934-35	672	50,16,95
1935-36	671	52,19,11
1936-37	616	50,57,88
1937-38	622	51,18,84

INDIAN AGRICULTURE

India is mainly an agricultural country. It is the life-blood of India. Almost 90% of the people are in intimate touch with this industry. New seeds and better type of crops and new knowledge have made agriculturists a far happier one than it was in days gone-by.

Government Agricultural Departments were first started as a result of the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880. Agricultural Departments were started in the various provinces under the Directors of Agriculture. But practically no work was done excepting certain amount of statistical work. In 1901 an Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed to advise the Imperial and Provincial Governments. This post was however abolished in 1912 and its duties were entrusted to the Director of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, who upto 1929 was the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa was established in 1905. In 1905, this Department was greatly expanded due to the activities of Lord Curzon. It remained there until 1934, when the great Bihar earth-quake damaged the buildings beyond repair. The Pusa Institute was removed to Delhi. The Institute's principal work has been the improvement of wheat and sugarcane. The Institute is divided into six main Sections: Agriculture, Chemistry and Soil Science, Botany, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Sugarcane Breeding and Entomology. With gradual expansion, Agricultural Colleges were started in Poona, Cawnpur, Nagpur, Lyallpur, Coimbatore, and Mandalay. In 1905 All-India Board of Agriculture was founded with the object of bringing provincial Agricultural Departments more in touch with one another. The control of the Government of India over provincial governments was considerably relaxed as a result of the Government of India Act of 1919, and in 1921 agriculture became a transferred subject under a minister. The Imperial Department of Agriculture now deals with All-India Agricultural problems and maintains the following institutions (1) Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, (2) Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteswar, (3) Imperial Institutions of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore and Wellington (4) Cattle-breeding farm, Karnal (5) Creamery at Anand (6) Imperial Cattle Breeding Station, Coimbatore, (7) Sugar Bureau, Cawnpur.

The post of Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India was abolished in 1929 and the work is carried on by Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which was established in July 1929 in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture.

The Provincial Agricultural Departments carry on experiment and research on Agricultural farms and laboratories and organise propaganda to secure the adoption of new methods and improved

implements. The distribution of seeds, manures and seeds of improved varieties and demonstrations are principal items of work of Agricultural Departments.

Leading Crops In India

Rice is the leading crop of India and is generally regarded as winter crop being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June.

Wheat which is a *rabi* (Spring) crop in India is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. It stands next to rice in importance. It is a staple food of the people in the Punjab, U.P. and N.W.F. Province. India produces about one-tenth of world's wheat.

Sugarcane crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The chief cane growing provinces are: U.P., Punjab, Behar, Orissa, Madras, Bombay and Assam. Thus Northern India has predominant interest in the crop.

Tea seeds are sown between November and March and seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in Northern India and from January to December in Southern India. India is the largest producer of tea in the world. It is mainly grown in Northern India, such as Darjeeling, Dooars, Assam, Cachar, Sylhet and Terai. Southern India also produces a small percentage of total output of India.

Cotton has two crops, namely the early and late. The early cotton grows mainly in Central and Northern India and the late cotton in Southern and Western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of Southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The major portion of Indian cotton is exported to Japan which is the largest buyer of Indian cotton. The cotton research is carried under the supervision of Indian Central Cotton Committee in co-operation with Department of Agriculture. Bombay Presidency is the centre of cotton industry.

Jute is autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. It is practically a monopoly of Bengal. The importance of jute can be gathered from the fact that it forms about 20 to 25 per cent. of the exports from the whole of India. It is also an important fact that about 60 or 70 per cent. of the share capital is Indian-owned.

Linseed is a *rabi* (*spring*) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April.

Rape and *Mustard* are also *rabi* (spring) crops. Oil-seeds, are sown from August to October and harvested from January to April.

Sesamum is mainly autumn crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts. This is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July.

Castor seed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February; A late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April.

Groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras.

Millets: *Jowar* and *Bajra* are two varieties of millets and they constitute an important group of food crops for masses of Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad. Bajra is a kharif crop while jowar is a kharif as well as rabi crop.

Coffee is sown and transplanted in rainy season.The harvesting period is from October to January. This industry is confined to Southern India comprising Madras Presidency, Coorg, and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Mysore produces about 50 p.c. of total Indian coffee.

Places Where Grown

Sesamum—Burma, U.P., Madras, Bombay, Sind, C.P. and Berar, Bihar, and Orissa, Bengal, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah.

Groundnut—Madras, Bombay, Burma, C.P. and Berar, Hyderabad.

Coffee—Madras, Coorg, States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

Rubber—Burma, Madras, Coorg, States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

Rice—Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Burma, Madras, United Provinces Central Provinces & Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Rampur State, etc., etc.

Wheat—Punjab, U.P., C.P., & Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar Orissa, N.-W.F.P., Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore.

Castor Seed—Madras, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, Orissa, C.P., and Berar, U.P., States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.

Sugarcane—U. P., Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, N.-W.F.P., Assam, C.P., and Berar, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and some Indian States.

Tea—Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Punjab, Madras Coorg, States of Tripura, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore.

Cotton—is grown in all Provinces.

Jute—Bengal (including Cooch Bihar and Tripura States), Bihar, Orissa, and Assam.

Linseed—C.P. & Berar, U.P., Bihar & Orissa, Bengal, Bombay Punjab and Indian States, such Hyderabad, Kotah, States of Bombay Presidency, etc.

Rape and Mustard—U.P., Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay, Sind, N.-W.F.P., C. P. and Berar, Delhi, Indian States such as Alwar, Baroda, Hyderabad.

SEASON OF SOWINGS AND TRACTS SOWN

	Tracts where sown (Br. Provinces)
Rice:—	
Winter—April to August (sowing)—Nov. to Jan. (harvesting).	Mainly grown in British Provinces of Bengal, Madras, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P. and Coorg.
Autumn—April to July (sowing)—Aug. to Dec. (harvesting).	
Summer—Jan. to March (sowing)—March to June (harvesting).	
Wheat—Oct. to Dec. (sowing)—March to May (harvesting).	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab C. P. and Berar, N.-W.F.P. Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.
Sugarcane—Feb. to May (sowing)—Nov. to April (harvesting).	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Behar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P., and Delhi.
Tea—Seeds sown between Nov. and March and seedlings transported when at least 6 months old (sowing)—May to December (harvesting) in Northern India and Jan. to December in Southern India.	Bengal, Madras, U.P., Bihar, Punjab, Coorg and Assam.

SEASON OF SOWINGS AND TRACTS SOWN—(*Concld.*)

Cotton—March to Aug. (sowing)—Sept. to April (harvesting).	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P., Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi.
Jute—March to May (sowing) July to Sept. (harvesting).	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam.
Linseed—Aug. to Nov. (sowing)—January to April (harvesting).	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C. P. and Berar and Assam.
Rape and Mustard—Aug. to Nov. (sowing)—Jan. to April (harvesting).	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W.F.P., and Delhi.
Sesamum:—	
Kharif—May to Aug. (sowing)—Aug. to Dec. (harvesting. Rabi—Jan. to Feb. (sowing)—May to July (harvesting).	Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer Merawara.
Castor:—	
Kharif—May to July (sowing)—Jan. to Feb. (harvesting). Rabi—Sep. to Nov. (sowing).—March to April (harvesting).	Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, Behar, Orissa, Sind and U.P.
Groundnut—May to Aug. (sowing)—Sep. to Jan. (harvesting).	Madras, Bombay, U.P., C.P. and Berar, Orissa.
Coffee—Rainy season (sowing) —Oct. to April (harvesting).	Madras, Orissa and Coorg.
Rubber:—	Madras and Coorg.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA, 1936-37

	Acres.
Area by Professional Survey	679,482,374
Area under Forest	89,173,071
Area not available for cultivation	155,004,196
Cultural waste other than fallow	154,301,631
Fallow Land	48,638,377
Net area sown with crops	231,884,600
Irrigated Area	51,636,212

FORESTS

	Area in sq. miles.	P.C. of Forests to total area.
1928-29	249,822	22·7
1929-30	249,154	22·6
1930-31	249,710	22·6
1931-32	245,831	22·3
1932-33	261,219	23·8
1933-34	282,664	25·7
1934-35	281,511	25·6
1935-36	266,019	24·2
1936-37	241,743	21·9

TOTAL REVENUE FROM LAND

[Rs. 1,000]

Ajmer-Merwara	3,58	Delhi	4,70
Assam	1,28,64	Madras	7,53,47
Bengal	3,00,73	Manpur Pargana	17
Bihar & Orissa	1,63,81	N.W.F.P.	26,39
Bombay	4,83,14	Punjab	4,64,77
Burma	5,66,73	U.P.	7,19,40
C.P. & Berar	2,33,19		
Coorg	4,13		38,52,85

Area under Food Crops Area under non-Food Crops

	Area under Food Crops. (000 Acres)	Area under non-Food Crops. (000 Acres)
1930-31	213,848	48,067
1931-32	216,444	46,457
1932-33	213,131	47,260
1933-34	217,665	49,495
1934-35	212,644	46,475
1935-36	212,608	48,542
1936-37	197,322	49,542

Net area sown (in million of acres)

1927-28	223·86
1928-29	228·17
1929-30	229·12
1931-32	228·84
1933-34	232·10
1934-35	259·10

YIELD OF CROPS

	Rice. (tons.)	Wheat (tons.)	Sugarcane (tons)
1934-35	25,706,000	9,729,000	5,140,000
1935-36	23,213,000	9,434,000	5,931,000
1936-37	27,828,000	9,752,000	6,476,000
1937-38	26,737,000	10,794,000	5,307,000

	Linseed. (tons.)	Rape and (tons.)	Sesamum (tons.)
1934-35	420,000	900,000	352,000
1935-36	388,000	957,000	413,000
1936-37	420,000	964,000	439,000
1937-38	457,000	1,021,000	449,000

MINERALS OF INDIA

TOTAL VALUE OF MINERALS

	About Rs.
1937	30,49,43,000
1938	34,13,95,000

SALT

	Tons.	Rs.
1925	1,295,144	76,42,555
1926	1,638,749	1,12,13,519
1927	1,611,945	1,13,80,155
1928	1,515,349	99,95,050
1929	1,734,660	1,14,52,883
1930	1,571,206	1,04,75,021
1931	1,874,054	1,38,25,578
1932	1,656,843	1,21,87,940
1933	1,763,561	1,16,85,988

GOLD

	Ounces.	Rs.
1927	384,273	2,18,00,629
1928	376,063	2,12,82,585
1929	363,869	2,06,64,268
1930	329,232	1,86,85,211
1931	330,488	2,08,01,943
1932	329,682	2,53,51,438
1933	336,108	2,76,40,071
1934	322,143	2,92,71,130
1935	327,653	3,04,01,775
1936	333,385	3,06,02,413

IRON ORE

	Tons.	Rs.
1927	1,846,735	51,01,861
1928	2,055,992	55,35,012
1929	2,430,136	64,91,236
1930	1,849,625	48,72,527
1931	1,624,883	41,58,737
1932	1,760,501	39,19,769
1933	1,228,625	24,97,914
1934	1,916,918	29,71,799
1935	2,364,297	35,50,327
1936	2,553,247	40,17,134
1937	2,896,258	46,88,082

MICA

	Tons.	Rs.
1932	32,713	14,35,401
1933	41,075	16,82,045
1934	55,706	20,76,599
1935	58,754	25,52,612
1936	86,672	32,42,271

PETROL

	Gallons.
1932-33	68,034,467
1933-34	72,612,080
1934-35	81,058,551
1935-36	91,699,220
1936-37	91,088,830

PETROLEUM

	Gallons.	Rs.
1932	308,606,031	5,07,91,038
1933	306,009,022	6,26,15,856
1934	322,025,280	6,00,41,379
1935	322,662,336	6,23,14,929
1936	334,811,624	6,18,71,511

SILVER

	Ounces.	Rs.
1932	6,026,737	62,71,711
1933	6,080,241	66,12,935
1934	5,817,524	74,85,995
1935	5,850,406	1,02,33,741
1936	5,977,345	69,05,203

MANGANESE

	Tons.	Rs.
1932	212,604	18,62,293
1933	218,307	29,03,482
1934	406,306	51,63,592
1935	641,483	1,26,43,379
1936	813,442	1,49,54,812

COAL MINING INDUSTRIES

[The Jharia and Raniganj are the two principal coal fields and from them about 72 p.c. of total output is obtained. The latter lies chiefly in the Burdwan District and the first working dates from 1820, while mining in Jharia began in 1893. Next to them are Bokaro and Giridih coal fields in Bihar, Pench Valley coalfields in C.P. and Singareni coalfields in the Hyderabad State. Other deposits are at Makum in Assam and in the Mianwali District of Punjab]

Coal in India belongs geologically to the Gondwana system of strata directly composed of Sand Stones and shales deposited in fresh waters and by rivers or the tertiary beds.

..	No. of Collieries	Paid-up Capital (Rs. Lakhs)
1930-31	219	10,96
1931-32	217	10,80
1932-33	212	10,80
1933-34	212	10,63
1934-35	214	10,19
1935-36	217	10,45

COAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

	Tons.	Rs.
1924	21,174,284	14,96,53,419
1925	20,904,377	12,64,00,908
1926	20,999,167	10,14,99,634
1927	22,082,336	9,48,70,013
1928	22,542,872	8,84,95,027

COAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA—*Concld.*

	Tons.	Rs.
1929	23,418,734	8,93,59,124
1930	23,803,048	9,26,25,323
1931	21,716,435	8,26,98,364
1932	20,153,387	6,80,96,604
1933	19,789,163	6,11,86,083
1934	22,057,447	6,30,60,951
1935	23,016,695	6,52,20,840
1936	22,610,821	6,24,98,000
1937	25,036,386	7,81,02,000

Consumption of coal per head of population (ton) ·06.

Average value per ton of coal in India (1937) Rs. 3-2.

Average No. of persons employed daily in coal industry (1937)—194,705 persons.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF COAL PER HEAD IN TONS

India (1937)	·07	Belgium (1935)	3·15
Great Britain (1937)	3·95	France (135)	1·58
Germany (1935)	1·65	U. S. A. (1935)	2·87

STATISTICAL INFORMATIONS OF BRITISH INDIA

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

	Rs. Revenue.	Rs. Expenditure.
1926-27	1,31,65,46,903	1,31,65,46,903
1927-28	1,27,22,77,920	1,27,22,77,920
1928-29	1,28,97,02.416	1,29,28,56,418
1929-30	1,32,64,55,102	1,31,41,71,504
1930-31	1,24,59,55,721	1,36,18,00,695
1931-32	1,21,64,95,714	1,33,39,38,991
1932-33	1,25,43,69,795	23,88,50,603
1934-35	1,22,12,40,472	1,21,76,40,472
1934-35	1,2212,40,472	1,21,76,40,472
1935-36	1,21,07,26,527	1,21,07,26,527
1936-37	1,17,83,89,192	1,19,62,60,796
1937-38	1,22,48,00,000	1,22,48,00,000
1938-39*	1,19,56,76,000	1,22,21,51,000
1934-40†	1,21,79,95,000	1,21,76,79,000

*Revised Estimate. †Budget Estimate.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

	Revenue Rs.		Expenditure Rs.
1926-27	86,43,15,858	..	90,17,22,793
1927-28	93,29,54,406	..	91,50,42,926
1928-29	91,48,75,581	..	92,91,38,047
1929-30	94,57,93,296	..	93,80,27,164
1930-31	83,08,07,812	..	94,24,88,012
1931-32	83,18,37,499	..	86,70,58,342
1932-33	84,34,70,512	..	85,66,75,554
1933-34	82,84,89,186	..	85,89,84,653
1934-35	86,29,37,319	..	85,37,31,575
1935-36	89,02,43,280	..	88,69,43,790
1936-37	92,33,77,017	..	91,55,06,795

GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF INDIA

(Including Coins.)

	Imports Rs.	*Exports* Rs.
1922-23	41,32,29,000	13,31,000
1923-24	20,25,31,000	6,98,000
1924-25	78,28,98,000	36,32,000
1925-26	35,22,99,363	37,53,564
1926-27	19,50,12,002	10,06,554
1927-28	18,13,44,062	3,44,039
1928-29	21,21,89,692	2,02,714
1929-30	14,23,11,477	1,03,081
1930-31	13,24,32,453	49,34,388
1931-32	2,79,95,364	60,78,25,155
1932-33	1,31,81,391	66,84,09,347
1933-34	1,09,94,285	58,15,30,246
1934-35	71,93,000	53,25,68,000
1935-36	94,95,000	38,30,55,000
1936-37	1,60,88,000	29,45,49,000
1937-38	1,55,60,000	17,89,24,000

SILVER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	Imports Rs.	*Exports* Rs.
1926-27	21,76,34,000	1,89,54,000
1927-28	16,47,34,000	2,63,69,000
1928-29	15,92,18,000	6,15,11,000
1929-30	13,41,91,000	4,79,79,000
1930-31	13,46,63,000	3,38,70,000
1931-32	4,42,64,000	4,84,81,000
1932-33	1,62,95,000	3,64,26,000
1933-34	81,73,000	7,17,44,000
1934-35	4,45,10,000	9,85,75,000
1935-36	6,45,75,000	7,03,10,000
1936-37	13,86,64,000	28,47,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOLD

	Per Tola.		Per Tola.
1931-32	24 12 0	1934-35	34 11 6
1932-33	29 4 6	1935-36	35 4 4
1933-34	31 12 3		

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL

1926-27 ..	10,50,36,000	10,90,95,000	— 40,59,000
1927-28 ..	10,81,29,000	10,85,57,000	— 4,28,000
1928-29 ..	10,98,67,000	10,90,47,000	+ 8,20,000
1929-30 ..	11,35,87,000	11,33,49,000	+ 2,38,000
1930-31 ..	9,66,26,000	11,40,78,000	—1,74,52,000
1931-32 ..	9,01,06,632	11,00,51,849	—1,99,45,217
1932-33 ..	9,38,03,890	10,67,82,676	—1,29,78,786
1933-34 ..	9,05,73,476	10,81,66,927	—1,75,93,451
1934-35 ..	11,02,72,980	11,08,01,117	— 5,28,137
1935-36 ..	11,47,47,599	11,51,17,564	— 3,63,967
1936-37 ..	12,14,39,395	11,74,16,432	+ 40,22,963

BURDEN OF TAXATION*

	Rs.	*Payment per head by inhabitants of Br. India based on 1931 census.* Rs. A. P.
1926-27 ..	1,38,71,12,916	.. 5 4 11
1927-28 ..	1,40,17,62,440	.. 5 5 0
1928-29 ..	1,41,52,37,842	.. 5 5 0
1929-30 ..	1,43,78,64,466	.. 5 5 6
1930-31 ..	1,30,01,07,268	.. 4 12 7
1931-32 ..	1,33,00,19,425	.. 4 13 7
1932-33 ..	1,39,23,43,184	.. 5 0 6
1933-34 ..	1,30,79,07,839	.. 4 10 10
1934-35 ..	1,38,08,83,032	.. 4 13 3
1935-36 ..	1,39,36,54,012	.. 4 14 3
1936-37 ..	1,37,33,10,304	.. 4 12 5

* Including Land Revenue.

SUGAR IN INDIA

	No. of factories.	*Total Production.* (Tons.)
1933-34	112	757,218
1934-35	155	1,091,600
1935-36	135	932,100
1936-37	140.	1,128,900

SUGAR PLANTATIONS

	Acres. ..	Estimated yield of gur (tons).
1935-36	4,450,000	5,908,000
1936-37	4,020,000	6,717,000

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIA

....	No. of Societies.	Working Capital. Rs.	Members.
1930-31	.. 90,064	83,59,58,092	3,890,768
1931-32	.. 89,542	83,89,07,815	3,861,612
1932-33	.. 88,705	86,73,89,455	3,831,790
1933-34	.. 88,364	86,44,25,496	3,846,127
1935-36	.. 107,957	1,00,10,09,000	4,510,774
1936-37	.. 110,967	1,01,59,55,000	4,718,141

COFFEE

[The Coffee industry is confined to Southern India, comprising the provinces of Madras, Orissa, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin].

	area in acres.	quantity in lbs. of cured Coffee.
1927-28	156,176 ..	35,563,321
1928-29	160,667 ..	27,767,035
1929-30	163,510 ..	39,423,908
1930-31	160,261 ..	32,972,967
1931-32	172,160 ..	33,613,713
1932-33	176,645 ..	33,037,051
1933-34	183,923 ..	34,600,959
1934-35	186,656 ..	32,775,865
1935-36	188,161 ..	41,172,678
1936-37	190,000 ..	34,007,800

RUBBER

	lbs. of Dry rubber produced in India	area in acres
1928	15,946,913 ..	79,216
1929	16,852,657 ..	79,438
1930	14,392,301	79,873
1931	11,670,715 ..	74,669
1932	1,802,895 ..	70,985
1933	5,048,049 ..	119,090
1934	26,443,326 ..	119,090
1935	27,553,762 ..	122,646
1936	30,447,919 ..	124,051
1937	32,266,479 ..	125,062
1937	32,266,479 ..	125,062

OPIUM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

	Revenue (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1927-28	3,94,52,254	.. 87,00,825
1928-29	3,26,59,423	.. 54,95,268
1929-30	3,04,09,788	.. 48,81,273
1930-31	2,53,27,460	.. 74,36,483
1931-32	2,07,41,533	.. 79,77,226
1932-33	89,86,152	.. 83,87,479
1933-34	1,58,96,779	.. 70,81,569
1934-35	71,94,208	.. 34,88,543
1935-36	61,10,356	.. 34,64,881
1936-37	47,66,032	.. 28,81,911

EXCISE REVENUE

	Rs.
1933-34 ..	14,74,32,234
1934-35 ..	14,81,57,007
1935-36 ..	15,03,76,764
1936-37 ..	15,15,53,373

LAND REVENUE

	Rs.
1933-34 ..	29,74,27,865
1934-35 ..	32,04,68,161
1935-36 ..	31,92,22,018
1936-37 ..	31,64,10,718

CUSTOMS REVENUE

	Rs.
1934-35	52,67,41,915
1935-36	54,11,48,975
1936-37	53,57,51,328

EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF

	Rs.		Rs.
1922-23	5,90,756	1930-31	20,02,060
1923-24	7,04,902	1931-32	16,39,304
1924-25	23,28,535	1932-33	8,02,936
1925-26	14,10,429	1933-34	3,48,793
1926-27	15,49,723	1934-35	10,20,846
1927-28	19,17,890	1935-36	19,56,334
1928-29	23,18,740	1936-37	15,40,436
1929-30	48,93,056		

VALUE OF MONEY COINED (Rs.)

	Silver.	Nickel.	Copper.	Bronze.
1928-29	52,76,573	32,15,475	..	7,45,490
1929-30	2,18,33,944	46,63,500	..	11,38,600
1930-31	99,83,883	19,44,000	2,656	8,00,312
1931-32	49,00,000	....	..	1,89,700
1932-33	77,43,199	85,000	..	2,40,100
1933-34	20,28,263	18,08,000	1,520	10,27,700
1934-35	5,69,20,390	29,00,000	980	15,11,700
1935-36	19,89,456	61,59,584	..	16,80,300
1936-37	49,28,652	28,59,234	..	16,75,104

GROSS NOTES IN CIRCULATION

	Rs.		Rs.
1926-27 ..	1,84,13,21,714	1932-33 ..	1,76,89,58,188
1927-28 ..	1,84,87,44,545	1933-34 ..	1,77,21,49,676
1928-29 ..	1,88,03,25,744	1934-35 ..	1,86,10,23,276
1929-30 ..	1,77,23,06,294	1935 ..	1,93,27,08,066
1930-31 ..	1,60,84,35,732	1936 ..	2,03,86,71,962
1931-32 ..	1,78,13,67,562	1937 ..	2,14,69,62,848

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

[*In Crores of Rupees*]

	In India	In England.	Total.
1927	553·71	452·48	1,006·19
1928	566·93	459·44	1,026·37
1929	602·71	471·75	1,074·46
1930	648·30	488·20	1,136·50
1931	651·78	518·12	1,169·90
1932	707·18	506·45	1,213·63
1933	706·48	505·36	1,211·84
1934	713·59	512·15	1,225·74
1935	726·02	513·11	1,239·13
1936	704·98	503·34	1,210·32
1937	706·62	493·07	1,199·69
1938	717·35	479·81	1,197·16

EMIGRATION

	From Madras.	From Bom. & Karachi.	From Calcutta.	Emigrants returned to India.
1929-30 ..	135,262	1,934	..	134,331
1930-31 ..	74,802	1,525	..	143,336
1931-32 ..	30,889	1,002	..	150,943
1932-33 ..	17,159	981	..	131,325
1933-34 ..	18,741	1,164	..	84,176
1934-35 ..	110,687	1,294	..	58,617
1935-36 ..	13,635	979	..	55,952
1936-37 ..	12,521	1,219	1	58,058

COTTON

Average export of raw cotton represents no less than 44·34 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported from India. The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country, and while in the Punjab and Sind, the crop is almost entirely irrigated, elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the suffi-

ciency and timeliness of the monsoon rainfall. The bulk of shipments of raw cotton has always gone to the Far East and the continent, but the United Kingdom in recent years is participating in an increasing degree in the trade.

	Area. (1000 acres)	Yield. (1000 bales of 400 lb. each)
1933-34	23,692	5,057
1934-35	23,515	4,797
1935-36	25,444	5,867
1936-37	24,759	6,180
1937-38	25,741	5,660

. COTTON MILLS, LOOMS AND SPINDLES (Br. India)

	No. of Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.
1929-30	256	155,805	8,127,072
1930-31	261	153,481	7,866,436
1931-32	266	154,102	7,893,064
1932-33	278	160,110	8,121,262
1933-34	289	162,084	8,139,758
1934-35	288	161,524	7,906,401
1935-36	304	164,198	8,096,862
1936-37	303	163,175	8,054,088

PAPER MILLS

	No. of mills	Tons produced	Price (Rs.)
1930	10 ..	39,706 ..	1,74,12,198
1931	9 ..	40,558 ..	1,85,00,489
1932	9 ..	40,391 ..	1,87,43,909
1933	9 ..	43,206 ..	1,79,36,760
1934	9 ..	44,179 ..	1,71,13,169
1935	10 ..	47,305 ..	1,89,87,767
1936	10 ..	48,209 ..	1,92,12,791

JUTE

Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in the Presidency of Bengal and the province of Assam and of the total crop Bengal produces about 90 per cent. River inundation bringing down rich alluvial deposits which enables the the cultivator to plant this exhausting crop year after year without expenditure on manure. The plants when once established require no attention and grow to the hegiht of 10 to 12 ft. The most favourable conditions for growth are damp soil and warm moist, weather, and once firmly rooted, the plants grow well even when standing in water, though water-logged fields have an adverse effect on the growth in early stages. The crop is cut before ripening and retted

for about three weeks in water before the fibre can be removed by washing and beating. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September.

Jute, raw and manufactured, represents 50 p.c. of total exports of Indian merchandise from Calcutta to foreign countries and in the year 1928-29 the proportion was as high as 64 p.c. of the total exports of Indian merchandise from the whole of India. The jute trade, raw and manufactured, represents, 20 to 25 per cent. of exports from whole of India, the highest figure recorded being 28 per cent. in 1928-29.

Agricultural Research Laboratories at Dacca and Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunj are carrying out researches into jute growing and jute trade.

	Exports in tons.	Exports in value. In lakhs.
1925-26	1,458,411	96,78
1926-27	1,568,475	79,96
1927-28	1,776,632	84,22
1928-29	1,809,367	89,25
1929-30	1,764,839	79,10
1930-31	1,386,354	44,78
1931-32	1,249,636	33,11
1932-33	1,242,809	31,44
1933-34	1,420,323	32,31
1934-35	1,437,192	32,34

	No. of mills.	Paid up capital.
1931-32	103	£2,525,000 $12,000,000 Rs. 19,76,49,386
1932-33	99	Rs. 19,72,05,145 £2,525,000
1933-34	99	Rs. 19,56,54,808 £2,525,000
1934-35	100	Rs. 19,67,69,738 £2,525,000
1935-36	104	Rs. 19,97,07,038 £2,525,000
1936-37	104	Rs. 20,21,52,480 £2,525,000

JUTE PRODUCTION

	Acre.	Yield (bales of 400 lb.)
1934	2,670,000	8,500,000
1935	2,181,000	7,215,000
1936	2,886,000	9,611,000
1937	2,889,000	8,656,000
1938	3,074,000	6,671,000

INCOME TAX IN INDIA

1933-34	.. Rs.	17,15,89,138	1935-36	.. Rs.	17,09,95,721
1934-35	.. Rs.	17,58,04,275	1936-37	.. Rs.	15,37,23,304

SUPER TAX

(Net Collections.)

1929-30	.. Rs.	4,59,86,451	1933-34	.. Rs.	2,51,38,976
1930-31	.. Rs.	4,34,51,993	1934-35	.. Rs.	2,98,62,586
1931-32	.. Rs.	3,66,77,606	1935-36	.. Rs.	3,00,47,554
1932-33	.. Rs.	3,19,49,221	1936-37	.. Rs.	2,91,35,340

PRINTING PRESSES, NEWSPAPERS & BOOKS PUBLISHED (1936-37)

Province.	Printing Presses.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Books in English or European language.	Books in Indian language.
Madras ..	2,458	348	964	449	2,210
Bombay ..	1,108	357	168	441	2,999
Bengal ..	1,570	145	665	908	2,577
United Provinces ..	1,011	377	371	283	3,167
Punjab ..	589	394	435	236	1,823
Bihar ..	208	35	85	83	322
C. P. & Berar ..	232	95	55	19	130
Assam ..	86	36	39	..	16
Burma ..	381	41	152	14	212
N.-W. F. P. ..	46	53	..	11	9
Ajmer-Merwara ..	45	10	18	19	104
Coorg ..	7	3	1	..	1
Delhi ..	200	90	130	22	220
Sind ..	238	156	45	76	537
Orissa ..	74	24	70	12	514
	8,253	2,164	3,198	2,570	14,841

BOOKS PRINTED IN INDIA

1932-33	16,735
1933-34	16,763
1934-35	16,735
1935-36	16,973
1936-37	17,411

INDEBTEDNESS

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates the total rural indebtedness as about Rs. 900 crores. The figures for different provinces are :

Province.	Total rural indebtedness. Rs.	Province.	Total rural indebtedness. Rs.
Assam ..	22 Crores.	Burma ..	50-60 Crores.
Bengal ..	100 "	Coorg ..	35-36 "
Bihar & Orissa ..	155 "	Madras ..	150 "
Bombay ..	81 "	Punjab ..	135 "
C. P. ..	36 "	United Provinces ..	124 "
Central Areas ..	18 "		

No. of Money-lenders in India.—The number of money-lenders is 45,000 in Bengal, 20,000 in Bombay, 55,500 in the Punjab, 43,000 in Central Provinces, 100,000 in Bihar and Orissa and 100 in Delhi.

Rate of Interest.—The rate of interest varies from place to place. In Assam, rates vary from 12 to 75 p.c. In Bombay, the interest generally varies from 12 p.c. to 25 p.c. but it rises upto 50 p.c. in Sind and even to 360 p.c. in the case of Pathan money-lenders. In Bengal, loans on security bear interest from 18¾ to 37½ p.c. but without security bear interest upto 300 p.c. In B. & O. the prevailing rate for grain loans is 25 p.c. in Orissa, 50 p.c. in other places. In C. P. and Berar, the ordinary rate of interest varies between 12 and 24 p.c. In Madras, the common rate of interest varies from 12 to 24 p.c. sometimes rising to 36 or even to 48 p.c. In the Punjab, the rates for first-class security range from 6 to 9 p.c. and for good second-class security from 9 to 12 p.c. In the United Provinces, the rate of interest varies from 7½ to 12 p.c.

India's Debt.—India's total debt amounts approximately to 1,160 crore. About 178 crores can be classified as non-productive or partially productive. This amount is accounted for in the main by India's contribution to Great War, the New Delhi Capital project, Commutation of Pensions, and Port of Vizagapatam. The total rupee debt was 677 crores while sterling debt was 487 crores.

FACTORIES IN INDIA

	No. of Factories.	Average No. of Persons employed.
1928	7,863	1,520,315
1929	8,129	1,553,169
1930	8,148	1,528,302
1931	8,143	1,431,487
1932	8,241	1,419,711
1933	8,452	1,405,402
1934	8,658	1,487,231
1935	8,831	1,610,932
1936	9,189	1,652,147
1937	9,863	1,700,000

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

1932	18,127
1933	18,709
1934	20,787
1935	23,119
1936	25,660

DISTRICT & LOCAL BOARDS (1935-36)

Province.	No.	Income. Rs.	Incidence per head. Rs. A. P.	Expenditure Rs.
Madras (including 448 union panchayets)	478	4,99,18,320	0 14 6	4,98,83,625
Bombay	245	2,34,91,248	1 2 2	2,39,92,586
Bengal	110	1,81,75,373	0 5 7	1,75,35,982
United Provinces	48	1,96,39,250	0 6 11	2,01,53,844
Punjab	29	2,05,29,465	0 15 7	2,03,29,546
Bihar & Orissa	66	1,71,96,783	0 7 1	1,65,52,273
C. P. & Berar	108	74,22,814	0 7 0	71,30,153
Assam	19	36,13,918	0 7 2	34,88,957
N. W. F. P.	5	16,80,686	0 11 2	17,89,694
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1,40,664	0 3 0	1,24,021
Coorg	1	1,54,129	0 15 0	1,57,272
Delhi	1	2,56,558	1 5 10	2,52,328
Total	1,111	16,21,93,708	0 9 9	16,03,90,281

All-India Statistics

	No. of Boards.	Income. Rs.	Incidence per head.
1929-30	1,246	16,36,58,453	0 10 8
1930-31	1,246	16,57,04,942	0 10 5
1931-32	1,247	15,52,47,649	0 9 7
1932-33	1,324	15,51,06,843	0 9 5
1933-34	1,317	15,92,90,648	0 7 1
1934-35	1,098	16,17,03,445	0 9 8
1935-36	1,111	16,21,93,708	0 9 9

NUMBER & TONNAGE OF STEAM & SAILING VESSELS IN BRITISH INDIA

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1931-32	6,032	14,940.909
1932-33	5,708	14,232.046
1933-34	5,767	15,069.956
1934-35	6,343	16,166.662
1935-36	6,281	16,549,955
1936-37	6,508	16,921,974

INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES (1935-36)

Province.		No.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Incidence per head. (Rates & Taxes) Rs.	A.	P.
Madras ..	..	82	2,09,49,088	2,06,40,222	3	4	1
Madras City	..	1	1,06,04,353	1,03,94,177	7	4	2
Bombay ..	..	155	4,42,29,642	4,32,63,183	6	2	0
Bombay City	..	1	20,59,79,261	20,89,83,936	22	5	1
Bengal ..	..	118	1,05,77,240	1,08,05,811	3	4	6
Calcutta ..	..	1	3,72,70,354	3,50,47,697	17	8	0
United Provinces	..	85	1,89,69,096	1,86,23,556	3	8	1
Punjab ..	..	121	1,60,08,817	1,57,13,867	4	3	6
Bihar & Orissa	..	67	50,82,095	53,49,792	1	14	7
C. P. & Berar	..	75	78,83,372	77,72,689	3	5	11
Assam ..	..	27	12,87,886	12,58,354	3	13	3
Burma ..	..	58	75,59,631	72,31,910	3	11	7
Rangoon ..	..	1	1,43,21,344	1,43,21,344	13	15	6
N. W. F. P.	..	7	17,29,709	19,24,091	5	2	0
Br. Beluchistan	..	1	7,62,659	6,21,280	2	2	7
Ajmer-Merwara	..	4	7,99,228	8,03,882	3	4	11
Coorg ..	..	5	53,604	50,201	2	1	0
Delhi ..	..	2	66,08,453	69,18,946	9	14	6
Bangalore	..	1	13,75,795	13,55,906	5	14	8
Total	..	812	41,20,51,627	41,21,26,200	5	14	9

MUNICIPALITIES

		No. of Municipalities.	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Incidence per head.		
1929-30	..	777	37,77,90,990	37,70,26,301	6	9	11
1930-31	..	781	36,59,70,350	36,24,59,576	5	15	7
1931-32	..	785	36,28,06,820	36,72,67,108	5	8	8
1932-33	..	789	39,09,69,230	38,85,79,310	5	8	2
1933-34	..	794	36,70,12,213	36,18,22,123	5	10	5
1934-35	..	798	38,07,98,208	37,59,90,210	5	12	0
1935-36	..	812	41,20,51,627	41,21,26,200	5	14	9

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BRITISH INDIA

		No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Working Capital.
1930-31	..	90,064	3,890,768	83,59,58,092
1931-32	..	89,542	3,861,612	83,89,07,815
1932-33	..	88,705	3,831,790	86,73,89,455
1933-34	..	88,364	3,846,127	86,44,25,496
1934-35	..	89,184	3,937,252	87,39,30,894
1935-36	..	91,119	4,029,504	90,45,45,510
1936-37	..	94,312	4,232,390	91,91,87,920

TAXATION PER HEAD IN BRITISH INDIA*

Year	Rs.	A.	P.	Year	Rs.	A.	P.
1925-26	5	6	7	1931-32	4	13	7
1926-27	5	4	11	1932-33	5	0	6
1927-28	5	5	0	1933-34	4	10	10
1928-29	5	5	0	1934-35	4	14	3
1929-30	5	5	6	1935-36	4	14	3
1930-31	4	12	7	1936-37	4	12	5

* Inclusive of Land Revenue based on 1931 census assuming that whole taxation is paid by inhabitants of British India.

TAXATION PER HEAD IN INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

	Taxation per head in £
India (1931-32)	£0·42 (Rs. 5·7)
France (1931-32)	£10·9
Germany (1932-33)	£7·8
Italy (1932-33)	£7·3
Japan (1932-33)	£1·7
United Kingdom (1932-33)	£19·3
U. S. A. (1932)	£17·3

ROAD COMMUNICATIONS IN INDIA

	Total length metalled roads. (*miles*)	Total length unmetalled roads (*miles*)
1930-31	74,048 ..	179,089
1931-32	74,541 ..	189,971
1932-33	75,309 ..	190,534
1933-34	76,082 ..	192,795
1934-35	77,110 ..	198,850
1935-36	82,276 ..	224,385
1936-37	82,299 ..	231,882

POLICE FORCE IN INDIA

	Police Force	Cost (Rs.)
1927	196,220	10,95,39,484
1928	198,165	10,87,79,459
1929	199,456	11,64,67,858
1930	201,538	12,30,67,215
1931	201,687	12,17,77,568
1932	201,413	11,68,98,517
1933	199,786	11,74,02,193
1934	199,853	11,71,23,863
1935	200,999	11,74,97,075
1936	201,623	11,78,02,094

PRISONERS IN JAILS

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1926	667,376	17,474	1931	883,505	19,633
1927	696,191	18,305	1932	1,023,313	28,434
1928	703,874	17,756	1933	899,040	23,082
1929	920,954	6,430	1934	876,719	19,976
1930	889,915	18,401	1935	898,303	20,791
			1936	896,371	21,233

PRISONERS AT ANDAMANS

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1929-30	8,020	168	1933-34	5,900	86
1930-31	7,467	146	1934-35	5,502	67
1931-32	7,549	123	1935-36	5,911	30
1932-33	6,690	101	1936-37	6,305	11

AREA IRRIGATED IN BRITISH INDIA

	Capital cost (in lakhs)	
1933-34	..	31,174,109 acres.
1934-35	..	29,891,041 ,,
1935-36	..	31,853,239 ,,
1936-37	15,404	32,256,100 ,,

TRADE UNIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

	No.	Membership.
1927-28	29	100,691
1928-29	75	181,077
1929-30	104	242,355
1930-31	119	219,115
1931-32	131	235,693
1932-33	170	237,369
1933-34	191	208,071
1934-35	213	284,918
1935-36	241	268,326
1936-37	296	261,047
1937-38	420	390,112

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN INDIA

	No. of Disputes	*No. of Workers involved.*	*Working days lost.*
1928 ..	.. 203	506,851	31,647,000
1929 ..	.. 141	532,016	12,166,000
1930 ..	.. 148	196.301	2,262,000
1931 ..	.. 166	203,008	2,408,000
1932 ..	.. 118	128,099	1,922,000
1933 ..	.. 146	164,938	2,169,000
1934 ..	.. 159	220,808	4,776,000
1935 ..	.. 143	114,000	1,973,000
1936 ..	.. 157	169,000	2,358,000
1937 ..	.. 379	648,000	8,982,000
1938 ..	.. 399	401,000	9,199,000

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STERLING LOAN

Amount Outstanding. £	Rate of Interest.	Year of Issue.	Date of Redemption.
11,539,986	.. 2½%	..	one year's notice.
77,799,185	.. 3 %	..	on or after 5th Oct. 1984
88,142,884	.. 3½%	..	one year's notice.
39,269,021	.. 4½%	1922-23	1950-55
17,500,000	.. 4½%	1928-29	1958-68
8,879,614	.. 5 %	1932	1942-47
11,355,000	.. 4 %	1933	1948-53
10,000,000	.. 3½%	1933	1954-59
9,500,000	.. 3 %	1935	1949-52

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA RUPEE LOAN

Amount Outstanding. Rs.	Rate of Interest.	Year of Issue.	Date of Redemption.
3,32,04,000	3 % Loan	1896-97	3 months' notice
24,53,76,000	3½% Loan	1843	3 months' notice
20,87,99,000	3½% Loan	1855	3 months' notice
38,45,97,000	3½% Loan	1865	3 months' notice
2,71,61,000	3½% Loan	1879	3 months' notice
36,23,79,000	3½% Loan	1901	3 months' notice
56,74,94,000	5 % Loan	1919-25	1945-55
63,30,26,000	4 % Loan	1926-33	1960-70
9,05,70,000	4½% Loan	1928	1955-60
14,97,18,000	4 % Loan	1933	1943
55,94,37,000	3½% Loan	1933-34	1947-50
10,67,32,000	3 % Loan	1934	1941
15,12,85,000	3 ½ Loan	1935	1951-54
12,01,28,000	2¾% Loan	1936	1943-52
15,00,00,000	3 % Loan	1938	1963-65

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE

	Total Receipts (£)	Appropriated to Revenue (£)
1930-31	40,752,139	1,566,252
1931-32	40,145,159	291,379
1932-33	40,213,448	477,735
1933-34	40,200,958	334,591
1934-35	40,557,446	1,064,618

PRICE AND YIELD OF 3½ % LOAN

	Rs.	A.	P.C.		Rs.	A.	P.C.
1927 ..	78	11	4·4	1932 ..	61	3	5·7
1928 ..	75	6	4·6	1933 ..	88	4	4·0
1929 ..	71	5	4·9	1934 ..	89	7	3·9
1930 ..	68	14	5·1	1935 ..	93	3	3·9
1931 ..	63	0	5·5	1936 ..	97	0	3·6

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA

	Central Rs.	Provincial Rs.	In England £
1930-31 ..	4,78,50,98,335	16,32,48,500	387,899,874
1931-32 ..	5,29,38,33,278	16,28,80,100	379,035,131
1932-33 ..	5,08,46,25,678	14,80,14,900	378,115,943
1933-34 ..	4,94,66,80,173	16,15,98,000	383,084,743
1934-35 ..	4,92,65,07,553	16,11,59,300	383,687,618
1935-36 ..	4,58,31,14,837	6,77,63,750	376,232,820
1936-37 ..	4,66,42,02,941	8,72,30,350	357,307,032

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capitals. Rs.
1930-31	6,675	271,28,82,699
1931-32	7,092	274,21,80,379
1932-33	7,540	274,52,26,698
1933-34	8,540	288,24,85,214
1934-35	9,148	291,38,97,938
1935-36	9,710	289,44,76,418
1936-37	10,339	297,93,44,404

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN INDIA

	Total number of cases.	Total compensations paid (Rs.)
1925 ..	.. 11,371	6,14,120
1926 ..	.. 14,096	8,21,476
1927 ..	.. 15,216	11,11,254
1928 ..	.. 16,768	10,95,730
1929 ..	.. 18,865	12,60,164
1930 ..	.. 23,574	12,46,764
1931 ..	.. 17,489	10,66,356
1932 ..	.. 14,261	8,23,145
1933 ..	.. 14,559	8,13,949
1934 ..	.. 16,890	8,68,847
1935 ..	.. 22,999	11,61,465
1937 ..	.. 30,000	13,00,000

CENSUS OF INDIA

1931

		India	British Provinces.	Indian States.
Area in square miles	..	1,808,679	1,096,171	712,508
Population ..	..	352,837,778	271,526,933	81,310,845
(a) Urban	..	38,979,211	29,652,253	9,326,958
(b) Rural	..	313,858,567	241,874,680	71,983,887

RELIGIONS

		Variation p.c.	P.C. of total population. 1921-31
Hindus ..	..	239,195,140+10·4	68·24
Muslims ..	..	77,677,545+13·0	22·16
Buddhists ..	..	12,786,806+10·5	3·65
Tribal ..	..	8,280,347—15·3	2·36
Christians ..	..	6,296,763+32·5	1·79
Sikhs ..	..	4,335,771+33·9	1·24
Jains ..	..	1,252,105+ 6·2	·36
Zoroastrians ..	..	109,752+ 7·8	·03
Jews ..	..	24,141+10·9	·01
Minor religions and religions not returned	..	571,187,307+ 2·2	·16

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES

Ajmer-Merwara	.. 76,816		Delhi	.. ..	72,883
Assam ..	.. 1,829,009		Madras	.. ..	7,234,104
Beluchistan	.. 5,702		N. W. F. P.	..	5,468
Bengal ..	.. 6,899,809		Punjab	.. ..	1,279,459
Bihar & Orissa	.. 5,744,393		U.P.	.. ..	11,322,281
Bombay ..	.. 1,750,424				
C.P. & Berar	.. 2,818,346		Total Indian	..	50,195,770
Coorg ..	.. 24,803		Total Provinces	..	40,254,576

EUROPEANS IN INDIA

Europeans	..	..	..	168,133
Males	..	..	117,335	
Females	..	..	50,798	..
Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	138,395
Males	..	..	71,247	..
Females	..	..	67,148	..

Note.—The figures of Europeans show a decrease in India proper of 10,883 since 1921 and of 3,309 since 1901. Europeans form only ·5 p.c. of total population.

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE

	Total literates aged 5 and over.		Total literates aged 5 and over.
India	28,138,856	C.P. & Berar ..	867,765
Ajmer-Merwara	759,261	Coorg	25,336
Andaman and Nicobars ..	3,149	Delhi	83,472
Assam	666,316	Madras	4,318,880
Beluchistan ..	35,844	N.W.F.P. ..	100,366
Bengal	4,693,713	Punjab	1,247,757
Bihar & Orissa ..	1,703,866	U.P.	2,259,638
Bombay	2,011,970	*States & Agencies*	5,408,435

	Males.	Females.
Illiterates of India	129,808,571	138,354,143

OCCUPATIONS IN INDIA

	Persons.	Male.	Female.
India	154,390,612	105,562,494	48,828,118
Fishing and Hunting ..	1,308,292	73,763,185	28,690,962
Pasture and Agriculture* ..	102,454,147	1,145,817	162,475
Mines, quarries, salt, etc. ..	346,000	259,583	86,417
Industry†	15,361,933	10,807,507	4,554,426
Transport	2,341,406	2,099,198	242,208
Trade‡	7,913.797	5,785,816	2,127,981
Army and Navy	318,036	316,300	1,736
Air Force	1,863	1,838	25
Police	521,675	516,415	5,260
Public Administration ..	995,284	962,741	32,543
Professions and liberal Arts§	2,310,131	1,986,260	323,881
Domestic Services ..	1,858,254	2,094,487	8,763,767
All others	9,659,784	5,823,347	3,836,437

*Includes ·landlords, cultivating owners, cultivating tenants, agricultural labourers, others.

†Includes textiles, dress and toilet, wood, food industries, ceramics, building industries, metals, chemicals, hides and skins etc., other industries.

‡Includes hotels, cafes etc., and other trade in foodstuffs, trade in textiles, banks, exchange, insurance etc., other trades.

§Includes religion, instruction, medicine, law, others.

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WORKING POPULATION OF INDIA

Agriculture ..	66·4 p.c.	Industry	9·95 p.c.
Trade	5·13 „	Transport	1·52 „

VARIATION OF POPULATION IN LARGEST CITIES

Calcutta	+11·9	Lahore	+52·5
Bombay	— 1·2	Rangoon	+17·1
Madras	+22·8	Ahmedabad	+14·5
Hyderabad	+15·5	Bangalore	+29·0
Delhi	+44·3		

URBAN & RURAL POPULATION

	India.	Br. Provinces.	Ind. States.
Urban ..	38,979,211	29,652,253	9,326,958
Rural ..	313,858,567	241,874,680	71,983,887

Urban Population in 1931 was 11·0 per cent. of the total, an addition of 0·9 per cent. since 1921. In 1921 it was 10·2.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

	No. of Languages spoken.	No. of speakers mother-tongue
A. Language of India & Burma ..	225	349,887,527
(*i*) *Austric Languages*—		
1. Indonesian	2	6,542
2. Monkhmer	10	726,578
3. Munda	7	4,609,588
(*ii*) *Tibeto-Chinese*—		
1. Tibeto-Burman	128	12,982,840
2. Tai-Chinese	11	1,027,656
3. Man & Karen	17	1,342,278
(*iii*) *Dravidian*—		
1. Dravida	7	41,454,693
2. Intermediate Language ..	5	3,609,418
3. Andhra	1	
4. N. W. Language	1	207,049
(*iv*) *Indo-European*—		
1. Eranian	3	2,270,466
2. Dardic	7	1,522,936
3. Indo-Aryan	19	253,699,403
(*v*) *Unclassed*—		
1. Andamanese	2	466
2. Burukhashki	1	26,076
3. Gipsy dialects	6	25,999
4. Languages not returned and unspecified ..	..	1,912
B. Languages of other Asiatic countries and Africa	17	302,324
C. Languages of Europe	20	339,706

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

	Density per sq. mile.	Increase since last census.	Population.
Baroda	299	+14·9	2,443,007
Central India Agency (11 states) ..	129	+10·5	6,632,790
Gwalior	134	+10·3	3,523,070
Hyderabad ..	175	+15·8	14,436,148
Jammu and Kashmere	43	+ 9·8	3,646,243
Madras States Agency (5 states) ..	631	+23·7	6,754,484
Cochin	814	+23·1	1,205,016
Travancore ..	668	+27·2	5,095,973
Mysore	224	+ 9·7	6,557,302
Rajputana Agency ..	87	+14·2	11,225,710
Western India States	113	+13	3,999,252

TOWNS IN INDIA

		Total population in 1931.
Class I (1,00,000 and over)	38	9,674,032
Do. II (50,000 to 1,00,000)	65	4,572,112
Do. III (20,000 to 50,000)	268	8,091,288
Do. IV (10,000 to 20,000)	543	7,499,402
Do. V (5,000 to 10,000)	987	6,992,832
Do. VI (under 5,000)	674	2,205,760
	2,575	39,035,426

INDIAN PROVINCES

	Density per sq. mile.	Increase since last 1921 census.	Population.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	207	+13·1	560,292
Assam	137	+15·7	9,247,857
Beluchistan	6	+ 8·6	868,617
Bengal	616	+ 7·3	51,087,338
B. & O.	379	+11·5	42,329,583
Bombay	174	+13·7	26,398,997
Burma	63	+11·0	14,667,146
C. P.	137	+12·6	17,990,937
Coorg	103	— 0·3	163,327
Delhi	1,110	+30	636,246
Madras	329	+10·4	46,740,107
N. W. F. P.	129	+ 7·7	4,684,364
Punjab	208	+13·5	28,490,857
U. P.	442	+ 6·7	49,614,833

CIVIL CONDITION

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
INDIA—			
Male	47·9	46·7	5·4
Female	34·6	49·9	15·5
Hindus.			
Male	46·3	48·0	5·7
Female	32·4	50·7	16·9
Moslems.			
Male	50·0	45·6	4·4
Female	35·8	51·3	12·9

SCARCITY OF WOMEN IN INDIA

	No. of Females Per 100 males in India.		No. of Females Per 100 males in India.
1881 ..	.. 95	1911 ..	.. 95
1891 ..	.. 96	1921 ..	.. 95
1901 ..	.. 96	1931 ..	.. 94

SEX DISTRIBUTION

(Females per 100 males)

Hindus	95	Parsis	94
Christians	95	Muslims	90
Jains	94	Sikhs	78

LITERATE POPULATION

		P.C. on increase over last census	P.C. on total population
1921	.. 22,623,651		7 p.c.
1931	.. 28,131,515	+24·4	8 p.c.

MALES & FEMALES IN LARGE CITIES

	Females per 1,000 males.		Females per 1,000 males.
Calcutta ..	.. 468	Lucknow ..	.. 722
Bombay ..	.. 554	Karachi ..	.. 688
Madras ..	.. 897	Howrah ..	.. 550
Hyderabad ..	.. 886	Cawnpore ..	.. 694
Lahore ..	.. 565	Nagpur ..	.. 848
Rangoon ..	.. 477	Agra ..	.. 799
Ahmedabad ..	.. 717	Benares ..	.. 792
Amritsar ..	.. 666		

DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Per sq. mile.		Per sq. mile.
Madras ..	.. 329	Punjab ..	.. 238
B. & O. ..	.. 454	Bombay ..	.. 177
U. P. ..	.. 456	C. P. & Berar ..	.. 155
Bengal ..	.. 646	India (average)	.. 195

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Census-year.	Population in Millions.	Variation P.C. since-last census.
1872	206·16	..
1881	253·89	+23·2
1891	287·31	+13·2
1901	294·36	+ 2·5
1911	315·15	+ 7·1
1921	318·94	+ 1·2
1931	352·8	+10·6

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Bengali	53,468,469	Kashmere	1,438,021
Assamese	1,999,057	Kherwari	4,031,970
Marhathi	20,890,658	Pashtu	1,634,490
Tamil	20,412,652	Gujrati	10,849,984
Telegu	26,373,727	Punjabi	15,839,254
*Western Hindi	71,547,671	*Behari	27,929,559
*Eastern Hindi	7,867,103	Kanarese	11,206,380
Malayalam	9,137,615	Oriya	11,194,265
Western Punjabi	8,566,051	Rajasthani	13,897,896
Sindhi	4,006,147	English	319,349

* Hindusthani, is the term under which both Urdu and Hindi are amalgamated for Census purposes. They are regarded as one language though their script is different.

CITY WITH 100,000 POPULATIONS

Calcutta (with Howrah)	1,485,582	Amritsar	264,840
Bombay	1,161,383	Karachi	263,565
Madras	647,230	Poona	250,187
Hyderabad	466,894	Cawnpore	243,755
Delhi	477,442	Agra	229,764
Lahore	429,747	Nagpur	215,165
Rangoon	400,415	Benares	205,315
Ahmedabad	313,789	Allahabad	183,914
Bangalore	306,470	Sreenagar	173,573
Lucknow	274,659	Patna	159,690
Sholapur	144,654	Mandalay	147,932
Jaipur	144,179	Ajmer	119,524
Bareilly	144,031	Multan	119,457
Trichinopoly	142,843	Rawalpindi	119,284
Dacca	138,518	Baroda	112,860
Meerut	136,700	Moradabad	110,562
Indore	127,327	Tinnevelly	109,068
Jubbulpore	124,382	Mysore	107,142
Peshawar	121,866	Salem	102,179

INDIA'S HEALTH

BIRTHS AND DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

	Ratio of Births per mile.	Deaths.
1925	33·65	24·72
1926	33·77	26·76
1927	35·27	24·89
1928	36·79	25·59
1929	35·47	25·95
1930	35·99	26·85
1931	34·3	24·9
1932	33·7	21·6
1933	35·5	22·4
1934	33·7	24·9
1935	34·9	23·0
1936	35·6	22·7
1937	34·5	22·4

COMPARISON—INDIAN & OTHER COUNTRIES (1937)

	Births per 1000.	Deaths per mille.
British India	34·5	22·4
England	14·9	12·4
Japan (1936)	29·9	17·5
Egypt (1936)	44·2	28·9
Palestine	41·6	18·9
F. M. S.	37·8	19·9

BIRTH AND DEATHS IN BRITISH INDIA

	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.
1918 ..	8,430,560	14,895,801	1928 ..	8,882,573	6,180,114
1919 ..	7,212,415	8,554,178	1929 ..	8,565,341	6,267,391
1920 ..	7,864,232	7,355,654	1930 ..	8,690,714	6,483,449
1921 ..	7,774,776	7,385,112	1931* ..	8,814,836	6,404,990
1922 ..	7,688,959	5,800,092	1932 ..	8,718,620	5,596,246
1923 .,	8,466,085	6,036,931	1933 ..	9,317,918	5,870,336
1924 ..	8,317,403	6,879,286	1934 ..	8,923,169	6,606,699
1925 ..	8,125,408	5,967,918	1935 ..	9,299,021	6,331,576
1926 ..	8,395,679	6,460,610	1936 ..	9,566,379	6,111,358
1927 ..	8,516,706	6,009,729	1937 ..	9,388,457	6,112,357

* From 1931 excluding Burma.

INFANTILE MORTALITY (Br. India)

	Per mille.		Per mille.
1929	178	1934	187
1930	181	1935	164
1931	179	1936	162
1932	169	1937	161
1933	171		

HOSPITALS & PATIENTS

	No. of Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries etc.	Patients.
1930	4,771	57,442,916
1931	4,979	62,243,764
1932	5,081	63,227,564
1933	5,100	65,613,450
1934	5,134	65,086,750
1935	5,226	67,309,843
1936	5,435	71,181,822

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1932	3,76,66,729	3,77,02,062
1933	3,83,05,442	3,81,68,584
1934	3,87,77,600	3,82,53,633
1935	4,04,88,992	3,93,87,715
1936	4,15,49,161	4,06,08,831

HOSPITALS PER MAN

	No. of Hospitals.	Average Pop. Served per institution.
1936	6,899	41,063
1935	6,790	—
1934	6,641	—
1933	6,700	—

HOSPITAL SERVICE

The following is a tabular statement of the average area and population served by each hospital or dispensary:—

	Total number of hospitals and dispensaries in province.	Average area served by each hospital or dispensary, (sq. miles)	Average population served by each hospital or dispensary.
Madras	1,134	126	41,217
Bombay	429	180	41,940
Bengal	1,449	540	34,585
United Provinces	597	178	81,087
Punjab	896	111	26,318
Central Provinces	343	291	45,212
Bihar	528	131	61,310
Assam	343	160	25,138
Sind	108	429	35,991
Orissa	164	145	32,355
Delhi	24	24	26,510
N. W. Frontier Provinces	114	118	21,272
Beluchistan	41	1,327	11,305
Ajmer-Merwara	10	271	56,029
Coorg	11	145	14,848

MEDICAL COLLEGES

Punjab—King Edward Medical College, Lahore. z

Delhi—Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi.

U. P.—King Edward Medical College, Lucknow.

B. and O.—Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.

Bengal—Medical College, Calcutta; Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.

Bombay—Grant Medical College, Bombay, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

Madras—Medical College, Madras, Medical College, Vizagapatam.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Punjab—Medical School, Amritsar, Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana.

U. P.—Medical School, Agra, Woman's Medical School, Agra.

Bihar—Medical School, Darbhanga.

Orissa—Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

Bengal—Campbell School, Calcutta, Lytton School, Mymensingh, Ronaldshay School, Burdwan; Chittagong School; Chittagong; Jackson School, Jalpaiguri; Bankura Sammilani School; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Dacca Medical School, Dacca; Calcutta Medical School; School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

C. P.—Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.

Central India—King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Bombay—B. J. Medical School, Poona; B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad; National Medical College Bombay.

Sind—Sind Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind.

Assam—Berry-White Medical School, Dibrugarh.

LABORATORIES AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

1. *Central Research Institute,* Kasauli.—Manufactures vaccines such as Anti-typhoid, Anti-Cholera and Anti-venom serum for Civil and Military requirements.
2. *All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta*—There are sections such as Public Health Administration, Vital Statistics, Epidemicology, Malariology, and Nutrition and Biochemistry. The Institute has dual functions, as a centre for advanced studies in public health and as a centre for research.
3. *Central Drugs Control Laboratory, Calcutta,* was established in March, 1937 for comprehensive survey drugs all over India.
4. *School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.*—The school and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases which is primarily a research hospital attached to the school are of the status of a Provincial Institution under the Government of Bengal, but actually both have an all India aspect. It has following departments:—(1) Tropical Medicine. (2) Bacteriology and Pathology. (3) Protozoology. (4) Entomology. (5) Pharmacology. (6) Chemistry. (7) Anæmia and resperatory disease department. (8) Helminthology. (9) Public Health Laboratory Practice.
5. *Haffkine Institute, Bombay.*—The Institute acts as centre for the manufacture of Plague Vaccine for the whole of India and centre for the manufacture of anti-rabic vaccine for Bombay Presidency.
6. *King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy Madras.*
7. *Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli.*—Centre of Anti-rabic treatment.
8. *Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor.*
9. *King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute, Shillong.*

10. *Malaria Institute of India, Kasauli*—carries mainly Malaria research in India.
11. *Pasteur Institute, Calcutta*—This institute is a part of School of Tropical Medicine.
12. *Pasteur Institute, Bombay*—this is a part of Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
13. *Pasteur Institute, Patna.*

NUMBER OF DOCTORS, ETC.

It is estimated that there are 35,000 to 40,000 qualified doctors now practising in India and a proportion of the doctor to roughly 10,000 of the population.

X-ray facilities are by no means adequate, there being in India only 83 major and 47 minor sets in hospitals.

Facilities for radium treatment exist to a very limited extent, the total quantity of radium available being about 5,131 mgs. available only in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Delhi besides small quantities in the hands of the private doctors.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Medical Council of India was brought into existence by the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933, which placed on it responsibility for the maintenance of a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for the whole of British India. The Council carried out a detailed inspection of all the Indian Medical Colleges and their examinations, and as a result the medical qualifications of all the Universities, except those of the Andhra University, have now been reorganized.

The Medical Council of India has also framed a series of recommendations for professional education, which now govern the requirements and standards of University medical education in India.

The furtherance of the recognition of the Indian medical qualifications in countries outside British India, with its corollary; the reciprocal recognition in this country of approved qualifications of such countries, is another function of the Council. Non-Indian qualifications recognized by the Council till now, are only those which have been accepted on a basis of reciprocity. The General Medical Council of Great Britain has accepted for registration in the United Kingdom all the degrees granted by the British Indian Universities, which have been approved by this Council.

There are also various Provincial Acts of Medical Registration which provide for the formation of a Medical Council in each province, where such legislation obtains, and the registration of qualified medical practitioners. The functions of these Councils include, in addition, the supervision of medical education, inspection of examinations, exercise of disciplinary control over medical practitioners and that of advising the Local Government in regard to the recognition of the various medical qualifications.

PROVINCES

ASSAM

Assam became a British protectorate after the First Burmese War in 1826. In 1832 Cachar was annexed. In 1835 the Jaintia Hills were included in E. I. Co.'s dominions and in 1839 Upper Assam was annexed to Bengal. In 1874 Assam was separated from Bengal under a Chief Commissioner and again in 1905 it was linked with Eastern Bengal to form a new Province known as Eastern Bengal and Assam under a Lieutenant Governor with capital at Dacca. In 1912 Eastern Bengal was re-united to Bengal and Assam was made a new province with Twelve districts and Manipur State under a Chief Commissioner. In 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governor's province by the Government of India Act. In 1937 it became an autonomous province with a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

The extent of the province is 55,014 sq. miles. It is bounded on the North by Tibet and Bhutan, on the West by Bengal, and on the South-East by Burma.

Assam includes (*a*) Sylhet or Surma Valley, and Goalpara district. (*b*) Assam proper and the Cachar Valley, (*c*) Hill districts which have from time to time been brought under British rule. (*d*) Part of the Western Duars, a Sub-Himalayan tract lying to the south of Bhutan, which was annexed after the Bhutan war of 1864.

Assam is a country of forest-covered hills and two important valleys. Assam is the dampest of inland India. The rainfall is everywhere abundant during the monsoon months and ranges from 23·39 to 241·76 inches and parts of Assam specially the Khasi hills have the heaviest rainfall in the world. Assam owes its importance to its situation on the North East frontier of India. The maximum rainfall is reached at Cherrapunji in Khasi Hills having a rainfall of 520·09 inches.

Tea and rice are the most important crops. Assam produces two-thirds of all the tea grown in India. It has the largest area of virgin forest of any province of India and hence timber is the chief forest product.

Of the mines and minerals, Petroleum is important. Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley and cotton weaving is largely carried out.

The damp warm climate also suits to the growth of the India rubber tree.

There is one important State, Manipur in Assam which lies in the mountainous region of the borders of Burma. The capital is Imphal.

The people belong to Tibeto-Burman race. Assamese and Bengali are the most commonly spoken languages and hill-tribes speak

Tibeto-Burman tongues. 43 per cent of the people speak Bengali and 21 per cent. speak Assamese.

Area in sq. miles	55,014
Population	9,247,857
Density of Population per sq. mile	137

Nearly 5¼ millions are Hindus and over 2¾ millions are Mahomedans; a million belongs to the tribal religions. The density of the population is only 137.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Province has got a Council of Ministers for the administration of the Province and for legislative purpose it gets two Chambers *i.e.,* Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and Legislative Council (Upper House). The Lower House consists of 108 seats and the Upper House consists of seats not more than 22.

BELUCHISTAN

Beluchistan is the most western part of India and is outside of India proper. Its main divisions are (1) British and administered territory in the north-east corner of the province (2) The protected Indian States of Kalat and Las Bela; (3) Tribal areas which are semi-independent but subject to the control of the Political Agent.

Beluchistan belongs to the great Iranian table-land which also includes Afghanistan and Iran. It is very mountainous and some parts are barren.

Beluchistan lies outside the monsoon region and is nearly rainless. The climate is therefore very dry and in winter extremely cold. In the plains the average rainfall is only 5 inches. Wheat, millets, date-fruits, grapes and melons are the chief crops.

The total population is very small. The people are practically Mahomedans and nomadic in habits. They cultivate their own lands.

The province is ruled by a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General. There is also a Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the province. There are also *jirgas* or Councils of elders which administer tribal laws among the tribes for the settlement of the feud.

The province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and contains 868,617 inhabitants.

On the night of May 1935, Beluchistan was visited by a natural calamity of a magnitude unprecedented in the history of India. The town of Quetta was destroyed by earthquake and 30,000 people out of 70,000 in the city perished.

BIHAR

Bihar consists of sub-provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, which, until the reconstitution of Bengal in 1912, were divisions of Bengal and the Sambalpur district which was transferred to Bengal from Central Provinces in 1905. Orissa which was also a Sub-province, has now been constituted into a separate province. It is bounded on the North by Nepal, on the West by the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, on the South by Orissa and on the East by Bengal. Chota Nagpur is an extensive table-land with an elevation of about 2000 feet. To the north lies the fertile Ganges valley. Stretching from the foot of the Himalayas to the Tropics, the province experiences great extremes of temperature and a great variety of vegetation. The rainfall is very heavy along the coast, but is much lighter in Bihar and Chota-Nagpur.

As in Bengal, rice is the staple crop, about half the cultivable area being devoted to it; maize, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, oil-seed and tobacco are also grown, the cultivation of the last-named being greatly stimulated by the erection of a cigarette factory, one of the largest in the world, at Monghyr. Most of India's coal and mica are mined in the province; iron is also found and there is a large iron and steel works at Jamshedpur. Other minerals include alluvial tin, saltpetre and gold. Coal is mostly found at Giridih, Dhanbad and Jharia and other places annd mica at Hazaribagh; valuable deposits of copper, manganese and aluminium are found in Chota Nagpur. Singbhum is one of the richest of India's mineral areas. In fact Singbhum mines produce nearly the whole of iron ore in India. Copper, lead and manganese are stocked in Singbhum district. Singbhum and the neighbouring state of Kharsoon are the principal sources of Kyanite in the world. It is the centre of India's major metallurgical industry at Jamshedpur.

Up to 1919 the province was under a Lieut.-Governor in Council, but from 1921 to 1935, it was administered by a Governor and a Legislative Council. There are twenty-six feudatory states. Patna, on the Ganges, is the capital and chief station; Monghyr and Bhagalpur are other important cities of Bihar. Gaya, in Bihar, is a famous place of pilgrimage both for Buddhists and Hindus, and at the ancient city of Bihar are the remains of a once important Buddhist college. Chota-Nagpur, most of its territory being thinly populated with aborigines, has only two towns of any importance, Ranchi, the hot-weather capital of the Province and Hazaribagh. Behar is inhabited by a large number of races; of the many tongues spoken, W. Hindi is the chief language. The population in 1931 was 42,000,000.

The Chota-Nagpur plateau is one of the richest in minerals in the World. The Plateau holds the monopoly of mica in the world. Besides there are valuable deposits of manganese, gold, chromite, silver, nickel, copper and lead. There are Bauxites all over the plateau. Coal is found in Jharia, Giridih, Bokaro, Ramgarh, Karampara North valley, Chope. Itkonori, Auromga, Hutar, Daltonganj, Sahajori and Kundit. The Chota-Nagpur area also contains valuable forests covering an area of 1,759,100 acres or 2,747 sq. miles.

Gold is met with in the sands of the river Subarnarekha. Salt petre is available in Patna Division and Monghyr.

BENGAL

Bengal, a major province of British India, is bounded on the South by the Bay of Bengal, on the West by Nepal and Bihar and Orissa, on the North by Sikkim and Bhutan, and on the East by Assam and Burma; it comprises the five divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Presidency, Dacca and Chittagong, divided into 28 districts and two semi-independent Indian states of Cooch Behar and Tripura. Once a far larger province including most of North and Central India, it later consisted of Bengal proper, Behar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur; in 1905 the Sambalpur district was transferred to it from the Central Provinces, and the divisions of Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong were detached and added to Assam. This partition was revoked in 1911, and in 1912 Bengal was reconstituted—Behar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur being formed into a separate province. In the same year the Lieut-Governorship of Bengal was changed to a Governorship.

The Mohammedan conquest of Bengal took place early in the thirteenth century. It was first administered by governors appointed by the Moslem Emperors; then, for two centuries the governors ruled practically as independent sovereigns. In 1576 it became a portion of the great Moghul empire and for a further 200 years was ruled by Moghul governors. In 1765 it passed under the administration of the East India Company which had here made its first settlements in 1633. In 1858, administration was transferred to the crown. Early in the nineteenth century, the Province included Assam and the area now known as United Provinces. In 1836, these provinces were placed under a separate administration and in 1874 Assam was cut off. In 1905 a further redistribution was made—Eastern Bengal was joined to Assam and raised to a Lieut.-governorship and an exchange of districts was effected between Bengal and Central Provinces. Eastern Bengal was reunited to Bengal in 1912 and Assam was made into a separate Province. Bengal was raised to the status of a Presidency under a Governor.

Bengal now covers an area of 82,277 square miles of which 76,843 square miles are British territory. Since the greater part of it consists of the alluvial plains of the Ganges and Brahmaputra

rivers, it is low-lying, and flat and consists of deep silt brought down from the mountains by Ganges and Brahmaputra and by their countless feeders. The soil is almost everywhere deep, rich with alluvial mud. But in the North near the Himalayas, the Singalila Range attains an altitude of 12,000 ft. The Chittagong Hill Tracts, 4,300 ft., and Hill Tippera, 3,000 ft., are the only other heights. Bengal is chiefly remarkable for its network of water-ways, the province owning its existence to the two great rivers mentioned, the combined delta of which covers an area nearly as great as that of England and Wales. The lower part of this delta, the Sundarbans, is a half-submerged region of dense forest and mangrove swamps, and constantly changing in outline and aspect, owing to the silting of the river channels and the consequent formation of islands, which ultimately become joined to the mainland. In a deltaic Province like Bengal, erosion is a problem which Bengal has to face and fight every now and then. The ports of Bengal are all situated many miles up stream on the two main channels, the Hoogli in the West and the Padma in the East. The alluvial plain is one of the most productive, and therefore populous districts in India. Three quarters of the population are entirely dependent upon the land for their living.

Jute is the major industry of Bengal. There are in all 92 mills situated chiefly on either side of the Hooghly. There are 19 cotton mills and it is now a very growing industry. Coal mining is a big industry of the Province. The Centre of coal production is Raniganj in Burdwan District. Tea is another industry which is practically a monopoly industry of Bengal which grows most in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts. Other industries are Iron and Steel at Kulti, paper mills, oil mills, sugar mills, etc.

Rice is the chief crop, and more than four-fifths of the cultivated area is devoted to it. There are three harvests in the year. Jute, tobacco, sugar, oil-seeds and cotton are also grown, and there are extensive tea-gardens in the North and East. The jute industry is centred in Howrah, which has many modern factories. Cotton materials are woven at Dacca once famous for its muslin and silk is made at three or four places. Coal is the chief mineral, the largest mine being at Raniganj, near the Bihar border; iron, copper and salt are also obtained. Natural productions are extraordinarily abundant, and comprise, besides those mentioned, indigo, turmeric, lac, opium-poppy, pepper, ginger, quinine, spices and drugs, mulberry, timber, all in marvellous profusion. Cinchona from which quinine is manufactured is grown in Darjeeling District at Mungpoo and

Munsong. Almost every conceivable material necessary for human subsistence is to be found. The fishing industry, in the rivers and off the coast, is of considerable local importance. Large areas that were once covered by dense jungle are now cultivated fields, but forests still occupy about 12,000 sq. miles of Bengal. These forests, under the control of the Bengal Forests Department, have since 1854 been under scientific management and yield a large revenue.

Elephants, wild buffaloes, tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, bears, wolves, and other wild creatures are not as plentiful as formerly, but are still to be found in the more remote tracts. Though much of Bengal is outside the Tropics, the climate is tropical. The Tropic of Cancer bisects the Province and the climate is therefore Tropical. The climate of Bengal is hot and damp. The summer monsoon sweeps right across the country and dashes against Assam Hills and the Himalayas. So Bengal gets plentiful and unfailing supply of rain. The rainfall is heavy but varies enormously in the different districts, and in different seasons. So irregular is it that it may sometimes cause disastrous floods, while at other times the land suffers from draughts. Earthquake occurs, occasionally and great damage is sometimes done by cyclones. The average rainfall of Bengal is 60 inches in a year. Calcutta, on the Hooghly, is the capital of Bengal and the chief town and port; Dacca, on the Brahmaputra, and Howrah, opposite Calcutta, are two other important cities. Chittagong is, after Calcutta, well served by railways. East India being the main artery of traffic up the Ganges valley; the Eastern Bengal Railway serves the North districts and Bengal-Nagpur line runs to South. The many rivers and canals, are invaluable means of communication, and the roads, are, on the whole, excellent. There are regular passenger services along the great rivers and round the coast and ocean going steamers connect Calcutta with near and distant ports.

Of its population of (1931) 50,122,550, Moslems are 27,530,321, Hindus 21,537,921, Buddhists 315,801, Christians 180,572, Tribal 523,037. The density of population in Bengal is the largest in India, it is 616 per square mile. There is an increase of 7·3 per cent. compared with 1921 census. Bengali is spoken by 92 per cent. of the population. Geographically, linguistically and racially, Bengal is more homogeneous than the other Provinces of British India. According to 1931 census 20·7 per cent., of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture.

The total strength of the Bengal Legislative Assembly is 250 and is distributed as follows:—General 80 (including two Women), Mohammedan 119 (including two Women), Indian Christian two, Anglo-Indian four (including one woman), European 11, Special (Commerce, industry and mining), 19, Land-holders five, Universities two and Labour eight. 30 out of the 80 General seats (including two women), are reserved for Scheduled caste Hindus. The 19 Special (Commerce, industry and mining) seats are distributed as follows:

one to be filled up by Moslem Chamber of Commerce, one by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, one by the Marwari Association, two by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and 14 by the European commercial bodies, namely, the Bengal Chamber of Commmerce seven, Calcutta Trades Association two, Jute Mills Association two, Indian Tea Association two and the Indian Mining Association one. Bengal Legislative Council is to be composed of not less than 63 and not more than 65 members. Of them not less than six and not more than eight are to be nominated by the Governor, 27 to be elected by the members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, three by the Europeans, 17 by Mohammedans and 10 by the General Constituencies.

BOMBAY

Bombay, the most westernly and smallest of Indian presidencies, consists partly of British districts and partly of Indian States under the administration of a Governor. The Island of Bombay was the first Indian territory to come into possession of the English concern, having been given as part of her dowry to the Portuguese Princess Catherine on her marriage with Charles II in 1661. It was afterwards given to the East India Company by the Charter of 1669. The Presidency came gradually under British power in the 19th century—a fresh portion of territory being added after each of three Marhatta wars. The province is divided into four commissionerships and twenty-six districts. The three divisions are (1) the northern or Gujerat (2) the central or Deccan, (3) the southern or Carnatic. The Indian States are under the supervision of the Governor of Bombay, and are divided historically and geographically into two parts: (1) The northern or Gujerat group includes Baroda and other administrative divisions of Cutch, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, and Mahi Kantha. (2) The southern or Mahratta group includes Kolhapur, Akalot, Sawantwara and the Sarata and Mahratta Jagirs. The surface of the province is very rugged on the whole. The great plateau of the Deccan stretches southward from the Vindhyas, and is buttressed by the Western and Eastern Ghats. The chief mountain ranges are the Western Ghats, stretching all along the coast-line, the Vindhya Mountains in the North East and South of these the Satpura Hills. The North West portion is flat. The chief rivers are the Tapti and Nerbada flowing into te Gulf of Cambay, the Luni flowing into the Gulf of Cutch. The Southern portion of Bombay is watered by the tributaries of the Kistna and Godavari. The climate is remarkable for its great varieties. In the southern portion of the presidency the proximity to the sea of the coaststrip and the elevation of the interior render climate free from extremes, although in the rains specially, it is uncomfortably humid near the coast. The rainfall is about 75 inches in Bombay and is much higher on the west than on the east of the Ghats. In Cutch and Gujerat the heat, though less, is very great. The tableland of the Deccan has on the whole an agreeable

climate, except in the hot months. The same applies in the Mahratta country. Bombay Islands though cooled by the sea-breezes, are oppressively hot in May and October.

Gujerat is a plain watered by many rivers. The Narbada and Tapti flow over the country which has the richest soil and densest population in Bombay and is the only part of India where lion is found.

The population of Bombay Presidency is 26,398,997—of the total population 80 per cent. are Hindus, 17½ per cent. Mahomedans, 1 per cent. Jains and 1½ per cent. Christmas. Four main languages are spoken, Sindhi, Guzrati, Marhatti and Kanarese. Bombay city contains half the Parsis of India.

Agriculture, no doubt, is the most important industry, which supports sixty four per cent. of the population. In Guzerat the soils are of two classes, black cotton soil which yields the famous Broach, cottons, the finest in India and alluvial which makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil which produces cotton, wheat, grain, millett and in certain tracts rich crops of sugar cane. The Kongan is a rice land grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions and in the South Dharwar cotton vies as the best in India. There are no perennial rivers suitable for irrigation and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall supplemented by well-irrigation. The land is held on raiytwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under an assessment, but in manufacture of cotton goods, Bombay stands first among the provinces of India.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Bombay gets a Council of Ministers for the administration of the Province and two chambers known as Legislative Assembly (Lower House) and Legislative Council (Upper House) for making laws. The Lower House consists of 175 members and Upper House not more than 30 members.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

After Pindari War in 1818, certain districts known as Saugor and Narbudda territories were annexed by the British from Sindhia and the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. The British also administered the rest of Bhonsla Kingdom during the minority of the Raja. After the death of the Raja without any issue the Nagpur territories lapsed to British Government. In 1861 Central Provinces were formed under a Chief Commissionership. In 1905 when the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam was formed, five Hindi speaking Indian states in Chota Nagpur were transferred from Bengal to Central Provinces. On the other hand, five Uriya-speaking states, in the eastern part of Central Provinces bordering on Madras were transferred to Orissa division of what was then Bengal Province. By the Government of India Act of 1935, some portions of Raipur district and Bilaspur district have been transferred to newly-formed Orissa Province.

Berar has been under the British Government since 1853. Under a treaty in that year with the Nizam of Hyderabad, British Government undertook to maintain a military force called Hyderabad contingent for the protection of Nizam's state and in return the Nizam of Hyderabad assigned Berar District to the British for the upkeep of the Hyderabad contingent. In 1902, under Lord Curzon a new treaty was made by which the Nizam leased Berar in perpetuity to the British Government for a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per year. By this Curzon treaty the administration was leased to the Crown with a bare verbal recognition of the Nizam's Sovereignty over the territory. The method, terms, and effect of this arrangement gave rise to increasing discontent in the Hyderabad Government.

In 1936 a new treaty has been concluded between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. It replaces the treaty made by Lord Curzon and ends dissatisfaction that found expression in successive years. The new treaty recognises and reaffirms Nizam's Sovereignty over Berar. In recognition of his soveringty the Nizam now holds the dynastic title of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and his heir-apparent is now known as His Highness the Prince of Berar. The treaty also preserves the present position in so far as the territory remains within the administration of the Central Provinces and the Berar as though it were a part of that single British Indian Province. The Nizam is also granted the following rights: (1) The Nizam is to be consulted in the appointment of governors of C. P. and Berar, (2) Nizam's flag will be flown alongside the British flag, (3) The Nizam will have right to hold darbars in Berar and to confer titles of honour subject to Viceroy's concurrences, (4) The Nizam may maintain an Agent at the seat of Government of C. P. and Berar, (5) The Nizam will continue to get the present payment of 25 lakhs of rupees from British Government.

For the administrative purposes the Province has been divided into the following four divisions—Nagpur Division (*Headquarter, Nagpur*); Jubbulpur Division (*Headquarter, Jubbulpur*); Chhattishgarh Division, *Headquarter, Raipur*); Berar Division (*Headquarter, Amraoti*).

The soil of C. P. is most largely cultivated, specially in Berar. The crops are rice, millet, oilseeds and considerable quantity of wheat. Coal is obtained in Warora, south of Nagpur. Berar is the home of cotton plant and takes second place in India for this fibre. The soil of Berar is covered with rich, black soil which is very suitable for cotton. Although it comprises only 17,824 square miles of land, its rich blank cotton soil is of great commercial value. The cultivated area yields 46 per cent. of cotton, jawar, wheat and oilseeds being next in importance.

Hinduism is the prevailing religion. 80 per cent. of the people are Hindus. The number of population is 17,990,937. There are also large number of animists, such as Ghonds and Bhils in the hills. The language division of the Province is important in as much as it frequently gives rise to bitter political rivalry. Hindi prevails in the North and East, while Marhatti predominates in the West and Centre and Berar. 56 per cent. of the population speak Hindi and the rest Marhatti.

The climate is free from extremes and rainfall is everywhere good. A large area is covered with forests and jungles. The mountain slopes are clothed with valuable timber including teak, sal, etc. Lac is collected in the forests. By far the most important crop grown in the Province is cotton of the Oomrach variety.

MADRAS

Almost the whole fo Madras Presidency lies to the south of the river *Kistna* and its tributary, the *Tunghabhadra*.

On the *east coast* from the borders of Ganjam District to Cape Comorin there is a long tract of plain country running back from sea to the line of the Ghats. It includes the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Kauvari. The northern part between Kistna delta and Ganjam is called *Northern Circars.* The southern part which extends from Kistna to Cape Comorin is called the *Carnatic*. The eastern *Carnatic*. The eastern coast of Madras is called the *Malabar Coast.*

The Presidency does not contain a single natural harbour capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels.

Behind the Eastern Ghats and lying between the Kistna and Mysore State is a small bit of the Deccan tableland called the *Ceded Districts* which form Madras Deccan.

The Western Ghats run right down the Western Coast of the Cape Comorin and rise upto 7,000 ft. in the Nilgiri Hills, known also as blue mountains of which the highest peak is Dobabetta, 8,640 ft. Just south of the Nilgiris is a break in the Ghats called the Palghat Gap which forms a pass between Malabar and the Carnatic, only 1,000 feet high and 20 miles broad. The Eastern Ghats are really a continuation of Chota Nagpur highlands. They run roughly parallel to the coast till nearly opposite Madras, where they slope to meet the Western Ghats.

The rivers of Madras have long courses on the plateau and short courses on the coast-plain to which they descend through deep-cut gorges. The chief rivers are Godavari, Kistna, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Kaveri. On the Malabar and Travancore coasts there are long shallow back-waters connected with the sea by channels. All the large rivers of southern India rise in the west and flow eastward into the Bay of Bengal.

The climate is free from the extremes. On the coast-plains it is hot and humid, while on the tableland it is more moderate all the year round.

Rice is grown in the Godavari, Kistna, Kaveri deltas and on the West coast. *Millets, ragi, pulses* are also grown. Everywhere cotton is grown chiefly on the black cotton soils of Tinnevelley, Coimbatore and Bellary. Tobacco cultivation is carried on in Madura and Coimabtore. Tea is grown on the Nilgiris. Spices are grown in the extreme south of the peninsula. The coffee industry of India is confined to Southern India alone, comprising the Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Mysore alone accounts for 50 per cent. of coffee in India. *Rubber* is grown mainly in southern India—principally in Travancore, also in Cochin and Coorg.

The people are mainly of Dravadian race and speak Dravidian languages—namely *Tamil* in the south, *Telugu* in the north. Telugu is the common language of the Districts from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the eastern division of the peninsula, and *Malayalam* in the west coast. Malayalam is the language of the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar Districts. Nearly nine-tenths of the pouplation are Hindus. Madras including Indian States, contains nearly two-thirds of all the Christians of India. The population of Madras is 47,000,000 which is 279 per square mile.

The following table shows the languages spoken:—

Dravidian—	
Tamil	18,896,718
Telegue	17,782,898
Malayalam	8,727,254
Kanarese	1,685,543
Indo-Aryan—	
Oriya	1,847,449
Hindustani	1,230,313

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

This Territory was annexed in 1849. The North West Frontier was created in 1901 when several frontier agencies extending from Chitral on the North to Waziristan on the South were united with the frontier districts of the Punjab and placed under civil administration. It lies between Indus and the Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains. The North West Frontier Province consists of four parts:—(1) *The Darajat Frontier*—from the Gomal river to the Kurram valley, including the Tochi and Wana agencies inhabited by the Waziri tribes. (2) *The Kurram valley,* which has been British territory since 1892. (2) *The Peshawar Frontier,* extending from the Kurram valley northwards across the

Kabul right up to Kashmir, and including the Tirah country, South of the Safedkoh, the Mohamand country farther north, and the Bajaur, Dir, Swat, and Bannu districts which lie in the valleys of the Panjkora, Swat, and Upper Indus (4) *Chitral*.

The province is long, narrow and is irregular in shape. The whole country is a mass of mountains with river valley through which flow tributaries of the Indus running from East to West. Most of the rivers have cut out deep gorges in the hills and their current is very rapid. There are four main rivers—all tributaries of Indus. They are, Kabul river, Kurram River Tochi River, and the Gomal River. Mountains are Hindukush mountains rising to the height of 16,000 ft., Safedkoh Range and Sulaiman Mountains.

The climatic condition is extremely diversified and Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest areas in India. The temperature of Dera Ismail Khan rises during the hottest part of the year from 113 to 118 degrees. The thermometer rises in Peshawar to 120°, in Dera Ismail Khan to 122°, but in winter in Peshawar to below 32° and in Dera Ismail Khan to 30°. The whole of the Province is outside the path of the Monsoons. The rainfall is very low and there is little vegetation or cultivation except in the valley. The chief crops are wheat, and barley, next comes maize, bajra and jowar. Fruits are widely grown, of these chief is pomegranate.

The inhabitants number 2,425,076. There has been an increase of 7·7 per cent compared with 1921 census.

Most of the people are Pathans and speak Pushtu language. Over 90 p.c. of the population are Mahomedans. The majority are agriculturists. The Province owes its commercial importance to the fact that it lies across the great trade routes which connect India with trans-border tribal territories, Afghanistan and Central Asia. The Province was all along under Chief Commissioner but in 1932, it was raised to the status of a province under a Governor and Legislative Council. There are five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana attached to the Province, together with tribal areas under the control of Deputy Commissioner of the five settled districts above mentioned.

The principal support of the population is agriculture. There is practically no manufacturing business.

ORISSA

Orissa formed a part of the very ancient kingdom of Utkal, which finds mention in the great epic *Mahabharat*. This kingdom once extended over a vast tract between Godavari on the south and the Ganges on the north and retained its independence upto the latter half of the sixteenth century when the Oriya speaking tract of the Ganjam district were conquered by Kutbshahi dynasty of Golconda and the Moghuls in 1592 annexed the district of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

During this long period of independence and prosperity, art, literature and religion thrived and Utkal became one of the holy lands of the Hindus with Puri as chief centre but in the vicissitude that followed the Moslem conquest, the country was broken up and although the language and literature remained as unifying link, the people seem to have lost race-consciousness.

On the advent of the British, different parts of the Oriya-speaking country came into their hands at different times and were placed under different administrative units. Thus, Sambalpur was attached to the Central Provinces, Ganjam to Madras and the Districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Midnapur remained in Bengal, while a large tract remained under the Feudatory Chiefs who had once been vassals of the King of Orissa and had become independent on the decay of the central authority.

In 1913 Government of India proposed the unification of the Oriya tracts in British India and as a result of this Sambalpur district (with the exception of Chandarpur-Padampur and Phuljhar) was joined to Orissa under Bengal but Ganjam and the Joypore agencies could not be transferred owing to the opposition of the Madras Government. The amalgamation of Sambalpur with Orissa roused the hope of Oriyas which was further strengthened by the formation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa in 1912. So far the demand was one of amalgamation and the question of a separate administration had never been raised but in 1917, the separation movement was started by Utkal Union Conference when the Conference submitted an address to the Viceroy and Secretary of State for Oriya separation. In the Montague-Chelmsford report the following was stated "In Orissa and Behar, at all events, it seems to us that the possibility of instituting Sub-Provinces need not be excluded from consideration at a very early date."

In 1921 the Provincial Governments of Bengal, U. P. Bihar and Orissa, Madras examined the question of separation and various recommendations were mooted out. Government of India now appointed a committee known as Philip-Duff Committee "to make a detailed inquiry on the spot regarding the attitude of Oriya inhabitants of the Madras Presidency towards the question of the amalgamation of the tracts inhabited by them with Orissa. The Committee reported that "there was a genuine long standing and deep-seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya classes of the Oriya speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration."

With the appointment of Indian Statutory Commission in 1927, the question of separation came in forefront.

The Commission were so impressed with the needs of a readjustment of the Oriya-speaking tracts that they got the problem investigated in detail by a Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Major Attlee. This sub-committee recommended and the Commission agreed to the creation of a separate administrative unit for Orissa.

The Statutory Commission however did not recommend its separation. They stated that under the autonomous conditions advocated by the Commission the Oriyas would fare rather badly as they would be an ineffective minority in all provinces. They suggested a Boundaries Commission for readjustment of boundaries.

The question of separation however again came before the Round Table Conferences. The Legislative Assembly also passed a resolution for separation moved by Mr. B. Das. Thus the question of Sind and Orissa became linked. This linkage of Sind and Orissa hastened the creation of new Orissa Province.

Industries and Agriculture—Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is the most backward region. There is however a variety of indigenous cottage industries indicating a remarkably high order of skill and artistic sense in the artisans. Handloom weaving is by far the most universal industry as elsewhere in India. The brass and bell-metal industry has also reached to a high order. The silver *filigree* work is also very famous, in Cuttack. Other industries are Endi and Tassar fabrics, cutlery, horn articles. Nature has endowed Orissa with vast natural resources both minerals and forests. Some of these are already being worked, others have not yet been exploited.

The chief known mineral resources are iron, coal, lime stone, manganese and mica, while forests provide timber and bamboo. Hides and skins are among the minor products.

Iron ore, by far the most important product, is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Bonai—all Feudatory States. The deposits in the area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain and are expected to prove amongst the richest in the world. Over 60 per cent of the total iron ore extracted in India comes from the above areas of Orissa.

Orissa cannot claim to possess such extensive coal mines as are found in Bengal and Bihar but coal has been found in Angul, Sambalpur and in the Feudatory States of Gangpur, Talchar and Athmallik. Talchar has the largest coal fields and they are being progressively exploited. Their production increased from 38,237 tons in 1928 to 316,539 tons in 1934 and, at the moment, the output is adequate to meet the industrial needs of Orissa.

Fisheries form an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where, on an average, about 9,000 mds. of cured fish and 50,000 mds. of fresh are exported to Calcutta every year.

The two important commercial crops of Orissa are sugarcane and jute. Areas under both these crops are increasing.

Forests supply a considerable amount of valuable timber and fuels. Their potentialities are vast and, provided a proper policy of development is followed, they will prove a source of plentiful supply.

Orissa exports a fair quantity of hides and skins and, with suitable encouragement, there is every reasonable prospect of a well-organized and well-equipped tannery succeeding.

Animals—Orissa though poor in mineral wealth abounds with good hunting. Sport in her jungles ought to satisfy the most fastidious taste—the mighty tuskers are always available in plenty. Next in importance come tigers. There are plenty of Cheetal and some black Buck near the sea, mouse deer, fairly rare in other parts of India are quite common here. Wild boar is also seen. There are always millions of duck and geese in the Chilka Lake and various *Jheels.* In the Deltaic region, huge crocodiles, can be shot.

The area of the Province is 32,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 8,500,000.

Areas comprised in the Province of Orissa.—(1) That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which is known as the Orissa Division thereof.

(2) Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras:

(*i*) The Ganjam Agency Tracts;

(*ii*) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz., the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, and some portions of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur;

(*iii*) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line; and

(*iv*) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.

(3) Areas transferred from the Central Provinces:

(*i*) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district; and

(*ii*) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of fifty-four villages of the Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, namely, Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), Barhampura (Malguzari), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni, and Thakurpali (Jogni).

THE PUNJAB

The Punjab is bounded by the United Provinces on the east, Kashmir on the north, N. W. F. Province and Baluchistan on the west and Sind and Rajputana on the south. In the north-east a short range of hills known as the Salt Range stretches across from Indus to Jhelum, cutting off the north-western corner below Attock. This corner is table land and about 2000 feet high. On its slopes there are beds of solid salt, largest known masses of rock salt in the world. The area of the Province is 99,200 sq. miles. The Punjab is a country of doabs and deserts. The province resembles a huge wits with left leg longer than its right. The Punjab consists of three parts:—(1) the mountainous country in the north and north-east; (2) a tableland in the north-west; (3) the plains in the east and west. The great feature of the province is the river Indus with its five tributaries, extending like the fingers of a hand across the province. It is a land of five rivers i.e., Indus with its tributaries Jhelam, Cherab, Ravi, Sutlej with its tributary Beas.

Due to dryness of the air, the climate is one of extreme—very hot in the summer months and extreme cold in the winter. The extremes are greater than anywhere else in India. In January and February the temperature falls below freezing point at night. The Punjab is outside the real monsoon area, so the rainfall is low—about 20 inches at Lahore and still less further west and south. This absence of rain and want of natural waterways and the dryness of the atmosphere and the remoteness of the province make Punjab a land of irrigation. This has led to the construction of the elaborate system of canals and no country in the world has so much irrigation works as in the Punjab.

The soil of Punjab is alluvial and hence it is fertile. The chief cultivated crops are wheat, barley, millets, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, and also tea in Kangra valley. Within recent years, the Punjab has become one of the greatest wheat producing countries of the world on account of large number of canals.

The Punjab is in many respects India's most prosperous province, its strength being founded over flourishing agriculture. Wheat is the staple crop of the Punjab; it also grows cotton, millets and oilseeds. But industrially it is not so advanced as Deccan or Ganges plain, probably due to lack of coal and iron. Punjab has patrolium deposit at Attock and large chemical reserves in the Salt Range.

57 p.c. of the population are Mahomedans and 27 p.c. are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States. Average population is 185 to each square mile.

The languages spoken are Western Punjabi, Eastern Punjabi, and Western Hindi. In the north-west Pashtu is the language of the Pathans.

Population

		p.c. of variation
1931	23,580,852	+ 5·7
1921	20,685,478	+ 14·0

SIND

On April 1, 1936, Sind became a separate province of the Indian Empire, after being attached for nearly a century to the Presidency of Bombay.

Recent archæological discovery has given Sind an authentic title to priority as a metropolis of civilization. It was at Mohenjo Daro in the Larkana District of Sind where were first disclosed the relics of the Great Indus Valley culture which have opened a new chapter rivalling Sumaria in the origins of civilisation. The Greeks got from Sind the name by which the whole of India has since been known to the West. Alexander conquered Sind as a part of her Persian heritage. It was the soil of Sind that bore the first onslaught of the arms of Islam when Muhammad Bin Kasem overthrew the Brahman dynasty in the eight century. Akbar himself was born at Amarkot in the Sind Desert where his father Humayun was for the time a dispossessed refugee.

After many changes, it was a force from Bombay in 1843 under Sir Charles Napier that annexed this province to the British. Sind became for a short period a military governorship and was then incorporated in the Presidency of Bombay.

In Sind the climate is extreme, very hot in summer and cool in winter. This is due very largely to the absence of moisture or any other equalising influence. The dry sand absorbs heat rapidly during daytime and radiates it as quickly during the night. The annual rainfall in Sind is only about 4 inches, monsoon rains being practically absent, owing to the absence of lateral mountain ranges to condense the moisture. The important towns of Sind are Sukkur, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Karachi. Karachi is a rapidly growing port. The wheat and seed trade of Punjab have developed to such an extent during past few years as to make Karachi of great commercial importance. The harbour is protected by a break-water.

The area of the Province is 46,378 square miles and population 3,887,070. 73 p.c. of the people are Mahomedans. Hindus are 1,015,000 and Mahomedans number 2,831,000. The chief language is Sindhi.

It depends for cultivation on irrigation from Indus. Wheat and barley are its chief crops and are of course grown in winter. The recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and other Sind canals and river Indus supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The most famous barrage is Lloyd Barrage which was started in 1923 and finished in 1932. It is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates. The Barrage is about a mile long.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH

The area of the Province is about 107,000 square miles. It has natural boundaries along two sides—namely the Himalaya mountains on the north and Jumna on the west. The territories which surround it are—Tibet and Nepal on the north, the Punjab and Rajputana on the west, Central India on the south and Bihar on the east.

United Provinces is one of the best watered districts in India and is consequently a very densely populated part of India. The climate on the whole is cooler and drier than that of Bengal, though in the hot weather, the heat is fiercer in the plains. The United Provinces is, only just within the monsoon region and the rainfall consequently not so heavy as it is further east. It is heavy on the outer Himalayas but only about 40 inches over the middle of the provinces, and less than 30 inches south of the Ganges. The natural waterways ar not so nummerous as in Bengal. But whatever deficiency may exist in rainfall is compensated for by the rivers and the irrigation channels which have been made.

The province has a larger cultivated acreage than any other Province and is the chief food-growing place of India. The Province stands first in India in the production of millets and similar food grains and sugar cane. The other main crops are wheat, barley, pulses. It is now practically the only Province producing opium. About 72 per cent of population are dependent on agriculture.

The population is 440 to the square mile. Out of total population 85 per cent. are Hindus and 15 per cent. are Mahomedans. The total population is 48,408,763. The chief language is western Hindi which is spoken by practically the whole of the populatiou.

Till 1920 the Province was administered by a Lieutenant Governor. Under Montford Reforms the province was raised to the status of that of the Governor-in-Council, the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserve subjects and two ministers in charge of the transferd subjects. From April 1, 1937 Provincial autonomy was inaugurated and a cabinet of seven ministers to assist the Governor was formed.

The Legislature is bi-cameral, having two Houses, namely Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

The Province has many large cities grown on the banks of the Ganges and its tributaries. Principal towns are Allahabad, Cawnpur, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, Aligarh. The province has five Universities. *i.e.* Allahabad University, Lucknow University, Agra University, Aligarh Moslem University, Benares Hindu University. The province has also several good hill stations, such as Mussoorie, Nainital, Dehra Dun, etc.

DELHI

Delhi and the surrounding district form a province under a Chief Commissioner. It is the smallest province in India. The Province ws formed in 1912. The area is 573 square miles and population 636,245. The city of Delhi is the capital of India with a population of 447,000. No fewer than six railways enter the city. The present city is built on the ruins of several old Delhis. The industries of Delhi consist of jewellery, brass and copper ware, ivory-carving, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery etc. It is about 700 feet above sea-level.

AJMER-MERWARA

The province forms a small island of British territory in the centre of Rajputana and is made up of two districts—Ajmer and Merwara. The British received the tract by cession after Pindari war in 1818. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is the *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara. It is a hilly country and sparcely cultivated. Ajmer grows cotton. Some 78 per cent of population are Hindus. Western Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The chief city is Ajmer. The Province has 2,711 square miles with a population of 560,292. Seven miles from Ajmer is Pushkar, the India's most secred lake.

COORG

Coorg is a small State lying to the South-West of Mysore. The area is 1,593 square miles and population 163,372. The capital of Mercara.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

Portugues India comprises *Goa* with the Capital *Novagoa* or Panjim, together with the islands of Angidiva, Sao Jorge and Morcegos on the Malabar Coast; *Daman* with territories of Dadara and Nagar Aveli on the coasts of Guzrat; and *Diu* with territories of Gocola and Sambor on the coast of Kathiawar Peninsula. The total area of the colony is 1,637 square miles with a population of 579,969 (1931). There are about 507 salt works. There are also 21 Manganese mines. Chief Exports are:—Cocoanuts, fish, spices, salt, copra.

FRENCH INDIA

The French possession of India consists of following provinces:—Pondichery on the Coromandel Coast (capital—Pondicherry); *Karikal* in the Tanjor delta of the Kaveri (Capital—Karikal); *Chandernagore* on the right bank of Hooghly (Capital—Chandernagore); *Mahe* on the Malabar Coast (Capital—Mahe); and *Yanaon* on the Coast of the Godavari Delta (Capital—Yanaon).

The Colony consisting of these five provinces are governed by elected Legislative Council.

The seat of the Government is at Pondicherry where the Governor lives. The colonies are represented in the Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Principal crops are rice and groundnuts. Agriculture is the chief industry and oil seeds the chief export. Pondicherry has five cotton mills.

Pondicherry was established by the French East India Company in 1674, and after changing hands eight times finally rested in the control of France in 1814.

SPORTS SECTION

INDIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Men's Singles

1910	E. M. Atkinson.
1911	H. W. Davis.
1912	H. W. Davis.
1913	E. M. Atkinson.
1914	E. M. Atkinson.
1919	Nagu.
1920	S. M. Jacob.
1921	S. W. Bobb.
1922	M. Sleem.
1923	S. K. Mukherji.
1924	E. B. Andreae.
1925	E. B. Andreae.
1926	E. V. Bobb.
1927	E. V. Bobb.
1928	Unfinished.
1930	E. V. Bobb.
1931	D. N. Kapoor.
1932	D. N. Kapoor.
1933	D. N. Kapoor.
1934	Sohan Lal.
1936	R. Menzel.
1937	E. V. Bobb.
1938	D. N. Kapoor.
1939	Ghaus Mahomed.

Women's Singles

1910	Mrs. Kendal.
1911	Miss Warburton.
1912	Mrs. Adams.
1913	Miss Warburton.
1914	Mrs. Leslie-Jones.
1919	Mrs. Dickens.
1920	Mrs. Kellie.
1921	Mrs. Kemble.
1922	Mrs. Covell.
1923	Mrs. Keays.
1924	Miss Mackinnon.
1925	Mrs. McKenna.
1926	Mrs. McKenna.
1927	Miss Sandison.
1928	Unfinished.
1929	Miss Sandison.
1930	Miss Sandison.
1931	Miss Leila Row.
1932	Miss Sandison.
1933	Miss Sandison.
1934	Miss Sandison.
1935	Miss Sandison.
1936	Miss Leila Row.
1937	Miss Leila Row.
1938	Miss Leila Row.
1939	Miss A. G. Curtis.

Men's Doubles

1934 S. L. R. Sawhney and M. Bhandari.
1935 Kukuljevic and Schaffer (Yugoslavia).
1936 R. Menzel & L. Hecht.
1937 D. N. Kapoor and Y. Singh.
1938 Y. Singh and J. M. Mehta.
1939 Y. R. Savoor (Madras) and J. M. Mehta (Nagpur).

Women's Doubles

1934 Miss Jenny Sandison and Miss Harvey Johnston.
1935 Do. Do. Do.
1936 Miss Gibson and Miss Harvey Johnston.
1937 Miss Leila Row and Miss Dubash.
1939 Mrs. Footit (Cal.) and Miss Woodbridge (Ajmer).

Mixed Doubles

1934 L. Brooke Edwards and Miss Jenny Sandison.
1935 N. Krishna Swami and Miss Jenny Sandison.
1936 Hodges and Miss Gibson.
1937 H. L. Marshall and Mrs. Lakeman.
1938 J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit.
1939 J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit.

Official Ranking List, 1939-40

The official ranking list of lawn tennis players is as follows:—

Men—

Ghaus Mohammed	1
S. L. R. Sawhney	2
B. T. Blake	3
T. K. Ramanathan } Y. R. Savoor }	4
Y. Singh	6
E. B. Bobb	7
J. M. Mehta	8
S. A. Azim	9
Iftikhar Ahmed	10

Women—

Mrs. Boland	1
Miss L. Row	2
Miss Woodbridge	3
Mrs. Edney	4
Mrs. Foottit	5
Miss Harvey Johnston	6

INDIAN CRICKET TOURS

Vernon's Team

First English team visited India in the year 1888-90. It was captained by famous Middlesex Cricketer, C. F. Vernon. The side consisted of 14 players. Twelve matches were played, of which they won ten, lost one and drew one. Their defeat was at the hands of the Parsis at Bombay.

Lord Hawke's Teams

Lord Hawke, the famous English cricketer brought out another English team in the year, 1893. The team played 23 matches in India, of which they won 15, lost two and drew six.

Oxford University Authentics

This English team visit India in the year 1902-3. They played 19 matches, of which they won 12, lost two and closes five.

Other Visits

The first M. C. C. team to tour India under the leadership of Arthur Gillian in 1926-27, played 34 matches, of which 11 were won, none lost and 23 drawn.

D. R. Jardine's team in 1933-34, played 34, won 16, drew 17 and lost one.

The unofficial Australian side in 1935-36, skippered by J. S. Ryder, won 11 out of the 23 games played, lost three, and shared honours in nine games. In 1937-38 Lord Tennyson's team, played 24, won eight, lost five and drew 11.

In 1926-27 the M. C. C. played two All-India games, the one against a purely Indian side was drawn. The second a mixed team including four Indians, was won by Gilligan's team by 4 wickets. Of the three Tests played in 1933-34, England won two, by 9 wickets and 202 runs, and one match was drawn. The Australian team played four All-India games of which the tourists own two, by 9 wickets and 8 wickets, and lost two, by 68 and 33 runs. Lord Tennyson's team played five such games, winning three, by 9 wickets, 6 wickets and 156 runs, and lost two by 93 runs, and by an innings and 6 runs.

ALL INDIAN TEST MATCHES

In England

In 1932:—England 295 (D. R. Jardine 79, Ames 65; Nissar 5 for 93) and 275 for 8 declared (Jardine not out 85, Paynter 54; Jehnagir Khan 4 for 60); India 189 (C. K. Naydu 40; Bowes 4 for 49; Voce 3 for 23) and 187 (Amar Singh 51, Hammond 3 for 93)—England won by 158 runs.

In 1936 (At Lord's) :—England 134 (Leyland 60; Amar Singh 6 for 35) and 108 for 1 (Gimblett 67 not out; Nissar 1 for 26); India 147 (Merchant 35; G. O. Allen 5 for 35) and 93 (Hindlekar 17; Allen 5 for 43; Verity 4 for 17)—England won by 9 wickets.

At Manchester—England 571 for 8 declared (Hammond 167; Hardstaff 94; Worthington 87; Verity 66 not out; (C. K. Nayudu, Amar Singh and Nissar two wickets each 84, 121 and 125 runs) and India 203 (Wazir Ali 42, Ramaswami 40, Merchant 33; Verity 4 for 41) and 390 for 5 (Merchant 114, Mushtaque Ali 112, Ramaswami 60, Amar Singh 48 not out; Robins 3 for 103). Drawn.

At Oval—England 471 for 8 declared (Hammond 217, Worhington 128) and 64 for 1 wicket; India 222 (Mustaq Ali 52, Dilwar Hussain 52, Verity 3 for 36, Sims 5 for 73) and 312, Allen 7 for 80)—England won by nine wickets.

In India

At Bombay in 1933-34:—England 438 (B. H. Valentine 136, C. F. Walters 78, D. R. Jardine 60; Nissar 5 for 90) and 40 for 1 and India 219 (Amarnath 38; Langridge, Verity and Nichols 3 each for 42, 44 and 53) and 258 (Amarnath 118; C. K. Nayudu 67; Nichols 5 for 55)—England won by 9 wickets.

At Calcutta:—England 403 (Langridge 70, D. R. Jardine 61, Verity 55 not out; Amar Sing 4 for 106) and 7 for 2; India 247 (Dilwar Hussein 59, Merchant 54; Verity 4 for 64) and 237 (Dilwar Hussein 57, J. Naoomal 43, Verity 4 for 76)—Drawn.

At Madras—England 385 (Bakewell 85, D. R. Jardine 65, C. F. Walters 59; Amar Singh 7 for 86) and 261 for 7 declared (C. F. Walters 102; Nazir Ali 4 for 83); India 145 (Merchant 26, Verity 7 for 49) and 249 (Yuvraj of Patiala 60, Langridge 5 for 63)—England won by 202 runs.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET CHAMPIONS

1921	Europeans.
1922	Parsis.
1923	Hindus.
1924	Mahomedans.
1925	Hindus.
1926	Hindus.
1927	Europeans.
1928	Parsis.
1929	Hindus.
1930—33	Not played.
1934	Mahomedans.
1935	Mahomedans.
1936	Hindus.

PENTANGULAR CRICKET

1937—Mahomedans defeated the Rest. Hindus boycotted the game.
1938 Mahomedans defeated, the Hindus.
1939 Hindus defeated the Mahomedans.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

Ranji Trophy

[*Ranji Trophy*—A gold cup presented by the Maharaja of Patiala in memory of the great batsman Ranjit Singh.]

1934-35 Bombay (206 & 300 runs) beat Northern India (219 & 239 runs) by 208 runs. (Bombay)
1935-36 Bombay beat Madras by 190 runs. (Delhi)
1936-37 Nawanagar (424 & 383 runs) beat Bengal (315 & 236 runs) by 256 runs. (Bombay).
1937-38 Hyderabad beat Nawanagar by one wicket. (Bombay)
1938-39 Bengal beat Southern Punjab by 178 runs (Calcutta).

ROHINTON BARIA INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET

Gold up presented by Mr. A. D. Baria of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of his son, Rohinton Baria who died at an early age.

1935-36 Punjab University defeated Bombay University by 73 runs.
1936-37 Punjab University defeated Nagpur University.
1937-38 Punjab University obtained walk-over.
1938-39 Bombay University defeated Punjab University by 10 wickets.

ALL INDIA AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONS

1931 M. M. Begg.
1932 P. Deb.
1933 M. Meade.
1934 Maung Ba Sin.
1935 P. Deb.
1936 P. Deb.
1937 M. M. Begg.
1938 P. Deb.
1939 P. Deb.

ALL INDIA PROFESSIONAL BILLIARD CHAMPIONS

1934 Mike Elias.
1935 Mike Elias.
1936 E. Monk.
1937 Shaik Panchoo.
1938 M. Hasheem (Raja).
1939 M. Hasheem (Raja).

ALL INDIA WEIGHT-LIFTING (Heavyweight) CHAMPIONS

1934	Amar Dutt (Bengal).		
1935	Zaw Weik (Burma).		
1936	Zaw Weik (Burma),	690 lbs.	(total)
1937	Jnan Dutt (Bengal),	653 lbs.	„
1938	N. A. Keirnander (Calcutta),	535 lbs.	„
1939	Md. Naqi (Punjab)	727½ lbs.	„

ALL INDIA 30 MILES SWIMMING

(World's Longest Swimming Race)

1925 G. Roy.
1926 G. Roy.
1927 J. C. Chatterjee.
1928 J. C. Chatterjee.
1929 N. C. Mallik.
1930 N. C. Mallik.
1931 S. K. Ghose.
1932 S. K. Ghose.
1933 No Race.
1934 N. P. Dhenuka.
1935 R. Mukerjee (Benares) 5 hours 41 m.
1936 N. C. Mallik 4 hours 39 m.
1937 Sk. Kubuth 4 hrs. 55 m. 5s.

FOOTBALL—INDIANS *vs.* EUROPEANS

1920	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	4—1
1921	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	1—0
1922	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	1—0
1923	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	2—1
1924	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	3—1
1925	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	2—0
1926	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	2—0
*1927	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	2—0
1927	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	1—0
1928	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	2—0
1929	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	3—0
1930	..	No match		
1931	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	3—0
1932	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	5—0
1933	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	2—1
1934	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	4—0
1935	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	2—0
†1935	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	3—1
1936	..	Indians drew with Europeans		3—3
1937	..	Indians beat Europeans	..	1—0
1938	..	Europeans beat Indians	..	1—0
1939	..	Indian beat Europeans	..	1—0

† Played in aid of King George V Silver Jubilee Fund.

*Second match in 1927 was played in aid of Ashutosh Memorial Fund.

INDIAN TABLE TENNIS

Men's Singles

1939—M. Ayub (Punjab).

Men's Doubles

1939—A. Ghosh and Dr. R. Bhasin (Bengal).

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON

Men's Singles

1934-45 V. Madgavker.
1935-36 T. Banerji.
1936-37 G. Lewis.
1937-38 G. Lewis.
1938-39 G. Lewis.

Ladies Singles

1934-35 No Competition.
1935-36 Mrs. Boland.
1936-37 Miss P. Goss.
1937-38 Miss P. Goss.
1938-39 Miss P. Cook.

Men's Doubles

1934-35 D. Minos & V. Minos.
1935-36 V. Madvagker and B. Roy.
1936-37 Harnarain and Hadait.
1937-38 Harnarain and Hadait.
1938-38 G. Lewis and Kartar Singh.

Ladies Doubles

1934-35 No competition.
1935-36 Mrs. Boland and Mrs. Cameron.
1936-37 Miss P. Goss and Miss D. Sandley.
1937-38 Miss P. Goss and Miss D. Sandley.

Mixed Doubles

1934-35, 1935-36 No Competitions.
1936-37 N. Knight and Mrs. Brydges.
1937-38 G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis.
1938-39 G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis.

ENDURANCE CYCLING RECORD

Robin Chatterjee (Allahabad) created a record of endurance cycling. He completed 74 hours and 3 minutes (9-3-37) beating the previous record of 74 hours set up by Aburao Ganpat Rao Shivte (Madras).

ALL INDIA RUGBY

Triangular Tournament

	Held at	*Won by*
1907	Calcutta	West Ridings.
1908	Madras	2nd Leicester Regiment.
1909	Bombay	West Ridings.
1910	Calcutta	West Ridings.
1911	Madras	Madras.
1912	Bombay	Madras.
1913	Calcutta	West Ridings.
1914—19		No tournament.
1920	Madras	Colombo.
1921	Bombay	Calcutta.
1922	Calcutta.	Calcutta.
1923	Madras	Madras.

All-India Tournament

1924	Bombay	Calcutta.
1925	Calcutta	1st Welch Regiment.
1926	Madras	Calcutta.
1927	Bombay	82nd Prince of Wales Volunteers.
1928	Calcutta	Bombay Gymkhana Club.
1929	Madras	Ceylon Gymkhana Club.
1930	Bombay	Bombay Gymkhana Club.
1931	Calcutta	2nd Welch Regiment.
1932	Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1933	Bombay	2nd Welch Regiment.
1934	Calcutta	Calcutta.
1935	Madras	Ceylon Ruby Union.
1936	Bombay	Calcutta.
1937	Calcutta	Calcutta and the Duke of Wellington's drew.
1938	Madras	Ceylon Rugby Union.
1939	Not played.	

SOME ALL-INDIA RECORDS

Six mile Run ..	Raunak Singh (*Patiala*)	31 m. 33·5 s.
Hop-Step and Jump ..	Mehar Chand (*Punjab*)	46 ft. 10½ in.
Pole Vault	A. Shafi Khan (*Punj.*)	12 ft. ⅞ in. (1936).
Hammer Throw ..	A. Drummond (*Punjab*)	128 ft. 1½ in.
Running Broad Jump ..	Narajan Singh (*Punjab*) 1934 ..	22 ft. 10½ in.
Running High Jump ..	A. H. Priestly (*Madras*)	6 ft. ⅞ in.
Javelin Throw	E. Whiter (*Punjab*)	183 ft. 2⅜ in.
Shot-put (best hard) ..	Zahur Ahmad (*Punjab*)	44 ft. 8½ in.
One mile Run	R. Judge (U. P.) ..	4 m. 31·2 s.
3 miles Run	Raunak Singh (Patiala)	15 m. 3·7 s.
100 yds. Run	R. Vernieux (Bengal)	9·7 s.
440 yds. Run	G. C. Bhalla (Punjab) 1934	50 secs.
880 yds. Run	G. P. Bhalla (Punjab) 1934	1 m. 59·2 s.
5 miles Run	Gujar Singh (Punjab)	27 m. 10 s.
6 miles Run	Raunak Singh (Patiala)	31 m. 33·5 s.
1,500 metres Run ..	P. C. Daniels (Punjab)	4 m. 9·5 s.
3,000 " " ..	D. Yeshwant (Bom.) .	9 m. 44 s.
5,000 " " ..	Raunak Singh (Patiala)	15 m. 27·8 s.
10,000 " " ..	Do. do.	32 m. 19 s.
15,000 " " ..	Swami (Bombay) ..	58 m. 16·4 s.
20,000 " " ..	Do. do. ..	1 hr. 16 m. 0 s.

SOME ALL-INDIA RECORDS—*Concld.*

800 metres Race ..	Hazura Singh (Patiala)	1 m. 56·8 s.
400 metres Race ..	Gantzer (Bengal) ..	49·8 s.
100 metres Run ..	J. Hart (Punjab) ..	10·6 s.
25,000 metres run ..	Swami (Bombay)	1 hr. 43 m. 15 s.
30,000 " " ..	R. G. Michael (Bom.)	2 hrs. 13 m. 50 s.
120 yds. Hurdles ..	M. Sutton (Bengal) 1934	15·2 s.
Al-India Weight Lifting champion ..	Md. Naqi (Punjab) ..	727½ lbs.
440 yds. Hurdles ..	A. Hamid (Punjab) ..	58·0 s.
220 yds. Run	M. Sutton (Bengal) ..	22·2 s.
One mile swimming ..	D. Das (Calcutta) ..	24 m. 7 1/5 s.
100 metres Free Style	Dilip Mitter (Bengal ..	1 m. 7 1/5 s.
1,500 metres Free Style	D. Das (Bengal) ..	21 m. 56-6/10 s.
Non-stop Swimming ..	R. Chatterjee (All.) ..	88 hrs. 12 ins.
220 yds. Swimming ..	A. Trounce (R. A. F.)	3 m. 35 3/5 s.
200 m. Breast Stroke	P. Mallick (Bengal) ..	3 m. 9 s.
100 m. Back Stroke ..	Rajram Sawoo (Bengal)	1 m. 21-6/10 s.
Non-stop Swinging ..	Ali Hussain Shikari ..	63½ hrs.
Discus Throw	R. Armstrong (U. P.)	126 ft. 3⅛ s.
Marathon	Chota Singh (Patiala)	2 hrs. 43 m. 43·8 s.
Cycle Race (3,000 metres)	Janki Das	4 m. 3 3/5 s.
5,000 m. walk	R. G. Nair (Bom.) ..	28 m. 4·8 s.
10,000 *m. walk*	C. B. Michael (Bom.) ..	58 m. 40·2 s.

WOMEN'S RECORD IN INDIA

50 metres run ..	M. Smith (Bengal) ..	6·6 s.
100 metres run ..	B. Edward (Bengal) ..	12·8 s.
Running High Jump ..	B. Shore (Bom.) ..	4 ft. 5½ in.
Running Broad Jump ..	J. Godwin (Bombay) ..	14 ft. 4½ in.
Shot-put	S. Priestly (Mysore) ..	29 ft. 9 in.
Discus Throw	Mrs. Lewis (Punjab) ..	77 ft. 3½ in.
Javelin Throw	N. Duke (Punjab) ..	91 ft. 8 in.

VICEROY'S AIR RACE TROPHY

1932 Dr. Sproul (Gipsy Moth).
1933 Capt. Riley (Moth) 699 miles at average speed of 115·6 miles per hour.
1936 Lt. Misrichand (Moth) 1,520 miles at average speed of 116·5 miles per hour.
1937 *Race discontinued.* But cup given to the best flying record of the year—won by P. D. Sharma, the Indian Pilot.
1938 H. I. Mathews (Bengal Flying Club) for this noteworthy return flight from Calcutta to Batavia, a distance of 5,400 miles.

I. F. A. SHIELD

		Entries.			Entries.
1893	Royal Irish ..	13	1920	1st Bn. Black-Watch (R. H.)	27
1894	Royal Irish ..	15	1921	3rd Bn. Worcestershire Regiment ..	25
1895	Royal Welsh Fusiliers ..	11	1922	Calcutta F. C. ..	24
1896	Calcutta F. C. ..	12	1923	Calcutta F. C. ..	26
1897	Dalhousie A. C. ..	13	1924	Calcutta F. C. ..	19
1898	Gloucester Reg. ..	11	1925	2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers	24
1899	South Lancashire ..	14	1926	2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ..	31
1900	Calcutta F. C. ..	13	1927	2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ..	32
1901	Royal Irish Rifles	14	1928	2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters ..	36
1902	93rd Highlanders	13	1929	2nd Bn. The Royal Ulster Rifles ..	36
1903	Calcutta F. C. ..	11	1930	2nd Bn. Seaforth Highlanders ..	28
1904	Calcutta F. C. ..	12	1931	2nd Bn. Highland Light Infantry ..	35
1905	Dalhousie A. C. ..	12	1932	2nd Bn. Essex Regiment ..	36
1906	Calcutta F. C. ..	11	1933	D. C. L. I. ..	34
1907	Highland Light Infantry ..	15	1934	Game abandoned ..	38
1908	Gordons ..	15	1935	East Yorks ..	38
1909	Gordons ..	11	1936	Mahomedan Sporting ..	45
1910	Gordons ..	14	1937	6th Field Brigade	51
1911	Mohan Bagan A. C.	20	1938	East Yorks ..	44
1912	Royal Irish Rifles	18	1939	Police	
1913	Royal Irish Rifles	22			
1914	King's Own Reg. ..	25			
1915	Calcutta F. C. ..	22			
1916	2nd North Staffords	35			
1917	10th Middlesex ..	37			
1918	Training Reserve Bn. No. 7 ..	39			
1919	1st Bn. Brecknockshire (S. W. B.)	31			

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS—FIRST DIVISION

1898 1st Glosters.
1899 Calcutta.
1900 Royal Irish Rifles.
1903 93rd Highlanders.
1904 King's Own Lancaster.
1905 King's Own Lancaster.
1906 Highland Light Infantry.
1907 Calcutta.
1908 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
1909 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
†1910 Dalhousie.
1911 70th Co., R. G. A.
1912 The Black Watch.
1913 The Black Watch.
1914 91st Highlanders.
1915 10th Middlesex.
1916 Calcutta.
1917 1st Bnd. Lincolns.
1918 Calcutta.
1919 XII Special Service Bn.
1920 Calcutta.
1921 Dalhousie.
1922 Calcutta.
*1901 Royal Irish Rifles.
1902 King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1923 Calcutta.
1924 Cameron Highlanders.
1925 Calcutta.
‡1926 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment.
1927 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment.
1928 Dalhousie.
1929 Dalhousie.
1930 2nd Bn. the Loyal Regiment.
1931 Durham Light Infantry.
1932 Durham Light Infantry.
1933 Durham Light Infantry.
1934 Mahomedan Sporting.
1935 Mahomedan Sporting.
1936 Mahomedan Sporting.
1937 Mahomedan Sporting.
$1938 Mahomedan Sporting.
1939 Mohan Bagan.

*A record performance.
†Won on Goal Average.
‡Won after a replay with Calcutta Football Club.
$Won after a replay with Calcutta Customs.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE, BOMBAY

1902 52nd Oxfordshire.
1903 R. G. A.
1904 1st Cheshires.
1905 2nd Yorkshire.
1906 2nd Royal Scots.
1907 2nd Royal Scots.
1908 2nd Royal Scots.
1909 Y. M. C. A.
1910 R. S. A.
1911 1st Royal Warkickshire.
1912 1st Royal Warwickshire.
1913 1st Sherwood Foresters.
1914 —20 No Tournament.
1921 1st K. S. L. I.
1922 1st K. S. L. I.
1923 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers.
1924 2nd West Yorkshire.
1925 2nd West Yorkshire.
1926 1st South Staffords.
1927 1st Cheshire.
1928 1st Darwickshire.
1929 1st Warwickshire.
1930 Ulsters Regt.
1931 Ulters Regt.
1932 Duke of Wellington.
1933 Duke of Wellington.
1934 Duke of Wellington.
1935 Durhams L. I.
1936 Durhams L. I.
1937 Cheshire Regiment.

DURAND TOURNAMENT

1888 Royal Scots Fusiliers.
1889 H. L. I.
1890 H. L. I.
1891 Scottish Borderers.
1892 Scottish Borderers.
1893 H. L. I.
1894 H. L. I.
1895 H. L. I.
1896 Somerset L. I.
1897 Black Watch.
1898 Black Watch.
1899 Black Watch.
1900 S. W. Borderers.
1901 S. W. Borderers.
1902 Hampshire Regt.
1903 R. Irish Rifles.
1904 N. Staffordshire.
1905 Royal Dragoons.
1906 Cameronians.
1907 Cameronians.
1908 Lanc. Fusiliers.
1909 Lanc. Fusiliers.
1910 Royal Scots.
1911 Black Watch.
1912 Royal Scots.
1913 Lanc. Fusiliers.
1914-19 No match.
1920 Black Watch.
1921 3rd Worcesters.
1922 Lanc. Fusiliers.
1923 Cheshires.
1924 1st Worcesters.
1925 Sherwood Foresters.
1926 Durhams.
1927 York and Lancaster.
1928 Sherwood Foresters.
1929 York and Lancaster.
1930 York and Lancastster.
1931 Devonshire Regiment.
1932 King's Shropshires.
1933 King's Shropshires.
1934 "B" Corps Signals.
1935 2nd Bn. Border Regiment.
1936 2nd Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
1937 2nd Bn. Border Regiment.
1938 South Wales Borderers.

ROVERS CUP, BOMBAY

1891 1st Bn. Worcester Regt.
1892 1st Bn. Worcester Regt.
1893 2nd Bnd. Lancs. Fusiliers.
1894 1st Bn. Royal Scots.
1895 2nd Bn. Royal Scots.
1896 2nd Bn., Durham L. I.
1897 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.
1898 Highland L. I.
1899 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1900 42nd Royal Highlanders.
1901 2nd Bn. Royal Irish.
1902 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1903 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1904 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1905 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.
1906 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers.
1907 2nd Bn., East Lancs. Regiment.
1908 2nd Bn. Worcester Regt.
1909 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.
1910 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regiment.
1911 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire.
1912 2nd Bn., Dorset Regt.
1913 1st Bn., Scots Fusiliers.
1914—1920. No tournament.
1921 1st Bn., K. O. L. I.
1922 2nd Bn. Durham L. I.
1923 2nd Bn., Durham L. I.
1924 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.
1925 2nd Bn., Middlesex Regt.
1926 2nd Bn., Middlesex Regt.
1927 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1928 1st Bn., Warwickshire Regiment.
1929 1st Bn. Warwickshire Regiment.

ROVERS CUP, BOMBAY—(*concld.*)

1930 K. O. S. B.
1931 R. W. Kents.
1932 Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1933 King's Liverpool Regt.
1934 Sherwood Forresters.
1935 King's Liverpool Regt.
1936 King's Liverpool Regt.
1937 Bangalore Muslims.
1938 Do.
1939 28th Field Regiment.

BEIGHTON CUP
(Hockey)

1895—Naval Volunteers.
1896—Naval Volunteers.
1897—S. P. G. Mission.
1898—S. P. G. Mission.
1899—Rangers.
1900—St. James School.
1901—Royal Irish Rifles.
1902—Royal Irish Rifles.
1903—S. P. G. Mission (Ranchi)
1905—B. E. College, Sibpur.
1904—Hornets A. C.
1906—S. P. G. Mission (Ranchi.)
1907—S. P. G. Mission (Ranchi).
1908—Customs A. C.
1909—Customs A. C.
1910—Customs A. C.
1911—Rangers.
1912—Customs A. C.
1913—Rangers.
1914—M. A. O. College.
1915—Rangers.
1916—B. Y. Asso. (Lucknow).
1917—Rangers.
1918—B. Y. Asso. (Lucknow).
1919—Xaverians.
1920 Asansol Rec. Club.
1921—B. E. College, Sibpur.
1922—E. B. R. Sports Club.
1923—Lucknow Y. M. A.
1924—C. F. C.
1925—Customs.
1926—Customs.
1927—Xaverians.
1928—Telegraph Recreation.
1929—E. I. R. Sports Club.
1930—Customs.
1931—Customs.
1932—Customs.
1933—Jhansi Heroes.
1934—Rangers.
1935—Customs.
1936—Bombay Customs.
1937—B. N. Ry. (Kharagpur).
1938—Customs.
1939—B. N. Ry.

AGA KHAN CUP
(Hockey)

1934—Bombay Customs
1935— do.
1936— do.
1937—Lahore Y. M. C. A.
1938—Bhagwant Club (Tigamgarh).
1939—Bhopal Wanderers.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

1905—Sibpur College.
1906—Sibpur College.
1907—Calcutta F. C.
1908—Sibpur College.
1909—Customs.
1915—Calcutta Rangers.
1916—Calcutta Rangers.
1917—Calcutta Rangers.
1918—Military Medicals.
1919—Greer Sporting.
1920—B. E. College (Sibpur).
1921—Customs.
1922—Customs.
1923—Greer Sporting.
1924—Xaverians.
1925—Xaverians.
1926—Customs.
1927—Customs.
1910—Customs.
1911—Sibpore College.
1912—Customs.
1913—Customs.
1914—Calcutta Rangers.
1928—Calcutta Rangers.
1929—Calcutta Rangers.
1930—Customs.
1931—Customs.
1932—Customs.
1933—Customs.
1934—Calcutta Rangers.
1935—Mohun Bagan.
1936—Customs.
1937—Customs.
1938—Customs.
1939—Customs.

ALL-INDIA POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

1900—Poona Free Booters.
1901—Alwar State.
1902—Alwar State.
1903—*No tournament.*
1904—*No tournament.*
1905—Wanderers.
1906—The Pilgrims.
1907—Rajputana Pilgrims.
1908—Calcutta 'A'.
1909—Calcutta 'A'.
1910—Calcutta.
1911—10th Hussars.
1912—
1913—17th Lancers.
1914—The Viceroy's Staff.
1915-20—*No tournament.*
1921—Jodhpur.
1922—The Viceroy's Staff.
1923—The Viceroy's Staff.
1924—Jodhpur.
1925—Scouts.
1926—Army-in-India.
1927—Bhopal.
1928—The Gladiators.
1929—15th Lancers.
1930—Jaipur Pilgrims.
1931—Jodhpur.
1932—Jaipur.
1933—Jaipur.
1934—Jaipur.
1935—Jaipur.
1936—Jaipur.
1937—Jaipur.
1938—Jaipur.
1939—*No tournament.*

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA

(1¼ Miles, Started in 1924. Prize Rs. 50,000.)

1929—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1930—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1931—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1932—Messrs. Elgee and Williamson's 'Tel Asur'.
1933—Mr. E. Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.

1934—Maharaja of Kashmir's 'Pougatchev'.
1935—Mr. A. Hoyt's 'Play On'.
1936—Mr. A. Hoyt's 'Play On'.
1937—Maharaja of Idar's 'Heritage II'.
1938—Mr. A. Svamvur's 'Why'.
1939—Maharaja of Kashmir's 'One I Love'.

THE VICEROY'S CUP

(1¾ miles, started in 1856. First Prize Rs. 50,000)

1900—Maharaja of Jodhpur's 'Upguards'.
1901—Mr. Anandji Nanji's 'Tubal Cain'.
1902—Mr. Galstaun's 'Vasto'.
1903—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Great Scot'.
1904—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Great Scot'.
1905—Dr. Spooner Hart's 'Long Tom'.
1906—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Fitzgrafton'.
1907—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Fitzgrafton'.
1908—Kour Saheb of Patiala's 'Wandin'.
1909—Mr. Holme's 'Retort'.
1910—Mr. A. A. Apcar's 'Mayfowl'.
1911—Sir A. A. Apcar's 'Mayfowl'.
1912—Sir A. A. Apcar's 'Mayfowl' and Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Brogue' dead heat.
1913—Mr. R. R. S's 'Mayfowl'.
1914—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Bachelor's Wedding'.
1915—H. H. Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's 'Kiltoi'.
1916—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Bachelor's Wedding'.
1917—H. H. Gen. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's 'Kiltoi'.
1918—Mr. J. C. Galstaun's 'Dark Legend'.
1919—Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' 'First Flier'.
1920—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Roubaix'.
1921—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Roubaix'.
1922—Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's 'Not Much'.
1923—Mr. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
1924—Mr. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
1925—Mr. Ephraum's 'Orange William'.
1926—Mr. C. N. Wadia's 'Cap-a-Pie'.
1927—Mr. A. A. Bowie's 'Nightjar'.
1928—H. H. The Aga Khan's 'Astre d'Or'.
1929—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1930—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1931—Mr. R. K. Bowie's 'Nightjar'.

1932—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
1933—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1934—Mr. Ardeshir's 'Ethics'.
1935—Yemin-ul-Mulk's 'Mas D'Antibes'.
1936—Yemin-ul-Mulk's 'Mas D'Antibes'.
1937—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Fastnet'.
1938—Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
1939—

KING-EMPEROR'S CUP

(Distance 1 mile. Prize Rs. 50,000)

1913—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Kempion'.
1914—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Arthur B'.
1915—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Bachelor's Wedding'.
1916—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Silver Balm'.
1917—Mr. R. R. S.'s 'Magyar'.
1918—Mr. J. C. Galstaun's 'Dark Legend'.
1919—Messrs. M. Goculdas, F. M. Garda and S. Jesiram's 'Roubaix'
1920—Mr. M. Goculdas's 'Roubaix'.
1921—Mr. S. Jesiram's 'Not Much'.
1922—Mr. Sam's 'Orange William'.
1923—Mr. A. E. Epharums's 'Orange William'.
1924—Mr. A. E. Epharums's 'Orange William'.
1925—Mr. A. E. Epharums's 'Orange William'.
1926—H. H. The Aga Khan's 'Quincy'.
1927—Mr. A. E. Ephraums' 'Jingle'.
1928—Messrs. G. Essajee and Bird's 'Atreas'.
1929—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1930—Mr. Eve's 'Star of Italy'.
1931—Capt. E. A. Elgee and Mr. Williamson's 'Tel-Asur'.
1932—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
1933—Mr. Edward Esmond's 'Sans Ame'.
1934—Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's 'Ethics'.
1935—Messrs. A. and A. G. Hoyt's 'Play On'.
1936—Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's 'Mas D'Antibes'.
1937—Messrs. N. D. and D. Bagree's 'Flying Glance'.
1938—H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'.
1939—Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.

BOXING CHAMPIONS

Fly-weight	Little Dado (Phillipines).
Bantam-weight	Sixto Escober (Mexico).
Feather-weight	Joey Archibald (U.S.A.)
Light-weight	Lou Ambers (U.S.A.)
Welter-weight	Henry Armstrong (U.S.A.)
Middle-weight	Al Hostak (U.S.A.)
Light heavy-weight ..	Billy Conn (U.S.A.)
Heavy-weight	Joe Lewis (U.S.A.)

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONS

Tom Hyer	1841-1849	James J. Jeffries	1899-1905
Yankee Sullivan	1849-1853	Marvin Hart	1905-1906
John Morrissey	1853-1857	Tommy Burns	1906-1908
John C. Heenan	1857-1863	Jack Johnson	1908-1915
Joe Coburn	1863-1865	Jess Willard	1915-1918
James Dunn	1865-1866	Jack Dempsey	1919-1926
Mike McCool	1866-1869	Gene Tunney	1926-1929
Tom Allen	1869-1876	Mac Schmelling	1930-1932
Joe Goss	1876-1880	Jack Sharkey	1932-1933
Paddy Ryan	1880-1882	Primo Carnera	1933-1934
John L. Sullivan	1882-1892	Max Baer	1934-1935
James J. Corbett	1892-1897	J. Braddock	1935-1937
Robert Fitzsimmons	1897-1899	Joe Lewis	1937-

TABLE TENNIS (PING PONG)

World Champions

Singles.

1927—R. Jacobi (Hungary).
1928—Z. Mechlovits (Hungary).
1929—Fred Perry (England).
1930—V. Barna (Hungary).
1931—M. Szabudos (Hungary).
1932-35—V. Barna (Hungary).
1936—S. Kolar (Czechoslov.).
1938—V. Barna (Hungary).
1939—R. Bergman (Great Br.).

CHESS CHAMPIONS

F. A. D. Philidar (French)	1745-1795
L. C. M. de La Bourdonnais (French)	1834-1840
G. A. Andersseen (German)	1851-1858
Paul Mirphy (American)	1858-1863
W. Steinnitz (Austrian)	1866-1894
Emanuel Lasker (German)	1894-1921
J. R. Capablanca (Cuban)	1921-1927
Alex. Alekhine (Russian)	1927-1934
Alex. Alekhine (Russian)	1934-1935
Dr. Max Euwe (Dutch)	1935-1936
Alex. Alekhine (Russian)	1937-

WORLD FOOTBALL CHAMPION

1938 .. .. Italy.

F. A. CUP, ENGLAND

1920-21 Tottenham Hotspur.
1921-22 Huddersfield Town.
1922-23 Bolton Wanderers.
1923-24 Newcastle United.
1924-25 Sheffield United.
1925-26 Bolton Wanderers.
1926-27 Cardiff City.
1927-28 Blackburn Rovers.
1928-29 Bolton Wanderers.
1929-30 Arsenal.
1930-31 West Bromwich Albion.
1931-32 Newcastle United.
1932-33 Everton.
1933-34 Manchester City.
1934-35 Sheffield.
1935-36 Arsenal.
1936-37 Sunderland.
1937-38 Preston North End.
1938-39 Portsmouth.

DAVIS CUP WINNERS

1900—U. S. A. beat England, 3—0.
1901—U. S. A. walked over.
1902—U. S. A. beat England, 3—2.
1903—England beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1904—England beat Belgium, 5—0.
1905—England beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1906—England beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1907—Australasia beat England, 3—2.
1908—Australasia beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1909—Australasia beat U.S.A., 5—0.
1910—Australasia walked over.
1911—Australasia beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1912—England beat Australasia, 3—2.
1913—U. S. A. beat England, 3—2.
1914—Australasia beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1915-1918—No championship.
1919—Australasia beat England, 4—1.
1920—U. S. A. beat Australia, 5—0.
1921—U.S.A. beat Japan, 5—0. 4—1.
1922—U. S. A. beat Australia,
1923—U. S. A. beat Australia, 4—1.
1924—U. S. A. beat Australia, 5—0.
1925—U. S. A. beat France, 5—0.
1926—U. S. A., beat France, 4—1.
1927—France beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1928—France beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1929—France beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1930—France beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1931—France beat England, 3—2.
1932—France beat U. S. A., 3—2.
1933—England beat France, 3—2.
1934—England beat U. S. A., 4—1.
1935—England beat U. S. A., 5—0.
1936—England beat Australia, 3—2.
1937—U. S. A. beat England, 4—1.
1938—U. S. A. beat Australia, 3—2.
1939—Australia beat U. S. A., 3—2.

WIGHTMAN CUP

(International Tennis Competition between women of England and America)

1930: England won by 4 matches to 3 (Wimbledon).
1931: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Forest Hills).
1932: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Wimbledon).
1933: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Forest Hills).
1934: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Wimbledon).
1935: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Forest Hills).
1936: America won by 4 matches to 3 (Wimbledon).
1937: America won by 6 matches to 1 (Forest Hills).
1938: America won by 5 matches to 2 (Wimbledon).
1939: America won by 5 matches to 2.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS (WIMBLEDON)

Men's Single

1919—G. L. Patterson (Australia).
1920—W. T. Tilden (America).
1921—W. T. Tilden (America).
1922—G. L. Patterson (Australia).
1923—W. W. Johnston (America).
1924—J. Borotra (France).
1925—R. Lacoste (France).
1926—J. Borotra (France).
1927—H. Cochet (France).
1928—R. Lacoste (France).
1929—H. Cochet (France).
1930—W. T. Tilden (America).
1931—S. B. Wood (America).
1932—H. E. Vines (America).
1933—J. Crawford (Australia).
1934—F. Perry (England).
1935—F. Perry (England).
1936—F. Perry (England).
1937—D. Budge (U. S. A.).
1938—D. Budge (U. S. A.).
1939—R. L. Riggs (U. S. A.)

Women's Singles

1930—Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.).
1931—Fraulin C. Assem (Ger.).
1932—Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.).
1933—Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.).
1934—Miss Dorothy Round (Eng.).
1935—Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.).
1936—Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.).
1937—Miss Dorothy Round (Eng.).
1938—Mrs. Wills-Moody (U. S. A.).
1939—Miss Alice Marble (U. S. A.).

Women's Doubles

1926—Miss Ryan and M. K. Browne.
1927—Miss Ryan and Miss H. Wills.
1928—Mrs. H. Watson and Miss P. Saunders.
1929—Mrs. H. Watson and Mrs. Mitchell.
1930—Miss Ryan and Mrs. F. S. Moody.
1931—Mrs. Sheppard-Barron and Miss P. E. Mutford.
1932—Mlle. D. Metaxa and Mlle. J. Sigart.
1933—Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu.
1934—Miss Ryan and Mme. Mathieu.
1935—Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F. James.
1936—Miss K. E. Stammers and Miss F. James.
1937—Mme. Mathieu (Fr.) and Miss Yorke (Eng.)
1938—Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble (U.S.A.).
1939—Mrs. Fabyan & Miss Marble (U. S. A.).

Mixed Doubles

1926—L. A. Godgfree and Mrs. Godfree.
1927—F. T. Hunter and Miss Ryan.
1928—P. D. P. Spence and Miss Ryan.
1929—F. T. Hunter and Miss H. Wills.
1930—J. H. Crawford and Miss Ryan.
1931—G. M. Lott and Mrs. L. A. Harper.
1932—E. Maier and Miss Ryan.
1933—G. von Cramm and Frl. H. Krahwinkel.
1934—R. Miki and Miss D. E. Round.
1935—F. J. Perry and Miss D. E. Round.
1936—F. J. Perry & Miss Dorothy Round (England).
1937—D. Budge and Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.).
1938—D. Budge and Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.).
1939—R. L. Riggs and Miss Marble (U. S. A.).

Men's Doubles

1926—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon.
1927—W. T. Tilden and F. T. Hunter.
1928—H. Cochet and J. Brugnon.
1929—W. Allison and J. Van Ryn.
1930—W. Allison and J. Van Ryn.
1931—J. Van Ryn. and G. M. Lott.
1932—J. Borotra and J. Brugnon.
1933—J. Borotra and J. Brugnon.
1934—G. M. Lott and L. T. Stoefen.
1935—J. H. Crawford and A. K. Quist.
1936—G. P. Hughes & C. R. D. Tuckey (England).
1937—D. Budge and G. Ma ko (U.S.A.).
1938—D. Budge and G. Ma ko (U. S. A.).
1939—R. L. Riggs and Cooke (U. S. A.).

OLYMPIC RECORDS, 1936

Athletic

The International Olympic Committee was established in Paris in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Conbertin to ensure the regular celebration of the modern Olympic games every four years; 43 countries are now represented in it.

100 *Metres*—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 10·3 sec. (equals world record).
200 *Metres*—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 20·7 sec. (Olympic record).
200 *Metres*—A. F. Williams (U. S. A.), 46·5 sec.
800 *Metres*—J. Woodruff (U.S.A.), 1 min. 52·9 secs.
1,500 *Metres*—J. E. Lovelock (New Zealand), 3 min. 47·8 sec. (World record).
3,000 *Metres Steeplechase*—V. Iso-Hollo (Finland), 9 min. 3·8 sec. (Olympic record).
5,000 *metres*—G. Hockert (Finland), 14 min. 22·2 sec. (Olympic record).
10,000 *Metres*—I. Salminen (Finland), 30 min. 15·4 sec.
110 *Metres Hurdles*—F. Towns (U. S. A.), 14·2 sec.
400 *Metres Hurdles*—G. Hardin (U.S.A.), 52·4 sec.
300 *Metres Relay*—U. S. A. (J. Owens, R. Metcalfe, F. Draper, and F. Wykoff), 39·8 sec. (World record).
1,600 Metres Relay—Great Britain (F. F. Wolff, G. L. Rampling. W. Roberts and A. G. K. Brown), 3 min. 9 sec.
Marathon—K. Son (Japan), 2 hr. 29 min. 19·2 sec.
50 *Kilometres Walk*—H. H. Whitlock (Great Britain), 4 hr. 30 min. 41 sec. (Olympic) record.
High Jump—C. Johnson (U. S. A.) 2·03 metres (6 ft. 8 in.)
Long Jump—J. Owens (U.S.A.),8·06 metres (26 ft. 6¼ in.), (Olympic record).
Pole Vault—E. Meadows (U.S.A.), 4·35 metres (about 14 ft. 3¼ in.), (Olympic record).
Putting the Shot—H. Woellke (Germany), 16·20 metres (53 ft. 1¼ in.), (Olympic record).
Throwing the Hammer—K. Hein (Germany), 56·49 metres (185 ft. 4·9 in.), (Olympic record).
Throwing the Discus—K. Carpenter (U.S.A.), 50·48 metres (about 165 ft. 7 in.), (Olympic record).
Throwing the Javelin—G. Stoeck (Germany), 71·84 metres (about 235 ft. 8½ in.).
Hop, Step and Jump—N. Tajima (Japan), 16 metres (52 ft. 5¾ in.), (World record).
Decathlon—G. Morris (U. S. A.), 7,900 points.

Rowing

Single Sculls—G. Schaefer (Germany), 8 min. 21·5 sec.
Double Sculls—Great Britain (J. Beresford and L. F. Southwood), 7 min. 20·8 sec.
Coxswainless Pairs—Germany, 8 min. 16·4 sec.
Coxswained Pairs—Germany, 8 min. 36·9 sec.
Coxswainless Fours—Germany, 7 min. 1·8 sec.
Coxswained Fours—Germany, 7 min. 16·2 sec.
Eights—U. S. A. (Washington University), 6 min. 25·4 sec.

Swimming

100 *Metres Free Style*—F. Osik (Hungary), 57·6 sec.
100 *Metres Back Stroke*—A. Keifer (U.S.A.), 1 min. 5·9 sec. Olympic record).
400 *Metres Free Style*—J. Medica (U.S.A.), 4 min. 44·5 sec. (Olympic record.
200 *Metres Breast Stroke*—T. Hamauro (Japan), 2 min. 42·5 sec. (Olympic record).
1,500 *Metres Free Style*—N. Terada (Japan), 19 min. 13·7 sec.
800 *Metres Relay*—Japan, 8 min. 51·5 sec. (World record).
High-Board Diving—M. Wayne (U.S.A.).
Spring-Board Diving—D. Degener (U.S.A.).
Water Polo—Germany.

Fencing

Foil.—G. Gandini (Italy), Teams.—Italy.
Epee.—F. Riccadi (Italy), Teams.—Italy.
Sabre—E. Kabos (Hungary), Teams.—Hungary.

Boxing

Feather-weight—O. Casanovas (Argentina).
Fly-weight.—W. Kaiser (Germany).
Bantam-weight.—U. Sergo (Italy).
Light-weight.—I. Harangi (Hungary).
Welter-weight—S. Suvio (Finland).
Middle-weight.—J. Despeaux (France).
Heavy-weight.—H. Runge (Germany).
Light Heavy-weight—R. Michelot (France).

Wrestling

Catch-as-Catch-Can

Feather-weight.—K. Pihlajamaki (Finland).
Bantam-weight.—O. Zombori (Hungary).
Light-weight.—K. Karpati (Hungary).
Welter-weight.—F. L. Lewis (U.S.A.).
Middle-weight.—E. Poilve (France).
Light Heavy-weight.—K. Fridell (Sweden).
Heavy-weight.—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

Greco-Roman

Feather-weight.—Y. Erkan (Sweden).
Bantam-weight.—M. Loerincz (Hungary).
Light-weight.—L. Koskela (Finland).
Welter-weight.—R. Svedberg (Sweden).
Middle-weight.—I. Johnson (Sweden).
Light Heavy-weight.—A. Cadier (Sweden).
Heavy-weight.—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

Cycling

4,000 *Metres Pursuit.*—France.
1,000 *Metres Time Trial.*—A. G. van Vlet (Holland). 1 min. 12 sec. (Olympic record).
2,000 *Metres Tandem.*—Germany.
100 *Kilometres Road Race.*—R. Chapantier (France). 2 hr. 33 min. 5 sec. Team.—France.

Yachting

Olympic Monotype Class.—Holland.
6-*Metre Class.*—Great Britain.
8-*Metre Class.*—Italy.
Star Class.—Germany.

Other Events

Polo.—Argentina.
Hockey.—India.
Association Football—Italy.
Basket Ball.—U. S. A.
Handball—Germany.
Modern Pentathlon.—Lieutenant G. Handrik (Germany).

Olympic Hockey

1908—Great Britain.
1920—Great Britain.
1928—India.
1932—India.
1936 All-India Hockey team defeated Germany by 8 to 1.

Final Positions

The following list of points scored by the countries at the Berlin Olympic Games is based on three points for a gold medal, two for a silver medal and one for a bronze medal:—

Germany 181 points, United States 124, Italy 47, Finland 39, France 39, Hungary 37, Sweden 37, Japan 34, Holland 33, Great Britain 29, Austria 27, Switzerland 26, Czechoslovakia 19, Canada 14, Argentina 13, Estonia, 13, Norway 11, Egypt 10, Poland 9, Denmark 7, Turkey 4, India 3, New Zealand 3, Latvia 3, Mexico 3, Yugoslavia 2, Rumania 2, South Africa 2, Belgium 2, Australia 1, Philippines 1, and Portugal 1.

Location of Modern Olympic Games

1896—Athens.
1900—Paris.
1904—St. Louis.
1908—London.
1912—Stockholm.
1916—None held.
1920—Antwerp.
1924—Paris.
1928—Amsterdam.
1932—Los Angeles.
1936—Berlin.
1940—*Postponed due to war.*

Olympic winter games were held—1924 Chamonix; 1928 St. Moritz; 1932 Lake Placid; 1936 Garmisch Partenkirchen; 1939 *Postponed on account of war.*

CRICKET

Summary of Test Matches (England *vs.* Australia)

In Australia—1877 date of first match. Played 72—England won 32; Australia won 38; drawn 2.
In England—1880 date of first match. Played 62—England won 20; Australia won 15; drawn 27.
Total—Played 134—England won 52; Australia won 53; drawn 29.

Highest Individual Scores—First-Class Matches

*452	D. G. Bradman, N.S.W. *v.* Queensland	1930
437	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* Queensland	1928
429	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* Tasmania	1923
424	A. C. MacLaren, Lancs *v.* Somerset	1895
383	C. Gregory, N.S.W. *v.* Queensland	1906
*365	C. Hill, S. Australia *v.* N.S.W.	1900
364	Hutton, M.C.C. *v.* Australia	1938
*357	Abel (R.), Surrey *v.* Somerset	1899
352	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* N.S.W.	1927
345	C. G. Macartney, Australia *v.* Notts	1921
*344	G. Headley, All Jamaica *v.* Lord Tennyson's Team	1932
344	W. G. Grace, M.C.C. *v.* Kent	1876
*343	P. A. Perrin, Essex *v.* Derbyshire	1904
341	Hirst (G. H.), Yorkshire *v.* Leicester	1905
340	D. G. Bradman, N.S.W. *v.* Victoria	1929
338	W. W. Read, Surrey *v.* Oxford University	1888
338	R. C. Blunt, Otago *v.* Canterbury, New Zealand	1932
*336	Hammond (W. R.) England *v.* New Zealand	1933
336	W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* South Australia	1928
334	D. G. Bradman, Australia *v.* England	1930
333	K. S. Duleepsinghji, Sussex *v.* Northants	1930
325	Sandham (A.), England *v.* West Indies	1930
321	W. Murdock, N.S.W. *v.* Victoria	1882

* Not out.

Test Match Records

Highest Australian innings: 729 for 6 declared, Lords, 1930.
Highest English innings: 903 for 7 declared, Oval, 1938.
Lowest Australian innings: 36, Edgbaston, 1902.
Lowest English innings: 53, Lords, 1888.
Highest scorer (for Australia): D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, 1930.
Highest scorer (for England): Hutton 364 at Oval, 1938.
Highest Partnership (England): Hobbs and Rhodes, 323, Melbourne, 1911-12.
Highest aggregate: 1,601 for 29 wickets, Lords 1930.
Lowest aggregate: 291 for 40 wickets, Lords, 1888.
Four centuries in one innings: (Barnett 126, Hutton 100, Compton 102, and Paynter 216 not out) for England in 1938.
Longest test match in the world between South Africa & M. C. C. (1939) for 10 days.

Highest Totals

1107 Victoria *v.* New South Wales, 1926-27.
1059 Victoria *v.* Tasmania, 1922-23.
903 M.C.C. *v.* Australia at Oval, England, 1938.

Cricket Records

[*First Class*]

Individual Score—Bradman in Jan., 1930—452 runs *not out.*
Highest Innings (1st class)—1,107 Victoria *v.* New South Wales, 1926.
First Wicket Partnership—555 Sutcliffe and Holmes for Yorkshire against Essex in 1932.
Second wicket Partnership—541 by Bradman and W. H. Ponsford 1934.
Third Wicket Partnership—473 by Ponsford (281 not out) and McCabe (192) against M. C. C. 1934.
Highest Test Score—Hutton (England) scored 364 against Australia at Oval in 1938.

WORLD RECORD IN SPORTS

	Winner	
100 metres race*	.. J. Owens (U.S.A.) ..	10·2 secs.
200 metres race	.. Jesse Owens (U.S.A.)	20·3 secs.
400 metres race	.. A. Williams (U.S.A.)	46·1 secs.
500 metres race*	.. Ben Eastman (U.S.A.)	1 min. 2 s.
800 metres race	.. E. Robinson (U.S.A.)	1 min. 49·6 s.
1,000 metres race	.. Ladoumegne (France)	2 m. 23·6 s.
1,500 metres race*	.. Lovelock (N. Z.) ..	3 m. 47·8 s.
3,000 metres race	.. Neilson (Denmark) ..	8 m. 18·4 s.
5,000 metres race	.. L. Lethinen (Finland),	14 min. 17 s.
10,000 metres race	.. I. Salminen (Finland)	30 m. 5·6 s.

WORLD RECORD IN SPORTS—*Concld.*

Marathon (26 miles 385 yds.) ..	K. Son (Japan) ..	2 hrs. 20 m. 19·2 s.
50,000 metres walk ..	T. W. Green (Great Britain)	4 hrs. 13 m. 10 s.
110 metres Hurdles ..	F. G. Towns (*U.S.A.*)	14·1 secs.
400 metres Hurdles ..	Glen Hardin (*U.S.A.*)	50·6 secs.
1,600 metres relay* ..	*U. S. A.*	3 min. 8·2 secs.
Running High Jump*	C. Johnson (*U.S.A.*) ..	6 ft. 9¾ in.
Running Broad Jump*	J. Owens (*U.S.A.*) ..	26 ft. 8¼ in.
Hop, Step and Jump ..	Tajama (*Japan*) ..	52 ft. 5⅞ in.
Pole Vault	Sefton (U.S.A.) ..	14 ft. 11 in.
Discus	Schroder (*Ger.*) ..	174 ft. 2½ in.
Javelin*	M. Jarvinen (*Finland*)	253 ft. 4½ in.
Throwing the Hammer	P. Rayan (*U. S.*) ..	189 ft. 6½ in.
Decathlon	G. Morris	7900 point.
Putting the shot ..	J. Torrance (*U. S. A.*)	57 ft. 1 in.
One mile race	S. C. Wooderson (*Eng.*)	4 min. 6·4 s.
Two miles race ..	M. Szabo (*Hungary*)	8 m. 56 s.
Three miles' race ..	L. Lehkinen (*Finland*)	13 min. 50·6 s.
Four miles' race ..	V. Isoholo (*Finland*)	19 min 1 s.
Five miles race ..	Nurumi (*Finland*) ..	24 m. 62 s.
Ten miles' race ..	P. Nurmi (*Finland*) ..	50 min. 15 s.
25 miles' Race	M. Fanelli (*Italy*) ..	2 hr. 26 m. 10·8 s.
Javelin	J. Owens (*U.S.A.*) ..	9·4 sec.
200 yds. Race	Paddock (*U.S.A.*) ..	19 sec.
1 mile walking ..	P. Bernhardt (*Latvia*)	6 m. 21-1/5 s.

* Records made at Olympic Games.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS

Men (Free Style)

Yards. Metres.	*Name*	*Country.*	M.S.	*Made at*
100y.	J. Weissmuller ..	U.S.A. ..	0 51	Ann Arbor
100m.	P. Fick ..	,, ..	56·4	New Haven
200y.	J. Medica ..	,, ..	2 07·21	Chicago
300 m.	J. Medica ..	,, ..	3 21·6	Chicago
220 y.	J. Medica ..	,, ..	2 07·9	Chicago
440y.	J. Medica ..	,, ..	4 40·8	Honolulu
500y.	J. Medica ..	,, ..	5 16·3	Detroit
800m.	J. Makino ..	Japan ..	9 55·8	Tokio
1000y.	J. Medica ..	U.S.A ..	11 37·4	Detroit
1000m.	H. Negam ..	Japan ..	12 41·8	Tokio
1500m	Arne Borg. ..	Sweden ..	19 07·2	Bologna
1m.	J. Medica ..	U.S.A. ..	20 57·8	Chicago
800m.	*Relay ..	Japan ..	8 51·5	..

Breast Stroke

Yards Metres.	Name.	Country	M.S.	Made at.
100m.	J. Cartonnet	.. France	.. 1 09·8	Toulouse
200y.	J. Kalsley	.. U.S.A.	.. 2 22·5	New Haven
200m.	J. Kasley	.. U.S.A.	.. 2 37·2	New Haven
400m.	A. Heina	.. Germany	.. 5 43·8	Copenhagen.
500m.	J. Higgins	.. U.S.A.	.. 7 18·8	Columbus

Back Stroke

100m.	A. Kiefer	.. U.S.A.	.. 1 04·8	Detroit
150y.	„	.. „	.. 1 32·7	Chicago
200m.	„	„	.. 2 24	Chicago
400m	„	.. „	.. 5 13·4	Copenhagen.

Women (Free Style)

100y.	W. Den Ouden	.. Holland	.. 0 59·4-5	
100m.	„ „	.. „	.. 1 04·6	Amsterdam.
200m.	R. Vanveen	.. „	.. 2 24·6	Rotterdam
300y.	W. Denouden	.. „	.. 3 27	Dundee
300m.	R. Hveger	.. Denmark	.. 3 46·9	Copenhagen.
400m.	„ „	.. „	.. 5 08·2	Copenhagen
500m.	„ „	.. „	.. 6 45·7	Copenhagen
800y.	„ „	.. „	.. 11 11·7	Copenhagen
½m.	L. Kight	.. U.S.A.	.. 11 34·4	America
1000y.	„ „	.. „	.. 13 23·6	New York.
1000m	„ „	.. „	.. 14 44·8	New York
1500m.	G. Frederiksen	.. Denmark	.. 22 36·7	Copenhagen

Breast Stroke

100m.	H. Holzner	Germany	.. 1 20·2	Plauen.
200y.	H. Holzner	.. Germany	.. 2 42·6	Plauen.
400m	H. Mayachta	.. Japan	.. 6 84·8	Tokio.
500m	H. Maychata	.. Japan	.. 8 03·8	Tokio.

Back Stroke

100m.	N. Sehiff	.. Holland	.. 1 13·6	Dusaldorf.
150y.	N. Sehiff	.. Holland	.. 1 45·4	Amsterdam.
200m.	E. Holm Jarret	Holland	.. 2 48·7	Toledo.
400m.	J. van Teggelen	Holland	.. 5 41·4	Amsterdam.

WOMAN'S WORLD RECORD

Yards Metres. Name.		Country.	Made at.
High Jump ..	..	Dorothy Odam (Eng.)	5ft 5⅜ ins.
Long Jump	..	K. Hitoni ..	19ft. 11-7/10 ins.
100m. Swimming (Free Style)	..	Denunden (Holland)	1 m. 04·6 sec.
100 metres race	..	Stephens (U.S.A.) ..	11-5/10 sec.
Discus throw	..	Lilian Copeland (U.S.A.) ..	133ft. 4 ins.
Javelin throw*	..	Mildrid Didrikson (U.S.A.) ..	184ft. 4 ins.
100yds. Swim	..	Den Ounden (Dutch)	59-4/5 sec.
400yds Swim	..	Den Ounden (Dutch)	5 mins. 9-3/5 sec.
One Mile	..	P. Dewar (Canada)	28 min. 32⅜ scs.
80 metres Hurdles*		Miss Didrikson (U.S.A.) ..	11-2/10 sec.
400 metres Relay* (4 by 100)*	..	U.S.A. ..	47 secs.
200 metres race	..	Stella Walsh ..	26 secs (1934)

World's Figure Skating Champion—Miss Megan Taylor (England).

*All these records were made at the Olympic Games, 1932.

ICE HOCKEY

World Champion

1938—Canada beat Great Britain .. 3—1

DERBY

(1 Mile 4 furlongs 5 yds; 3 yrs. olds.)

1920	Spion Kop.	1930	Blenheim.
1921	Humorist.	1931	Cameronian.
1922	Capt. Cuttle.	1932	April the Fifth
1923	Papyrus.	1933	Hyperion.
1924	Sansovino.	1934	Windsor Lad.
1925	Manna.	1935	Bahram.
1926	Coronach.	1936	Mahmoud.
1927	Call Boy.	1937	Mid-day Sun.
1928	Felstead.	1938	Bois Roussell.
1929	Trigo.	1939	Blue Peter.

GRAND NATIONAL

(Run at Aintree, England. Steeplechase; course is 4 miles 856 yards and includes thirty-two hurdles.)

1925	.. Double Chance.	1933	.. Kellsboro Jack.
1926	.. Jack Horner.	1934	.. Golden Miller.
1927	.. Sprig.	1935	.. Reynoldstown.
1928	.. Tipperary Tim.	1936	.. Reynoldstown.
1929	.. Gregalach.	1937	.. Royal Mail.
1930	.. Shaun Soilin.	1938	.. Battleship.
1931	.. Grakle.	1939	.. Workman.
1932	.. Forbora.		

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE

Year.	Winner.	Time.	Year.	Winner.	Time.
1900	Cambridge ..	18·47	1922	Cambridge ..	19·27
1901	Oxford ..	22·31	1923	Oxford ..	20·54
1902	Cambridge ..	19·09	1924	Cambridge ..	18·41
1903	Cambridge ..	19·35	1925	Cambridge ..	21·50
1904	Cambridge ..	21·37	1926	Cambridge ..	19·29
1905	Oxford ..	20·35	1927	Cambridge ..	20·14
1906	Cambridge ..	19·24	1928	Cambridge ..	20·25
1907	Cambridge ..	20·26	1929	Cambridge ..	19·24
1908	Cambridge ..	19·20	1930	Cambridge ..	19·09
1909	Oxford ..	19·50	1931	Cambridge ..	19·26
1910	Oxford ..	20·14	1932	Cambridge ..	19·11
1911	Oxford ..	18·29	1933	Cambridge ..	20·57
1912	Oxford ..	22·05	1934	Cambridge ..	18·03
1913	Oxford ..	20·53	1935	Cambridge ..	19·48
1914	Cambridge ..	20·23	1936	Cambridge ..	21·06
1915-19	*No races* (for War)		1937	Oxford ..	22·39
1920	Cambridge ..	21·11	1938	Oxford ..	20·32
1921	Cambridge ..	19·44	1939	Cambridge ..	19·03

SOME NOTABLE RECORDS

Delayed Parachute Drop

The airman Jevdo Kinos dropped 20,000 ft. from a plane before pulling the parachute cord after which he safely drifted 2,000 ft. to the earth. This is world record.

Stratosphere Ascent

1. Soviet Stratosphere Balloon 'Osoaviakhim' Syrius (Jan. 30, 1934) .. .. .. 12·8 miles.
2. Soviet Balloon 'U.S.R.' (Sept. 1933) .. 11½ miles.
3. G. T. Settle (American Airman), (Nov. 1933) Nearly 11 miles.
4. Professor Piccard (1932) .. .. .. 10·12 miles.
5. A height of 130,000 ft. was reached at Moscow on 5th April 1935

by an automatic stratosphere sounding balloon which did not carry any passenger. The Soviet claim this as world record.

6. World's largest balloon *Explorer II* (piloted by Capt. Stevens & Capt. Anderson (America) reached an altitude of 72,395 ft. on 12th November 1935 breaking the previous altitude records.

World's Speed-boat Record

Sir Malcolm Campbell broke the world's water speed record by driving "Blue Bird II" at 140 miles per hour on 19th August, 1939.

Fastest Trains

On July 3, 1938, the new streamlined "Coronation Express" of the London and North-Western Railway reached a speed of 125 miles an hour, believed to be a world record for steam locomotives.

Motor Cycling Record

World's Motor Cycling record is now held by Earnest Henne (Hungary) with 171·674 miles per hour.

Under Sea Record

2,200 ft. under the sea was reached by Prof. Bebe (America) in a Bathysphere off Nonsuch Island in the Bermudas. In 1934 Prof. Bebe succeeded in descending into ocean to a depth of 3,028 ft. in his Bathysphere.

Ski Running

The fastest record speed ever reached by man on his own legs was claimed for Norwegian Ski Champion Kjelland at St. Moritz, Feb. 16, 1933 in a sensational test wherein he attained speed of 150 kilometres or almost 100 miles an hour.

Record Ski Jump

A new world record for ski-jumping was claimed for Reidar Andehsen who cleared 311·60 ft. at Planica, Yugoslavia, March 17, 1935.

Horse Speed

Call Boy and Flestead (Derby, 1 mile 4 ft. 29 yds.) in 2 mins.

Motor Speed Record

John Cobb (England) broke Capt. Eyston's world land speed record of 357·5 miles an hour by covering a mile in each direction at an average speed of 368·85 miles an hour.

Endurance Swimming Record

Ruth Litzig's (German girl) record—79 hours.
P. K. Ghosh's (Calcutta) record—79 hours 24 minutes
Pedro Candioti's (Buenos Aires) record—87 hours 19 minutes.
Robin Chatterjee (Allahabad) record—88 hours 12 minutes.

Motor Cycling—Road-racing Champion

Stanley Woods (Ireland) won the Tourist Trophy in record time of 3 hours 15 minutes 35 seconds doing the seven laps of the 264 miles course over winding roads at the record speed of 81·04 miles per hour.

World's Cycling Reliability & Endurance Record

Ossie Nicholson (Australia) set up a new world's cycling reliability and endurance record by covering more than 43,000 miles in 365 consecutive days.

Hand-cuffed Swimming

Prafulla Ghosh established a new record for hand-cuffed endurance swimming by remaining in water for 71 hours 13 minutes, thus beating Robin Chatterjee's record of 63 hours. Robin Chatterjee recaptured the world menacled endurance swimming record when he completed 72 hours and 25 minutes (8-9-36).

SPEED RECORDS

		Miles per hour.
Motor Boat ..	Sir M. Campbell (Br.)	130·91
Motor Car ..	John Cobb (Br.)	368·85
Motor Cycle ..	Earnest Henne	157·12
Motor Baby Car ..	Kohlrausch	140·7
Air plane	P. Wendel (Germany)	469·11
Earth's Rotation ..	.. .. ..	1000 (about)
Sound ..	.. .. ..	740 (about)
Pistol bullet ..	.. .. ..	545·5
Rifle bullet (Springfield)	.. .. ..	1270 for 1000 yds.
Running Horse ..	'Kepplestone' 1 mile	1 min. 32-4/5 s.
Running ..	Wooderson (Br.) 1 mile	4 min. 6-4/5 s.
Walking ..	P. Bernhard (Latvia)	6 min. 21-1/5 s.
Swimming ..	J. Medica (U.S.A.)	20 min. 57-4/5 s.

AIRPLANE SPEED RECORDS BY YEARS

(The development of airplane since 1906.)

		M.P.H.
1906	Santos Dumont (France)	25·597
1907	Henry Farman (France)	32·748
1909	Louis Bleriot (France)	47·817
1910	Alfred Lebanc (U.S.A.)	*67·877
1911	Ed. Nieuport (France)	82·726
1912	Jules Vedrines (U.S.A.)	*108·181
1913	Maurice Prevost (France)	126·666
1919	B. de Romanet (France)	166·919
1920	Sadi Lecointe (France)	194·515

AIRPLANE SPEED RECORDS BY YEARS—*Concld.*

1921	Sadi Lecointe (France)	205·222
1922	Genl. Wm. Mitchell (U.S.A.)	222·969
1923	Lieut. A. J. Williams (U.S.A.)	266·583
1927	Lieut. S. N. Webster (Britain)	281·488
1928	Mario de Bernardi (Italy)	318·570
1928	Lieut. Darcy Grieg, (British)	†319·170
1929	Lieut. R. L. Atcherly (British)	332·490
1931	G. H. Stainforth (British)	408·800
1932	Lieut. Neri (Italy)	‡430·000
1933	Francisco Agello (Italy)	§432·830
1933	Col. Cassinelli (Italy)	¶393·330
1934	Francisco Agello (Italy)	440·670
1939	Genl. Udet (Germany)	446·66
1939	P. Wendel (Germany)	469·11

*Made by French pilots in the United States.

†Record not official because of loss of elevation rudder on final lap of the trial.

‡Unofficial.

§Maximum speed attained in fourth lap of five-lap test over Lake Garda. Average speed was 426·5 miles per hour.

¶Over a 100 kilometer course.

RECORD NON-STOP FLIGHTS BY AIRPLANE

	Airplane Pilot	Distance (miles)
1908	France, Wright, United States; W. Wright ..	77·5
1909	France, Farman, France, Farman	145·0
1910	France, Farman, France, Tabuteau	363·0
1911	France, Nieuport, France; Gobe	460·0
1912	France, Farman, France; Fourny	628·0
1919	St. John's N. F., to Ireland, Vickers, British; Alcock, Brown	1,936·0
1922	San Diego, Cal., to Indianapolis, Fokker, U.S.; Kelley, Macready	2,060·0
1923	New York to San Diego, Cal., Fokker, U.S. Kelley, Macready	2,516·0
1926	Paris, France, to Djaask, Persia, Breguet, France; Coste, Rignot	3,313·0
1927	New York to Paris, France, Ryan, United States; Lindbergh	3,610·0
1927	New York to Germany, Bellanca, United States; Chamberlin	3,911·0
1928	Rome to Brazil, Savoia, Italy; Ferrarin, Del Prete	4,466·0
1929	Paris to Coulart, China, Breguet, France; Coste, Bellonte	4,912·0

RECORD NON-STOP FLIGHTS BY AIRPLANE—*Concld.*

1931	New York to Istanbul, Turkey, Bellanca, U.S.A.; Boardman, Polando	5,011·0
1933	Cranwell (Eng.) to Walvis Bay, (South Africa) Fairey, British; Gayford, Nicholetts	5,308·0
1933	New York to Rayyak, Syria, Bleriot, France; Codos, Rossi	5,653·0
1937	Moscow to Sanfrancisco (*via* North Pole), Grover, U.S.S.R.	6,306·0
1938	Ismailia (Egypt) to Port Darwin (Australia) R. A. F. Bombers	7,162·0

ALTITUDE RECORDS BY AIRPLANE

	Airplane.	Pilot.	Altitude (ft.)
1908	France, Wright;	United States, W. Wright ..	361
1909	France, Antoinette;	France, Latham	1,486
1911	France, Bleriot;	France, Farros	12,959
1912	Algeria, Morane;	France, Garros	18,405
1913	France, Nieuport;	France, Legagneux	20,078
1919	United States, Curtiss;	United States, Rohlfs ..	32,450
1920	United States, Lepere;	United States, Schroeder ..	33,113
1921	United States, Lepere;	United States, Macready ..	34,507
1923	France, Nieuport;	France, Lecointe	36,564
1927	United States, Wright;	United States, Champion ..	38,474
1929	Germany, Junkers;	Germany, Neuenhofen	41,794
1930	United States, Wright;	United States, Soucek ..	43,166
1932	England, Vickers;	British, Uwins	43,976
1933	France, Potez;	France, Lemoine	44,819
1934	Italy, Caproni;	Italy, Donati	47,352
1937	England, R.A.F. Plane,	Lt. Adam	53,937
1938	Italy,	Lt. Col. Mario Pazzi	56,017

SPEED RECORDS SET BY AIRPLANES

	Airplane.	Pilot.	(Miles per hr.)
1903	United States,* Wright;	United States, O. Wright..	30
1909	France, Curtiss;	United States, Curtiss	47
1910	United States, Bleriot;	France, Leblanc	66
1912	France, Deperdussin;	France, Vedrines	106
1913	France, Deperdussin;	France, Prevost	126

SPEED RECORDS SET BY AIRPLANES—*Concld.*

1919	United States, Curtiss; United States, Rohlfs ..	162
1920	France, Nieuport; France, Leconte	194
1921	France, Nieuport; France, Leconte	205
1922	United States, Curtiss; United States, Mitchell ..	222
1923	United States, Curtiss; United States, Williams ..	266
1924	France, Ferbois; France, Bonnett	278
1927	Italy, Macchi; Italy, De Bernardi	297
1928	Italy, Machhi; Italy, De Bernardi	318
1929	England, Supermarine; British, Orlebar	357
1931	England, Supermarine; British, Stainforth	406
1933	Italy, Macchi; Italy, Agello	423
1934	Italy, Machhi; Italy, Agello	440
1938	Germany, Genl. Udet (Germany)	446·66
1939	Germany, P. Wendel (Germany)	469·11

*First flight.

RELATIVE VELOCITIES

Snail crawling	0,005 ft. per second
Falling body	32 ft. „ „
Race Horse	50 ft. „ „
Fast Train	90 ft. „ „
Cannon Ball	1,700 ft. „ „
Gun-cotton flame	15,000 ft. „ „
Earth in orbit	95,000 ft. „ „
Meteorite	25,000 ft. „ „
Light	1,100,000,000 ft. „ „

Velocity of Light

Light is propagated through intersteller space at about 191,515 or say 192,000 miles per second, and through space at about 185,000 miles per hour.

Velocity of Sound

1125 per second in air at 62°F (16-2/3°C)
1090 per second in air at 32°F (0°C)

SPEED OF ANIMALS. BIRDS AND FISH

	Per hour.
Cheetah	60 miles
Geraffe	35 „
Salmon (when hooked or terrified)	25 „
Pike (when hooked or terrified)	15 „
Large Eel (when hooked or terrified)	15 „
Eagle (timed to fly)	110 „
Falcon (stoop, i.e., falling vertically through air)	80 „
„ (level flight)	65 „
Hawks, Ducks, & Partridge (average speed) ..	45 „
Elephant & Rhinoceros (charge at about) ..	25 „

AVIATION RECORDS

Balloons

Longest Time—
H. Kaulen, 13-17th Dec. 1913—87 hrs.
Record of Height—
Soviet Balloonist—59,000 ft. i.e., 11 miles.

Airships

Long Distance—
Germany to Tokio, 15-19th August 1929. Graf Zeppelin—7,500 miles.

Aeroplane

First Aeroplane—

World's first controlled flight in power-driven aeroplane by Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.

Non-Stop Distance Flight—

Royal Air Force Vickers Wellesley bombers under Squadron Leader R. Kellett broke the world record of non-stop distance flight by flying from Ismailia (Egypt) to Port Darwin (Australia) distances covered being 7,162 miles (November, 1938). They have beaten 1937 record set up by Russian aviator Michael Grover who flew from Moscow to California via North Pole covering a distance of 6,306 miles.

The previous world record of 5,675 miles was set up in 1933 by French Airman Codos and Rossi who flew from New York to Rayak (Syria) in 54 hrs. 45 mins.

Endurance Flying Record—

Remaining for 27 days in the air, the brothers Fred Keys and Al Keys have beaten the world endurance flying record of 647 hrs. and 28 mins. established by Dale and Jackson.

Non-Refuelling Duration—

Walter Lees and F. Brossby (America) on 28th May 1931, performed world's non-fuelling endurance record of 84 hrs. 33 mins.

Topsy-Turvy Flying—

Italian Pilot Flt.-Lt. Boscola broke a record by staying in the air upsidedown for 5 hrs. 51 mins. near Rome.

Flight to Poles—

Commander Byard is the first person to reach South Pole by aeroplane.

Seaplane Around the World—

Mr. Howard Hughes of America broke all the world records by completing the flight round the world in 3 days 19 hrs. 8 mins. He covered 14,824 miles.

Altitude—

A. R. A. F. Aeroplane piloted by Lieut. M. J. Adam reached a height of 53,937 ft. or 16,440 metres on June 30, 1937 which is 3,575 ft. higher than the figure reached by Italian Pilot Lt. Col. Mario Patsi in May, 1937.

Previous Altitude Records—

49,967 ft. established by Squadron Leader Swain in 1936. Previous records are by the French Airman M. Georges Detre who established a world altitude record of 14,836 metres on 17th August 1936, and a record of 14,433 metres was made by the Italian Donati in April, 1934.

Speed—

In 1939 P. Wendel (Germany) broke all previous records by flying 469·11 miles per hour.

London-Melbourne Air Race—

Won by English airman C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell in two days 23 hrs. and 18 secs., winning thereby first prize of £10,000.

Gliding Record

Duration—

K. Schmidt (Germany) on August 1933—36 hrs. 35 mins.

Distance—

Victor Rastorgeff, U.S.S.R., May 27, 1937—405·292 miles.

Altitude—

H. Dittmar (Germany) on 17th Feb., 1934—14,189·590 ft.

Largest Seaplane

'Do. X' of Germany is the world's largest seaplane; it can carry 170 passengers.

Parachute Descent

Rene Michenaud (1932, France) jumped from an aeroplane at an altitude of 25,590 ft. in France.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA RECORDS

Keith Smith (1919)	28 days
Bert Hinklar (1928)	15½ days
Kingsford Smith (1929)	12 days 14 hrs.
Kingsford Smith (1929)	9 days 21 hrs.
Scott (1931)	9 days 4 hrs.
Butler (1931)	9 days 2 hrs.
Scott (1932)	8 days 20 hrs.
Kingsford Smith (1933)	7 days 4 hrs.
Ulm (1933)	6 days 4 hrs.
Scott (1934)	2 days 4 hrs.
Jean Batten (1937)	5 days 18 hrs. 6 m.
Broadbent (1938)	5 days 4 hrs. 21 m.

WOMEN'S FLIGHT RECORDS

Non-stop flight.

This record is now held by Mrs. Dupeyron (France) who made a non-step flight of 2,447·728 miles from Ovan to Irak on May, 15-16, 1938.

Altitude Record.

World record in 1936 has been made by Mille Hilsz (France) who rose to the height of 46,948·725 ft.

Speed.

J. Cochran (U. S. A.) on Sept. 21, 1937, 292·271 miles per hour.

Atlantic flight.

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam (U. S. A.) is the first woman to make transatlantic solo flight from Harbour Grace to Ireland, 2,026·5 miles in 13 hrs. 30 mins., on May 20-21, 1932.

Refuelling Endurance.

Misses E. Trout and May established World's refuelling endurance flight for women at California by staying 123 hours in the air.

FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD

Howard Hughes, the American millionaire broke at previous records by rounding the Earth in 3 days 19 hours and 16 minutes.

His flying time was 57 hours 7 minutes and approximate total distance flown was 14,886 miles. He left New York on the 11th July, 1938.

Wiley Post, an American aviator, flying alone, circled the earth by airplane in 7 days 18 hours 49½ minutes. The start was made from Roosevelt field, New York city, July 15, 1933. Estimated miles travelled, 15,596.

Following is a list of the other previous trips around the world.

By Airship

The Graf Zeppelin, German airship, made a trip around the world in 1929 in 21 days 7 hours 34 minutes. The total actual flying time was 11 days 23 hours 33 minutes.

By Airplane

R. Maiullari in 1929, eastward from New York—34 days 2 hours.

John Henry Mears and Capt. C. O. B. D. Collyer in 1928—23 days 15 hours 21 minutes 3 seconds.

Edward S. Evans and Linton O. Wells in 1926—28 days 14 hours 36 minutes 5 seconds.

John Henry Mears in 1913—35 days 21 hours 36 minutes.

Andre Jaeger-Schmidt in 1911—39 days 42 minutes 38 seconds.

H. R. Elkins started in 1936 from Lakehurst (America) and returned in 18 days 11 hours 14 minutes and 33 seconds. He flew approximately 25,654 miles.

By Train and Ship.

Col. Burnlay-Campbell in 1907—40 days 19 hours 30 minutes.

Henry Frederick in 1903—54 days 7 hours 2 minutes.

J. W. Sayre in 1903—54 days 9 hours 42 minutes.

Charles Fitzmorris, Chicago, in 1901—60 days 13 hours 29 minutes.

George F. Train in 1890—67 days 17 hours 3 minutes.

Nellie Bly (Mrs. Seaman) in 1889—72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

Sailing Vessel

Magellan in 1519—Set out with five ships from Seville, Spain; one ship only returned after 1,083 days.

INDIAN TRADE AND COMMERCE

Following are the departments connected with Indian Trade and Commerce.

1. *Commercial Intelligence Department*—Created in 1905 and located at Calcutta. It also incorporates the Department of Statistics which ceased to exist in 1922. The main duty of this Department is the collection and dissemination of commercial information with a view to the proportion of Indian Trade specially on the export side. It answers trade enquiries, effects trade introductions, supplies informations regarding trade openings in other countries. It publishes various trade reports and journals. A new section known as the Statistical Research Branch has been established under this Department. The Department is, through the medium of Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan kept in touch with the trade developments at European centres of Commerce. This Department also controls a Commercial Library and Reading Room.

Geological Survey Department—The activities of this department are mainly directed to the compilation of a Geological map of India and to the collection and dissemination of information regarding the mineral resources of the country. The Director of this Department controls the mineral policy of the Government of India. The Department is responsible for the upkeep and administration of the geological section of the Indian Museum. It also issues numerous publications. The geological collections are housed in the geological section of the Indian Museum. It has also a splendid library.

Department of Mines—This Department came into existence in 1902 and is mainly responsible for the administration of Indian Mines Act. The Head-quarters of the Department is at Dhanbad. The Department is closely associated with mining education of the country.

Patent Office—is controlled by an officer known as the Controller of Patents and Designs and is situated at Calcutta and all communications regarding patents and registration of designs are addressed to him.

Customs Department—Customs Department is controlled by the Central Board of Revenue which is attached to the Finance Department of the Government of India. The customs revenue is derived mainly from import duties.

Indian Stores Department—is the outcome of the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee and was constituted in January 1922. Its main function is to purchase in India and abroad

in accordance with the Stores Purchase Rules, stores of all descriptions except lethal munitions, foodstuffs, medical stores, stationery and a few other classes of articles, for the Departments of the Central Government and the minor Local Administration and to inspect stores purchased by the department or by the consuming departments direct.

PRINCIPAL TRADE & MANUFACTURING CENTRES OF INDIA

Calcutta:—Calcutta is one of the most important trade and manufacturing centres of India, as it is the centre of jute manufacturing industry. All the jute mills of Bengal are situated on the banks of the Hooghly. There are several flour and paper mills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, a large number of oil mills, iron foundries, and tanneries in Calcutta. Calcutta is also an important centre for the export of tea and is the home of many miscellaneous industry such as soap, perfumery and toilet goods, enamelled and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof clothes etc. Coal also forms an important commodity in its trade. Calcutta exports bulk of raw hides and skins. The trade of Calcutta in the immediate aftermath of the war was marked by great variations, but from 1921-22 there was a steady improvement till 1928-29. Since then due to the economic depression the trade has suffered a decline. Calcutta is the main port for Ganges Plain and handles more trade than any other port in the country.

Bombay:—The outstanding industrial features of Bombay and its environs are its cotton spinning and weaving mills. It is at the same time the chief cotton distributing centre of western India. A preponderating share of the trade of Bombay is in Indian hand, and the majority of the mills are managed by Indians. Bombay is one of the most important markets of oilseeds and has a valuable crushing and oil refining industry.

Madras:—Industrially Madras is of no importance though it possesses the two most up-to-date cotton mills of India. Madras is an exporting centre for ground-nuts, fluecured and other types of tobacco and tanned hides and skins. The chief imports into Madras are rice and food grains, coal, oils, paper and stationery etc. After the construction of an artificial harbour in Madras its trade has increased considerably.

Rangoon:—The most important industry in Rangoon, is rice milling, but there is also a large export trade in timber, oil, pig lead and paraffin wax. The principal imports from the foreign countries are cotton manufactures, metals, wines, leather goods, etc. All the big industries of Rangoon are in the hands of Europeans,

some Indian and Chinese people. A considerable portion of its trade is done with the Far East. Rangoon is famous for lac toys and Pagodas.

Karachi:—Karachi is famous for wheat trade. This trade is financed by European firms, though Parsees hold a considerable position in this trade. Karachi is an important distributor of Punjab and Sind wheat. The principal imports of Karachi are woollen piece-goods, iron and steel, coal and coke, etc. With the introduction of air mail in Karachi in the year 1929 it has become a leading air port of India.

Cawnpore:—Of the trade in the interior, Cawnpore is very important. It is an important railway junction and its situation about 870 miles from Bombay and 630 miles from Calcutta has made it convenient distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece-goods, hardware and machinery from both these ports, while its factories produce very large quantities of leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. Cawnpur is the chief inland manufacturing city of India.

Delhi:—Is now the capital of the Indian Empire. It is the junction of nine railway lines. It has cotton spinning and weaving mills and several flour mills. It is also noted for its art industries such as jewellery, lace work, ivory carving, gold and silver embroidery.

Ahmedabad:—Is the most important industrial centre in the Bombay Presidency. It contains 99 cotton mills.

Amritsar:—Is the important commercial city of the Punjab. Apart from its entrepot trade in piece-goods, a large business in skins and hides is done here. The city is famous for carpet industry.

Agra:—Is famous for the manufacture of carpets and durries, embroideries, and is also famous for stone work.

Asansol:—Is an important railway junction and is one of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

Bangalore:—Its chief manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles, woolen goods and leather.

Lahore:—Is the chief trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

Sialkot:—Is the centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

Benares:—Is about 400 miles North-west of Calcutta, is the holy city of the Hindus, famous for its silk weaving industry.

Nagpur:—Has prosperous weaving mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and extensive manganese deposits, is also famous for its loose-skinned oranges.

Mirzapur:—Famous for brass industry and also shellac and carpet factories.

Jamshedpur:—Is hidden in the forest fastness of south Bihar. The rich iron and coal deposits of Bihar and Bengal have made Jamshedpur to build big industry. Jamshedpur is itself wholly a steel town.

Madura:—Centre of considerable silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industry.

Lashkar:—Is the centre of important stone quarrying and carving industry, is also famous for the manufacture of Indian Biris.

Dacca:—Famous for hand-loom industry.

Srinagar:—Is famous for its embroideries and carved-wood work and has the largest silk factory in India.

Jaipur:—Is the chief commercial city in Rajputana and famous for its artistic pottery and brass ware.

Mysore:—Is the garden city of Southern India, famous for the manufacture of sandal-wood oil, silk, ivory and sandal-wood carving, incense sticks.

INDIA'S TRADE

Importation of Motor Cars

		Total No. of cars.			*Total No. of cars.*
1926-27	..	13,197	1932-33	..	6,201
1927-28	..	15,122	1933-34	..	9,759
1928-29	..	19,567	1934-35	..	14,434
1929-30	..	17,399	1935-36	..	12,777
1930-31	..	12,601	1936-37	..	12,116
1931-32	..	7,220	1937-38	..	15,697
			1938-39	..	11,059

Imports & Exports of Merchandise

		Imports from British Empire and foreign countries. Rs.	*Exports to British Empire and Foreign countries.* Rs.
1933-34	..	115,35,70,144	147,25,06,820
1934-35	..	132,28,64,653	151,66,97,497
1936-37	..	125,24,05,425	196,12,46,286
1935-36	..	134,42,32,385	160,52,36,994
1937-38	..	173.78,76,089	180,92,42,221

Value of Total Foreign Sea-borne Trade (British India)

		In lakhs.			*In lakhs.*
Pre-war Average	..	431,32	1936-37	..	382,89
War Average	..	431,45	1937-38	..	391,47
Post War Average	..	639,85	1938-39	..	343,90

Direction of Trade

Imports

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
United Kingdom ..	31·0	29·9	30·5
Germany	8·2	8·8	8·5
Japan	13·3	12·8	10·1
U. S. A.	5·3	7·4	6·4
Belgium	1·7	1·9	1·9
France	0·8	0·9	0·9
Italy	0·8	1·5	1·8
Burma	19·3	14·9	16·0
Netherlands	0·7	0·9	0·9

Exports

	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
United Kingdom ..	31·0	33·3	34·0
Germany	4·8	5·8	5·1
Japan	15·0	10·0	9·0
U. S. A.	9·9	10·1	8·5
Belgium	3·8	3·3	2·9
France	4·4	2·9	3·8
Italy	2·7	3·0	1·6
Burma	5·4	5·7	6·2
Netherlands	2·6	2·1	2·3

Total Sea-borne Trade of British India

	Total Imports. (Rs. 1,000)	*Total Exports.* (Rs. 1,000)
1925-26	2,91,48,90	3,90,65,14
1926-27	2,82,35,05	3,13,26,17
1927-28	2,96,41,92	3,33,39,98
1928-29	3,00,69,22	3,45,50,38
1929-30	2,77,53,94	3,24,13,30
1930-31	1,99,92,60	2,30,50,29
1931-32	1,37,91,09	2,27,13,07
1932-33	1,38,08,89	2,06,59,49
1933-34	1.19,26,60	2,16,73,79
1934-35	1,39,77,42	2,19,00,17
1935-36	1,44,26,69	2,10,26,56

India's Coasting Trade

(Exports and Imports—Rs. 1,000)

1928-29	..	2,09,29,31	1932-33	..	1,53,46,93
1929-30	..	2,30,25,39	1933-34	..	1,42,03,65
1930-31	..	1,74,16,06	1934-35	..	1,67,33,92
1931-32	..	1,75,64,65	1935-36	..	1,61,84,59

Visible Balance of Trade

(*In Treasure and Private Merchandise*)

				Lakhs of Rupees.
1933-34	..	..	..	+68,20
1934-35	..	..	..	+75,96
1935-36	..	..	..	+40,52
1936-37	..	..	..	+64,90
1937-38	..	..	..	+30,24
1938-39	..	..	..	+29,44

Imports and Exports from United Kingdom

				Imports Lakhs Rs.		*Exports Lakhs* Rs.
1932-33	..	..	..	48,80	..	34,81
1933-34	..	..	..	47,59	..	43,60
1934-35	..	..	..	53,73	..	48,98
1935-36	..	..	..	44,77	..	46,06
1936-37	..	..	..	43,96	..	60,40
1937-38	..	..	..	51,96	..	64,43
1938-39	..	..	..	46,00	..	59,00

Total Imports and Exports from Japan

(*In Lakhs*)

				Imports Lakhs Rs.		*Exports Lakhs* Rs.
1913-14	..	..	..	4,78	..	22,69
1933-34	..	..	..	16,36	..	13,63
1934-35	..	..	..	20,80	..	24,81
1935-36	..	..	..	19,48	..	20,54
1936-37	..	..	..	18,89	..	28,05
1937-38	..	..	..	22,19	..	18,51
1938-39	..	..	..	15,00	..	15,00

Sea-borne External Trade

	Imports Merchandise Rs.	Treasure Rs.
1931-32	1,30,64,28,506	7,26,80,825
1932-33	1,35,01,76,054	2,99,13,188
1933-34	1,17,30,45,422	1,96,15,215
1934-35	1,34,58,73,277	5,19,17,165
1935-36	1,36,77,68,237	7,44,88,569

	Exports and Re-exports Merchandise Rs.	Treasure Rs.
1931-32	1,61,20,22,325	65,92,85,265
1932-33	1,35,93,34,109	70,66,15,528
1933-34	1,51,17,15,209	65,56,63,908
1934-35	1,55,49,71,644	63,50,46,139
1935-36	1,64,59,49,513	45,66,88,147

India's Drink Bill (Imports)

	Rs.		Rs.
1931-32 ..	1,80,10,038	1934-35 ..	1,85,87,774
1932-33 ..	1,80,00,080	1935-36 ..	2,20,16,000
1933-34 ..	1,79,30,225	1936-37 ..	2,14,64,000
		1937-38 ..	2,30,34,000

India's Tobacco Bill (Imports)

	Rs.		Rs.
1931-32 ..	94,34,454	1934-35 ..	61,82,430
1932-33 ..	96,93,596	1935-36 ..	61,56,052
1933-34 ..	72,14,621	1936-37 ..	83,11,000
		1937-38 ..	85,48,000

Direction of Overseas Trade

	British Empire		*Foreign countries*		*World*	
	Exp.	*Imp.*	*Exp.*	*Imp.*	*Exp.*	*Imp.*
1936-37 ..	91	84	101	58	192	142
1937-38 ..	99	95	90	79	189	147
1938-39 ..	91	89	78	63	169	152

PORTS OF INDIA

India is remarkably deficient in harbours. The west coast ports from Beluchistan to Cape Comorin with the exception of Karachi, Gulf of Cutch ports, Gulf of Cambay ports, Bombay, Cochin are practically closed to traffic from the end of May to the beginning of September by the violence of monsoon, and the east coasts is surf bound and without any natural harbours, though Madras and Vizagapatam are artificial harbours which offer a safe berth to vessels in all weathers. Calcutta is handicapped not by its distance from the sea but by the bars which tend to form in the Hooghly, and Chittagong suffers in an accentuated form from the similar handicap. As a result of these physical characteristics practically six-sevenths of India's foreign trade is centred in six ports, *i.e.,* Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin, and Vizagapatam. Bombay, Karachi and Cochin are natural harbours.

The minor ports are *Bhavnagar* in the Gulf of Cambay, *Mangalore, Calicut, Tuticorin, Negapatam* in the Tanjore District, *Pondichery, Cocanada* and *Chittagong.*

The ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are for administrative purposes placed under the control of bodies styled Port Trusts or Port Commissioners. These bodies are composed of Trustees of Commissioners partly nominated and partly elected who are subjected to the control of the Local or Imperial Government, have certain wide powers vested in them by law to levy dues and taxes in connection with the landing and shipping of goods and to utilise the amounts so realised for the betterment of the amenities of the port.

Description of Ports

Karachi—is the nearest port in India to Europe. It is the gate of foreign commerce not only for Sind but also for a great part of North-West India, Beluchistan and Afghanistan. The principal exports are wheat, cotton, barley, rice, gram, oil seeds, wool, hides and skins and animal bones and principal imports are—cotton, and woollen piece-goods, sugar machinery, iron and steel, mineral oils, coal and coke. Karachi now ranks as the third maritime port of India in importance. With the introduction of air mails in 1929, Karachi has become the leading air port of India.

The affairs of the port are managed by a Port Trust Board of fifteen members.

Bombay—Bombay is the natural outlet for India's trade with the west. It is strategically situated in the middle of the west coast of the country, this enabling it to draw upon a vast hinterland

extending beyond the uplands of the Deccan to the fertile Indo-gangetic plain and it is close to Aden and the Suez Canal as any other west coast port. The affairs of the port are under the supervision and control of the Bombay Port Trust, a corporate body created by an Act of Legislature, consisting of a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government and twenty one members elected and nominated. The harbour, which is one of the safest and the most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a general depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed wet docks and two dry docks. Besides the enclosed docks there are situated along the harbour front a number of 'Bunders' or open wharves and basins where the traffic carried by coasting and country craft and "overside" cargo from the docks and the stream is handled.

Madras—was an open roadstead with surf-beaten coast line, but the present harbour has been formed by two concrete walls projecting into the sea so as to enclose a space of about 200 acres with an entrance from north-east within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31′—6″ can be accommodated.

The chief imports into Madras are rice, and food grains, coals, oils, manures, papers, and stationery, timber, sugar, dying and tanning substances, metals, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, etc.

Calcutta—is situated in latitude 22°33′ N longitude 38°21′ E on the river Hooghly. It is about 80 miles from the sea and is the largest port on the eastern side of India. The principal feature of the port is the difficulty of its approaches. The Hooghly with its winding course, many shoals and strong currents can not be regarded as a natural waterway for ships of the size now trading to the port. So the port is always kept by skilled pilotage, by exact buoying and marking of deep water channels, by accurate surveying and by dredging. The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces and generally the agricultural areas tapped by the main lines of East Indian, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by numerous waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. Through Calcutta passes roughly one-half of the total sea-borne traffic of India.

The affairs of the port are administered by a Port Trust founded in 1870 which is at present composed of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman and seventeen Commissioners, of whom twelve are elected and five nominated by Government.

The principal imports are cotton goods, rice, salt, petroleum, iron and machinery, while the chief exports are jute, gunnies, tea, hides, oil seeds, rice, manganese ore, pig iron and coal.

Chittagong—is situated about 10 miles from the mouth of Karnafuli River in East Bengal. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oil, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The popularity of the port for the shipment of tea has developed enormously during recent years. The foreign import trade consists of salts, iron and steel materials, cotton piece-goods, tea chests, machinery, hardware and cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. The port was formerly declared a major part from the first April, 1928 and its administration was transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. The Port Trust consists of 12 Commissioners.

Cochin—is on the Malabar Coast of India, 580 miles from Bombay and recently declared a major port. It is a port with 120 square miles of sheltered back waters hidden behind the narrow opening to the sea. It is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo. The system of backwaters running parallel with the coast affords cheap transport and excellent waterways connecting several places of importance in the Cochin and Travancore States. The Cochin Harbour Scheme commenced with the cutting open of a channel across the bar at the mouth of the backwater to provide access to ocean-going steamers at all tides and in all weather conditions into the inner harbour where anchorage accomodation is provided for such vessels. At present there are 9 large and 2 small berths in the harbour for mooring steamers.

Tuticorin—This port is open all the year round and has next to Madras and Cochin the largest trade in Southern India. The Harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the shore and roadstead. A Port Trust was formed in 1924. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock.

Vizagapatam—is now a major port with great promise for the future. It is nearly midway between Madras and Calcutta. The scheme of development of a deep water harbour by dredging out the swamp about six sq. miles in area and widening and deepening at the same time the tidal creek which connects it with the sea has practically been completed. The principal exports are manganese, myrabolams, neger, rape seeds and oil cakes. All foreign imports are received direct from foreign ports.

PORT TRUSTS OF INDIA 1935-36

	Income Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
Calcutta	3,00,27,620	3,19,34,315
Bombay	2,66,02,138	2,63,76,349
Madras	31,46,183	32,05,921
Karachi	70,69,685	64,13,384
Rangoon	72,05,954	69,51,709
Chittagong	6,46,978	6,60,926

	Income Rs.	*Expenditure* Rs.
Total for 1935-36	7,46,98,558	7,55,42,604
Total for 1934-35	7,63,81,096	7,59,89,521
Total for 1933-34	7,28,59,599	7,37,13,717
Total for 1932-33	6,63,70,061	6,91,78,725
Total for 1931-32	7,16,82,059	7,93,87,220
Total for 1930-31	7,56,01,830	8,17,51,073
Total for 1929-30	8,52,13,017	8,71,32,763

DEFENCE

Political Control

The Secretary of State for India, as one of His Majesty's Ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence Services in India. The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office.

Under the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is the supreme authority in respect of the Defence Services. By the provisions of the present constitution army expenditure and direction of military policy are excluded from the control of the Central Legislature.

Central Command and Administration

1. *The Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member*

Subject to the authorities mentioned above the executive and administrative control of the Army in India is exercised by the Commander-in-Chief, who, as an extraordinary member of the Governor-General's Council, is in charge of the Defence Department of the Government of India. He is responsible for the formulation and execution of the defence policy of the Government of India for maintaining every branch of the army in a state of efficiency, and for directing all military operations based on India. In addition, he administers, through the officers directly responsible for these services, the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India. He is assisted in carrying out his responsibilities by the Defence Department on the one hand and the Army Headquarters Staff on the other.

The head of the Royal Indian Navy is a Rear-Admiral of the Royal Navy who is designated 'Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy.'

The Headquarters, Air Forces in India, control the operational training and administration of all the air forces in India.

2. *The Defence Department*

This Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Department has no direct relations with commanders and troops or the staff of formations subject to the Army Headquarters, but has continues and intimate relations with the latter in all administrative matters. The army

administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State and the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

3. *The Army Headquarters*

The A. H. Q. consists of the branches administered by the four principal Staff Officers—(1) the Chief of the General Staff; (2) the Adjutant-General; (3) the Quartermaster-General; the Master-General of Ordnance—as also of the branch administered by the Military Secretary. The four principal branches are further divided into Directorates.

The duties of the branches are briefly:—

(*a*) The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, wtih organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external use in accordance with the policy of Government, with the collection and distribution of intelligence, with the supervision of the training of the army, with the use of the military forces in war, with war regulations, with the education of officers and other ranks, and with the inter-communication services.

(*b*) The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organizing and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, martial and military and international law, medical and sanitary measures relating to the troops, personal and ceremonial matters, prisoners of war, pay and pensions, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization.

(*c*) The Quartermaster-General's Branch is concerned with the maintenance and issue of supplies, *i.e.,* foodstuffs, forage, fuel, and animals and reserves of these articles with the services responsible for the transportation, movement and quartering of troops, with the supply and transport service, military works, with the remount and veterinary services, the farms department and with garrison and regimental institutes.

(*d*) The Master-General of Ordnance's Branch is responsible for the design, manufacture, supply, and inspection of munitions.

(*e*) The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers and the selection of officers for Staff appointments.

Subordinate Commands and Territorial Divisions

For purposes of decentralization the Army in India and Indian territory are divided into three Commands, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, and one independent district, directly under the A. H. Q.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

The Commands are further sub-divided into Districts commanded by District Commanders usually of the rank of Major-General, who exercise in respect their subordinate commands duties similar to those performed by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Commands.

The Commands (3) and Districts (12) in India are as follows:—

(1) Northern Command: (*a*) Peshawar District; (*b*) Kohat District: (*c*) Rawalpindi District; (*d*) Lahore District; (*e*) Waziristan District.

(2) Eastern Command: (*a*) Meerut District; (*b*) Lucknow District; (*c*) Presidency and Assam District; and Delhi Independent Brigade Area.

(3) Southern Command: (*a*) Deccan District; (*b*) Bombay District; (*c*) Madras District; and Poona Independent Brigade Area.

The Independent District is the Western (Independent) District with headquarters at Quetta.

Strength and Organization

1. The defence forces in India consist of (*a*) the Army in India; (*b*) the Royal Indian Navy; and (*c*) the Air Forces in India (consisting of two parts, the Royal Air Force in India and the Indian Air Force).

The Army in India in its turn comprises the following categories of troops:—(*i*) The Regular British Forces, (*ii*) The Regular Indian Forces; (*iii*) The Auxiliary Force; (*iv*) The Indian Territorial Force; (*v*) The Indian Army Reserve; and (*vi*) The Indian States Forces when placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

2. The authorized establishments of personnel on April 1, 1939, were as follows:—

The Army in India. Total strength (excluding civilians, followers, reservists, the Indian States Forces, and the non-permanent members of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces) is 1,98,779, of which, in round numbers, 56,000 are British and 1,42,000 Indians. The Auxiliary and Territorial Forces number approximately 18,000 and 17,000 respectively. The Indian Reservists in the Army number 40,870.

The Air Forces. Total strength of personnel is 2,484, of which 2,173 are British and 311 Indians.

The Royal Indian Navy. Total strength of personnel is 2,025 of which 171 are British and 1,854 Indians.

3. The fighting limits of the Army in India comprise 4 regiments of British and 21 regiments of Indian cavalry (of which 3 and 2 respectively are converting into light tank regiments); 3 batteries of British Horse Artillery; 10 regiments of British and 1 regiment of Indian Field Artillery; 6 regiments of Mountain Artillery; 2 regiments of Medium Artillery; 2 batteries of Heavy Artillery; 1 battery of Anti-aircraft Artillery; 3 regiments of Sappers and Miners; 39 British Infantry Battalions with 1 training company; 77 active Indian Infantry Battalions (of which two normally serve overseas and is paid for by the Imperial Government and the Government of the Federated Malay States) with 75 training companies; 20 Gurkha Infantry Battalions; 3 Light Tank Companies of the Royal Tank Corps; and the Corps of Indian Signals.

4. The Air Forces in India comprise 4 Bomber Squadrons of the R. A. F., 3 Army Co-operative Squadrons of the R. A. F., 1 Army Co-operation Squadron of the Indian Air Force, and 1 Bomber Transport Squadron of the R. A. F. The main equipment consists of Bristol 'Blenheim' Bombers, Westland 'Lysander' army co-operation aeroplanes, and Vickers 'Valentia' bomber transports.

5. The Royal Indian Navy comprise 5 escort vessels, *viz.*, 'Indus' (1,190 tons with 2 4·7-in. 4 3-per and 11 smaller guns), 'Hindustan' (1,190 tons with 2 4·7-in., 4 3-pr. and 10 smaller guns), 'Clive' (2,021 tons with 2 4-in., 2 2-pr. and 4 3-pr. guns), 'Lawrence' (1,259 tons with 2 4-in., 4 3-pr. and 2 2-pr. guns), 'Cornwallis' (1,345 tons with 3 4-in., 2 2-pr. and 4 3-pr. guns); 1 depot ship 'Dalhousie'; 1 survey ship 'Investigator'; 1 patrol vessel 'Pathan'; and some smaller miscellaneous craft.

6. For purposes of war the Army in India is divided into three groups: Internal Security Troops, stationed all over India, to ensure the internal security of India: the Covering Force, stationed on the North-West Frontier, to protect the frontier area and to ensure that the mobilization and concentration of the Field Army is carried out undisturbed; and the Field Army which represents the major striking force at the disposal of the Government of India. The normal strength of the Field Army is 3 divisions and 3 Cavalry brigades. In peace time they are located in the Districts, *e.g.*, one in Rawalpindi district, the second in Meerut district, and the third in Deccan district.

Composition of the Army

The Army in India is composed of individuals who have voluntarily undertaken military service. But its ranks are not open to all Indians irrespective of caste and creed. The recruitment is confined to certain so-called martial classes, many of whom come from the Punjab and Nepal. The classes at present enlisted in the army are—(*i*) Punjabi Musalmans, the most numerous single class in the army (mostly from the north-western districts of the Punjab); (*ii*) Sikhs, (*iii*) Dogras (Jammu, and Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts of the Punjab); (*iv*) Pathans or Pashto-speaking inhabitants of the North-west Frontier Province, of whom Orakzais, Yusufzais, Khattaks, Bangashes, Adam Khel Afridis and Mahsuds are enlisted; (*v*) Hazarawals from the same area; (*vi*) Jats (Punjab, Western U. P. and Rajputana); (*vii*) Ahirs (the same area); (*viii*) Guyars (principally from the Punjab); (*ix*) Garhwallis or the inhabitants of British Garhwal and the State of Tehri Garhwal; (*x*) Kumaonis from Almorah District; (*xi*) Gurkhas from Central and Eastern Nepal (the tribes and castes enlisted are the Thakurs, Chhetris, Magars, Gurungs, Rais, Limbus and certain others in very small numbers. Of these the Magars and Gurungs are the most numerous; (*xii*) Rajputs from the U. P. and Rajputana; (*xiii*) Mussalman Rajputs (from the area round about Delhi); (*xiv*) Rajputana Mussalmans; (*xv*) Marathas; (*xvi*) selected Madrassis; and (*xvii*) some Hindustani Musalmans.

The proportions of Hindus and Moslems in the army are roundly 60 p.c. and 40 p.c. respectively. The personnel of the army is recruited mainly from the Punjab and Nepal and the adjoining areas. The Punjab supplies nearly 54 p.c. of the combatant troops, and Nepal nearly 12 p.c.

Military Expenditure

1. The figures for the net defence expenditure of India from 1931-32 to 1939-40 are given below:—

1931-32 (Accounts)	51,76,00,000
1932-33 "	46,74,00,000
1933-34 "	44,42,47,000
1934-35 "	44,34,26,000
1935-36 "	44,98,00,000
1936-37 "	45,45,00,000
1937-38 "	47,21,82,000
1938-39 (Revised Estimate)	45,18,00,000
1939-40 (Budget Estimate)	45,18,00,000

2. Approximate cost of typical units of the Army in India:—

British Cavalry Regiment	17,83,000
Indian Cavalry Regiment	7,18,000
British Infantry Battalion	19,51,000
Indian Infantry Battalion	5,27,000

3. Defence Services expenditure is controlled by the Government of India in the Defence and Finance Departments and generally no new expenditure whether initial or recurring, is incurred except with their sanction or the sanction of the Secretary of State for India where necessary. Under the general control of the Government and as a working arrangement the sanctioned budget is distributed amongst the controlling authorities responsible for the several services. The main heads of the Defence Budget of 1939-40 is given below :—

(*a*) Effective Charges :	
Fighting Services	10,63,34,000
Administrative Services	6,82,77,000
Manufacturing Establishments	2,48,13,000
Army Headquarters, Staff of Commands, etc	2,09,13,000
Purchase and Sale of Stores, Equipment and Animals	5,53,01,000
Transportation, Conservancy, etc. ..	2,67,91,000
Military Engineer Services	3,45,81,000
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces ..	58,18,000
Air Forces	2,23,49,000
Royal Indian Navy	76,19,000
Quetta Reconstruction	65,00,000
Deduct transfer from the Defence Reserve Fund ..	91,33,000
Net total (effective) ..	37,01,63,000
(*b*) Non-effective Charges (Pensions, etc.) ..	8,16,37,000
Total net expenditure on Defence	45,18,00,000

During 1939-40 the British Government will make a contribution of Rs. 5,53,33,000 towards military expenditure from Indian revenues. This is a recurring annual grant unconnected with the contribution in lump to be made as a result of the recommendations of the Chatfield Committee.

Indianization

1. The policy of Indianization at present accepted and being worked out aims at the Indianization of all units of one division of all arms (including ancillary services) and one cavalry brigade. This will entail the complete Indianization of certain existing units

and the raising of new units of certain arms of which no Indian units previously existed. The following steps have been taken to realize the object aimed at:—

(*a*) An Indian Military Academy has been established at Dehra Dun.

(*b*) A purely Indian Field Artillery Regiment has been formed.

(*c*) The Indianization of Divisional Signals has been undertaken.

In addition, the policy of Indianization has also been adopted for the Royal Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force.

2. The decision to admit Indians to the Commissioned Ranks of the Army was first taken in 1918 as a result of the Great War. It was proposed that King's Commissions should be obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways, *viz.*, (*a*) by qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, (*b*) by the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian Officers or non-commissioned Officers, (*c*) by the grant of Honorary King's Commissions on Indian officers who had rendered distinguished service. In accordance with this decision ten vacancies were reserved annually at Sandhurst for Indian Cadets.

In 1923, the so-called 'Eight Units Scheme' was announced. According to it eight selected units of Indian Cavalry and infantry were to be officered entirely by Indians, and all Indian commissioned officers were to be posted to these units.

This scheme in its turn was superseded by the scheme announced in 1931, in accordance with which a complete division of all arms was to be Indianized, and a military college was to be opened in India.

3. The Indian Military Academy was opened in 1932. The officers passing out of this institution bear the title 'Indian Commissioned Officer'. About forty vacancies are offered in this college every half year, of which about 15 are meant for 'open' cadets, fifteen for cadets from the Indian ranks of the army, and ten for Cadets from the Indian States. The total number of Indians holding King's Commissions and Indian Commissions in the fighting units of the army were 310 on April 1, 1939.

Re-organization of the Army

The Army in India is now passing through a period of re-organization in regard to equipment and strategic role. In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of the British Government that as a result of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India and the Empire, the need for early action to place the defence organization of India on a more satisfactory footing had been accepted and that at the suggestion of the Government of India an expert body known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed. This Committee came to India in November, 1938, and submitted its report to the British

Government in February, 1939. This report was not made public but a summary of its recommendations was published in September, 1939.

The recommendations of the Committee are based on the general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they describe as 'India's external security' and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility cannot in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

The concrete recommendations of the Committee for the re-organization and re-equipment of the defence forces in India are set forth below.

The basis of distribution of the Army in India will be: (*a*) Frontier defence; (*b*) internal security; (*c*) coastal defence; (*d*) general reserve; (*e*) external defence troops.

Types of modernized units will be as follows:—British and Indian Cavalry—light tank regiments, equipped with light tanks and armoured cars for reconnaissance.

Indian Cavalry—armoured regiments, equipped with light tanks and armoured cars.

Indian Cavalry—motor regiments, provided with motor transport for conveyance of personnel who will normally move on foot.

British and Indian Field Artillery regiments—all regiments are to be mechanized and in due course equipped with 25-pr. guns.

Sappers and Miners Units—provided with mechanized first-line transport and mechanical power tools.

British and Indian Infantry Battalions—armed with rifles, Bren guns, and two mortars, and fully mechanized first-line transport. Units on the North-West Frontier will, however, retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

The Air Forces in India will be re-equipped with modern aircraft as follows:—

Bomber Squadrons—Bristol 'Blenheims'; Army Co-operation Squadrons—Westland 'Lysanders'; Bomber Transport Squadrons—Vickers 'Valentias'. The Indian Air Force Squadron, at present being formed, is expected to be complete by the end of 1940. Volunteer flights for coast defence duties will be raised at certain ports.

The Royal Indian Navy—The following new vessels will be ordered for the Royal Indian Navy:—(*a*) Four 'Bittern' class escort vessels; (*b*) four 'Mastiff' class trawlers. The sloops 'Indus' and 'Hindustan' will be re-equipped with new armament.

In order to make India as far as possible self-sufficient in the supply of munitions in war, the existing ordnance factories will be expanded and reconstructed. Where necessary, entirely new factories will be built.

The capital cost of the above changes will be about Rs. 45 crores. As this sum cannot be provided out of the resources of India, the British Government has decided to contribute it. Of the total amount of Rs. 45 crores three-quarters will be provided as a free gift while one-quarter will be advanced as a loan, the interest on which will be entirely remitted for the first five years. In addition, the committee has recommended and the British Government agreed that the annual grant made by the latter should be continued at the rate of two million pounds a year, at which it had been provisionally fixed.

The modernization of the Indian defence forces is expected to take about five years.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The work of the Indian Meteorological Department, which was instituted in 1875, may be summarized as follows:—

The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms; the issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas and the collection of meteorological data from ships. The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics; the issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts.

In addition to the above, the Department is also responsible, among other matters, for meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall, the issue of seasonal rainfall broadcasts and the issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (canal and railway engineers, collectors, directors of agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

In addition to these meteorological duties, the Indian Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for, or undertook, various other important duties, such as the determination of time in India and the issue of time signals, the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy and observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based.

Although the public, in general, are served mostly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports, special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned. Reports for shipping and to ports are issued from the meteorological offices at Calcutta and Poona. The messages to ports include advice or instructions for the hoisting of signals, of varying degrees of danger.

There is a special arrangement for warning river ports, river stations and police stations. When storms threaten, ships at sea can receive bulletins at least twice a day; messages containing synoptic data are also issued as regional messages from Calcutta and Karachi, as an All-India message from Bombay.

Engineers in charge of railroads, telegraph lines and irrigation works who are on the warning lists receive warnings of heavy rainfall or high wind by special telegrams. Frost warnings and heavy rainfall warnings are sent by telegram to collectors or chief agricultural officers at the headquarters of many districts.

The department has to organize itself not only for forecasting, but also to serve as the "public memory" of the weather and climate of India. These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly reports, as well as occasional papers dealing with long term averages.

Of all the major practical applications of meteorology its service to aviation is the most recent and has developed into a specialized and particularly designed organization. Aviators require detailed information about the weather; they want information on winds at different levels, visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, shortlived and rapidly changing phenomena.

In accordance with recommendations, expert meteorologists are stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the air routes. Forecast centres are established at each main aerodrome and forecasts prepared at such centres are transmitted to other aerodromes for the benefit of pilots.

In India, the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to maintain the standard recommended by the International Convention. The 3,000-mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by two forecasting stations at Karachi and Calcutta.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and the fuller development of ground organization along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a "routine" basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India air route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab.

The dissemination of the latest news about winds and the latest "current weather" reports relating to cloud, visibility, rain, etc., has been similarly placed on a routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight, on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement.

In order to fulfil the various duties, the department is organized into a central office, seven sub-offices, 34 pilot balloon observatories and 311 weather observatories of different classes distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east.

The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories, including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them, is divided between the offices of Poona. Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at Peshawar and Quetta; the latter two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation.

The Upper Air Office at Agra is in charge of all pilot balloons observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation. The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialize in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of solar physics.

The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a daily weather report for North-East India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warning in North-East India, and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by time-ball to the Port of Calcutta, by telephone to Fort William for the firing of the 13.00 hours (Calcutta time) gun, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signals through the Indian telegraph system. A regional telegraphic weather summary for North-East India is issued daily from this office. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in North-East India, east of Allahabad. It is in charge of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum and second, third fourth and fifth class observatories in North-East India, and checks, and computes observations and data for stations in the area. It issues twice daily through the shortwave aeronautical wireless transmitting station at Calcutta, synoptic data of selected stations in the area. It maintains a first class observatory, and also a seismological observatory.

Head-quarters Office—Poona.
Upper Air Office—Agra.
Meteorological Office—Calcutta.
Meteorological Office—Karachi.
Colaba & Alibag Observatories —Bombay.
Meteorological Offices—Peshawar and Quetta.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

Revenue

[*In thousands of Rupees*]

	Accounts 1937-38	Budget Estimate 1938-39	Revised Estimate 1938-39	Budget Estimate 1939-40
Principal Heads of Revenue:—				
Customs ..	43,10,75	43,81,00	40,14,00	40,65,00
Central Excise Duties	7,66,36	7,76,00	8,25,00	8,28,00
Corporation Tax ..	1,88,32	1,55,00	1,87,00	1,88,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,69,85	12,42,34	12,67,00	12,88,00
Salt	8,38,77	8,35,00	8,33,00	8,35,00
Opium	50,76	44,92	52,54	49,15
Other Heads ..	96,94	1,06,57	1,01,03	1,01,36
Total Principal Heads	75,21,75	75,40,83	72,79,57	73,54,51
Railways:—				
Net Receipts (As shown in Railway Budget ..	32,65,58	32,57,41	31,96,98	31,75,66
Irrigation (Net Receipts) ..	1,86	1,02	1,47	77
Posts & Telegraphs:—				
Net Receipts ..	1,29,08	74,61	74,73	75,34
Debt Services ..	58,51	66,33	68,21	63,23
Civil Administration	1,04,29	99,99	1,02,37	1,03,77
Currency and Mint ..	75,08	66,94	48,64	67,22
Civil works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	31,62	30,90	32,15	30,97
Miscellaneous ..	1,41,38	1,54,86	1,56,47	1,39,65
Defence Service ..	5,25,38	5,59,69	5,90,54	8,75,26
Extraordinary Items	3,93,47	3,75,14	4,05,63	2,95,57
Total Revenue ..	1,22,48,00	1,22,27,72	1,12,56,76	1,21,81,95
Deficit	..	..	2,64,75	..
Total ..	1,22,48,00	1,22,27,72	1,22,21,51	1,21,81,95

CHARGED TO REVENUE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

[*In thousands of Rupees*]	Accounts 1937-38	Budget Estimate 1938-39	Revised Estimate 1938-39	Budget Estimate 1939-40
Expenditure				
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,73,44	4,33,35	4,25,13	3,90,11
Capital outlay on Salt works charged to Revenue	3,06	98	18	54
Railways :—				
Interest and Miscellaneous charges (As shown in Railway Budget ..	29,89,93	30,01,75	29,92,05	29,62,26
Irrigation ..	10,54	10,78	10,26	9,78
Posts & Telegraphs	75,55	80,48	78,81	78,62
Debt Services ..	14,99,95	14,62,32,	14,38,46	12,65,66
Civil Administration	10,43,68	11,31,18	10,94,20	11,04,14
Currency and Mint ..	37,30	37,43	35,30	35,09
Civil works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	2,50,24	3,12,36	2,59,94	2,78,28
Miscellaneous ..	3,91,01	3,63,45	3,69,52	3,52,21
Defence Service ..	52,60,20	50,77,69	52,08,54	53,93,26
Contribution and Miscellaneous adjust ment between Central & Provincial Governments ..	3,15,90	3,04,82	3,06,44	3,05,78
Extraordinary Items	3,32	1,88	1,68	1,67
Total Expenditure charge to Revenue	1,22,48,00	1,22,18,47	1,22,21,51	1,21,76,80
Surplus	..	9,25	..	5,15
Total ..	1,22,48,00	1,22,27,72	1,22,21,51	1,21,81,95

Post Office Cash-Certificates

	Lakhs outstanding at close of year.		Lakhs outstanding at close of year.
1931-32	.. 44,58	1936-37	.. 64,40
1932-33	.. 55,64	1937-38	.. 60,21
1933-34	.. 63,71	1938-39 (Budget)	.. 56,90
1934-35	.. 65,96	1938-39 Revised)	.. 59,59
1935-36	.. 65,98	1939-40 (Budget)	.. 59,09

Indian Revenue & Expenditure

	Total Net Revenue (Lakhs)	*Total Net Expenditure (Lakhs)*	*Surplus+ Deficit—*
1931-32	.. 77,29	89,04	.. —11,75
1932-33	.. 82,84	81,29	.. + 1,55
1933-34	.. 75,43	74,80	.. + 63
1934-35	.. 80,75	80,39	.. + 36
1935-36	.. 78,29	78,29	.. ..
1936-37	.. 75,71	77,50	.. — 1,79
1937-38	.. 81,19	81,19	.. + 7
1938-39 (Budget)	.. 79,63	79,54	.. + 9
1938-39 (Revised)	.. 76,95	79,60	.. — 2,65
1939-40 (Budget)	.. 76,95	76,92	.. + 3

Tax, Interest, Civil Administrations

	Total Tax Revenue (Lakhs)	*Total Interest payments (Lakhs)*	*Civil Administration (Lakhs)*
1931-32	.. 69,52	12,83	.. 12,17
1932-33	.. 76,74	11,61	.. 9,69
1933-34	.. 69,66	9,29	.. 9,54
1934-35	.. 74,57	10,25	.. 11,10
1935-36	.. 73,71	10,50	.. 10,59
1936-37	.. 71,19	9,56	.. 11,27
1937-38	.. 69,85	12,48	.. 10,44
1938-39 (Budget)	.. 69,23	11,62	.. 11,31
1938-39 (Revised)	.. 66,75	11,39	.. 10,94
1939-40 (Budget)	.. 67,84	9,66	.. 11,04

Grants in Aid to Provincial Governments

	U.P.	Assam.	N.W.F.P.	Orissa.	Sind.	Coorg.
1937-38 (Actuals)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	47,00	1,10,00	2,27
1938-39 (Budget)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	1,72
1938-39 (Revised)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	1,72
1939-40 (Budget)	25,00	30,00	1,00,00	43,00	1,05,00	1-16

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Total Number of Seats in the Provincial Assemblies

	Assembly		*Council.*
Assam	108	..	22
Bengal	250	..	Not more than 65 and not less than 63. 63 seats have been filled up, the remaining two seats which are to be filled by the governor, remained vacant.
Bihar	152	..	30.
Bombay	175	..	Not less than 29 and not more than 30.
C. P. & Berar	112	..	No Upper House.
Madras	215	..	Not more than 56 and not less than 54.
N. W. F. P.	50	..	No Upper House.
Orissa	60	..	No Upper House.
Punjab	175	..	No Upper House.
Sind	60	..	No Upper House.
United Provinces	228	..	60.

COMPLEXION OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Assam ..	..	United Ministry.
Bengal ..	..	Coalition Ministry.
Bihar ..	..	Congress Majority.
Bombay ..	..	Congress Majority.
C. P. & Berar	..	Congress Majority.
Madras ..	..	Congress Majority.
N. W. F. P.	..	Congress Majority.
Orissa ..	..	Congress Majority.
Punjab ..	..	It is a Unionist Ministry in its political complexion, though not exclusively Unionist in its personnel. Unionist party commands an absolute majority of 95 in a total House of 174 excluding Speaker.
Sind ..	..	National Ministry.
U. P.. ..	..	Congress Majority.

ASSAM

Governor—H. E. Sir Robert Neil Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (appointed March 4, 1937). (Rs. 5,500)

Council of Ministers (*United Party*)

Hon. Sir Muhammad Saadulla (Chief Minister).
Hon. Khan Bahadur Sayidur Rahaman.
Hon. Abdul Matin Chowdhury.
Hon' Miss Movis Dunn.
Hon. Mr. Hirendra Ch. Chakravarti.
Hon. Khan Bahadur Mudabbir Hossain Chaudhuri.
Hon. Mr. Mohendranath Saikea.
Hon. Mr. Rohini K. Chaudhuri.
Hon. Moulvi Munwar Ali.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Basanta Kumar Das .
President, Legislative Council—Hon. Mr. Heramba Ch. Barua.

BENGAL

Governor—H. E. Lt. Colonel Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E., (Appointed Nov. 1939). (Rs. 10,000).

Council of Ministers (*Coalition*)

Hon. Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister (*Education*).
Hon. Mr. H. Suhrwardy (*Finance*).
Hon. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt., (*Revenue*).
Hon. Nawab Khwaja Habibulla Bahadur of Dacca (*Local Self-Government and Industries*).
Hon. Maharaja Srish Chandra Nandy, (*Communications and Works*).
Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin K.C.I.E., (*Home*).
Hon. Nawab Musharruff Hussain, Khan Bahadur; (*Judicial and Legislative*).
Hon. Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut; (*Forest and Excise*).
Hon. Mr. Mukunda Behari Mullick, (*Co-operative Credit and Indebtedness*).
Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Public Health, Medical Agriculture and Veterinary*).
Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Hon. Khan Bahadur Aziz-ul-Huq.
President, Legislative Council.—Hon. Mr. S. C.. Mittra.

BIHAR

Governor—H. E. Sir Thomas Stewart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 8,333-5-4).

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative powers assisted by the following Advisers:—

E. R. Cousins, I.C.S. ,
R. E. Russell, I.C.S.

BOMBAY

Governor—H. E. Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D. (Appointed September, 18, 1937.) (Rs. 10,000).

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative powers assisted by the following Advisers :—

Sir, Gilbert Wills, C.I.E., I.C.S.
J. A. Madan, C.S.I., I.C.S.
H. F. Knight, C.I.E., I.C.S.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

Governor—H. E. Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Appointed May 28, 1938.)

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted by the following Advisers :—

Sir G. P. Burton, K.C.I.E.
H. C. Greenfield, I.C.S.

PUNJAB

Governor—H. E. Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. [Appointed April 8, 1938]

Council of Ministers (Unionist Party)

Khan Bahadur Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, K.B.E., Prime Minister, (Unionist).
Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Kt., C.I.E., (*Revenue*) Khalsa National.
Hon. Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri Sir Chhotu Ram, B.A., LL.B. (*Development*) Unionist.
Hon. Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., Bar-at-Law, (Finance), National Progressive.
Hon. Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana O.B.E., (*Public Works*) Unionist.
Hon. Mr. Mian Abdul Haye, (*Education*) Unionist.

SIND

Governor—H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S. [Appointed April 1, 1936]

Council of Ministers (National Ministry)

Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh Haji Mahommed Umar O.B.E., Chief Minister (*Finance, Excise and Industries*).

Hon. Pir Illahi Baksh Nawazali, M.A., LL.B., (*Education and Local Self-Government*) *Sind United Party.*

Hon. Mr. Nichaldas V. Vizirani, (*Public Works, Public Health and Medical*).

Hon. Mr. Mir Bandehali Khan Mir Haji Mahomed Hassan Khan, Talpur (*Revenue excluding Excise, Forest and Civil Veterinary.*)

Hon. Dialmal Doulatram (*Agriculture, Forest and Civil Veterinary*Q.

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.I.E., (*Home, Legal, Political and Miscellaneous and General excluding Local Self-Government, Education, Medical, Public Health and Industries.*)

MADRAS

Governor—H. E. Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E. (Appointed, November, 1934.) Will be succeeded by H. E. Capt. A. O. Hope, M.C.

The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted by the following advisers:—

G. T. Boag, I.C.S.
H. M. Hood, I.C.S.
Mr. Rutherford, I.C.S.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Governor—H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (Appointed March 2, 1937.)

The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges under advisers.

UNITED PROVINCES

Governor—Maurice Hallet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. [Appointed Dec. 7, 1939]

The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges under the following Advisers:—

P. W. March, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Pannalal, I.C.S.
T. Sloan, I.C.S.

ORISSA

Governor—H. E. Sir John Austen Hubback, K.C.S.I., J.P. [Appointed April 1, 1936]

The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges under the following Advisers:—

Eric C. Ansorage, C.I.E., I.C.S.

DELHI

Chief Commissioner—E. M. Jenkins, I.C.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Chief Commissioner—C. F. Waterfall, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENTS

Agent to G. G., Resident & Chief Commissioner in Beluchistan —Hon. Lt. Col. Sir Arthur Parsons, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., D.S.O.

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf —Sir Trenchard Fowle, K.C.S.I.

Resident at Hyderabad—Hon. Mr. C. H. Gidney, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Resident for Central India and Chief Commissioner of Panth Piploda—Hon. Mr. K. S. Fitze, C.I.E.

Resident in Mysore & Chief Commissioner of Coorg —Hon. Lt. Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Resident for Rajputana & Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara —Hon. Mr. C. L. Corfield, C.I.E., M.C.

Resident for States of Western India —Hon. Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.I.E.

Resident for Punjab States—Hon. Mr. C. P. Skrine, O.B.E.

ROYAL FAMILY

[House of Windsor]

The King—His Majesty George VI, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G. by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895, second son of late King George V, became King on 12th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936. Married on April 26, 1923 to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerete Bowes-Lyon, born, August 4, 1900.

King's Children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born, April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

Brothers and Sister of the King—H. R. H. Duke of Windsor, Ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on 10th December 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.

H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, born, March 31, 1900; Married November 6, 1935 to Lady Alice Montague Douglas Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born, December 25, 1901.

H. R. H. Duke of Kent, born, December 20, 1902, married November 29, 1934 to H. R. H. The Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark.

H. H. H. The Princess Royal Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, Countess of Harewood, born, April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT

It consists of two Houses. *The House of Lords* is made up of the Peers of the United Kingdom, the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts. Twenty four Bishops and the Barons, also twenty eight Irish Peers elected for life and sixteen Scottish Peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords consists of about 740 members.

House of Commons consists of 615 members elected by direct ballot in the several constituencies for the duration of Parliament. Of this House—England has 492 members; Wales 36; Scotland 74; Northern Ireland 13; members of the House of Commons are paid since 1911 £400 per year.

BRITISH NATIONAL MINISTRY
War Cabinet

Prime Minister & First Lord of the Treasury—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.
Foreign Secretary—Lord Halifax.
Chancellor of Exchequer—Sir John Simon.
Minister of Defence and Co-ordination—Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. Winston Churchill.
Minister for War—Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha.
Minister for Air—Sir Kingley Wood.
Lord Privy Seal—Sir Samuel Hoare.
Minister without Portfolio—Lord Hankey.

Ministers not in the War Cabinet

Lord President of the Council—Earl Stanhope.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Caldecote.
Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security—Sir John Anderson.
Dominion Secretary—Mr. Anthony Eden (with Special Access to the War Cabinet).
Colonial Secretary—Malcolm MacDonald.
Secretary of State for India and Burma—Lord Zetland.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Food—W. S. Morrison.
Secretary for Scotland—Mr. John Colville.
President of the Board of Trade—Oliver Stanley.
President of the Board of Education—Lord de La Warr.
Minister of Health—Mr. Walter Elliot.
Minister of Labour and National Service—Mr. E. Brown.
Minister of Supply—Mr. Leslie Burgin.
Minister of Agriculture—Sir R. Dorman-Smith.
Minister of Transport—Capt. Euan Wallace.
Minister of Information—Lord Macmillan.
Minister of Economic Warfare—Mr. R. H. Cross.
Minister of Pensions—Sir John Womersley.
First Commissioner of Works—Mr. H. Ramsbotham.
Attorney-General—Sir D. Somervell.
Solicitor-General—Sir T. O'Connor.
Postmaster-General—Mr. G. C. Tryon.
Paymaster-General—Lord Winterton.
Minister of Shipping—Sir John Gilmour.
Financial Secy. of the Treasury—Mr. H. F. C. Crookshank.
Lord Advocate of Scotland—Mr. T. M. Cooper.
Solicitor-General for Scotland—Mr. J. S. C. Reid.
Asst. Postmaster-General—Mr. William Malone.

INDIA OFFICE

Secretary of State for India—Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State—Sir F. Stewart, G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill, M.P.
Advisers to the Secretary of State—Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Sir Horace Williamson, Sir Joseph Clay, Sir Henry Strakosch, Sir R. Glancy, Sir Hussan Suhrawardy, O.B.E., Sir Allan Parsons, Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I.
High Commissioner of India—Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Kt.
Trade Commissioner for India—Dr. D. B. Meek.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA

Lord Stanley ..	1858	Lord George Hamilton	1895
Sir Charles Wood ..	1859	Sir John Brodrick ..	1903
Earl de Gray & Ripon	1860	John Morley ..	1905
Viscount Cranborne ..	1866	Earl of Crew ..	1910
Sir S. Northcote ..	1867	Viscount Morley ..	1911
Duke of Argylle ..	1868	Earl of Crew ..	1911
Marquess of Salisbury	1874	Austen Chamberlain ..	1915
G. Hardy	1878	E. S. Montague ..	1917
Marquess of Hartington	1880	Viscount Peel ..	1922
Earl of Kimberley ..	1882	Sir S. Olivier ..	1924
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885	Earl of Birkenhead ..	1924
Earl of Kimberley ..	1886	Viscount Peel ..	1928
Sir R. A. Cross ..	1886	W. Wedgwood Benn ..	1929
Earl of Kimberley ..	1892	Sir S. Hoare ..	1931
H. H. Fowler ..	1894	Marquis of Zetland ..	1935

GOVERNOR-GENERALS & VICEROYS

Governor-Genls. of Bengal

1774 Warren Hastings.
1785 Sir J. Macpherson.
1786 Earl Cornwallis.
1793 Sir John Shore.
1798 Sir Alfred Clarke.
1798 Lord Wellesley.
1805 Lord Cornwallis. (2nd time).
1805 Sir George Barlow.
1807 Earl of Minto I.
1813 Lord Hastings (Earl of
1823 John Adam.
1828 W. B. Bayley.
1823 Earl Amherst.
1828 Lord W. Cavandish-Bentinck.

Governor-Generals of India.

1833 Lord W. Cavandish Bentinck.
1835 Sir Charles Metcalfe.
1836 Lord Auckland.
1842 Lord Ellenborough.
1844 Sir Henry Hardinge.
1848 Earl of Dalhousie.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS & VICEROYS—*Concld.*

Governor-Genls & Viceroys

1856 Lord Canning.
1858 Lord Canning.
1862 Earl of Elgin I.
1863 Sir Robert Napier.
1863 Sir William Denison.
1864 Sir John Lawrence..
1869 Earl fo Mayo.
1872 Sir John Strachey.
1872 Lord Napier.
1872 Lord Northbrook.
1875 Earl of Lytton.
1880 Lord Ripon.
1888 Lord Lansdowne.
1884 Earl of Dufferin.
1894 Earl of Elgin II.
1904 Lord Ampthill.
1899 Lord Curzon.
1904 Lord Curzon.
1905 Earl of Minto II.
1910 Lord Hardinge.
1916 Lord Chelmsford.
1926 Lord Irwin.
1921 Lord Reading.
1929 Lord Goschen.
1931 Lord Willingdon.
1935 Lord Linlithgow.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Governor-General

His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., Kt., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D. (Rs. 20,900).

Commander-in-Chief in India

His Excellency General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., G.S.I., D.S.O. (Rs. 8,333).

Members of the Executive Council (Each Rs. 6,660)

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Communications).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Commerce and Labour).
The Hon'ble Mr. A. I. Raisman, C.S.I., C.I.E., (Finance).
The Hon'ble Mr. A. I. Thorne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Home).
The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., (Education, Health and Lands).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan, Kt., Bar-at-Law, (Law).

Home Department

E. Conran-Smith, C.I.E., Secretary.
J. Hennessy, Principal Information Officer.

Political Department

Hon. Sir Bertrand Glancy, K.C.I.E., Political Advisor.
Sir C. Latimer, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

External Affairs Department

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E. M.V.O., Secretary.

Finance Department

C. E. Jones, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Finance Department.
J. F. Sheehy, C.S.I., Member, Central Board of Revenue.

M. Slade, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue.
A. C. Gupta, O.B.E., Accountant-General, Central Revenues.
Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General of India.
M. R. Coburn, C.I.E., Military Accountant-General.

Defence

C. M. O. Ogilvie, I.C.S., Secretary, Defence Department.
Rear-Admiral H. Fitzherbert, R. N. Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy.
Lt. General E. de Burgh, Chief of the General Staff.
Col. G. N. Molesworth, Director of Military Operations and Intelligence.
Lt. General Sir Roger C. Wilson, D.S.O., Adjutant-General of India.
Brigadier W. H. Happel, Judge Advocate-General in India.
Major-General G. G. Tabuteau, D.S.O., Director, Medical Services in India.
Lt. General Sir B. Moberly, K.C.S.I., Quartermaster-General in India.
Brigadier W. K. Rebsch, Director of Supplies and Transports.
Lt. General C. C. Armitage, D.S.O., Master-General of the Ordnance in India.
Major-General N. C. Bannatyne, Military Secretary.
Air-Marshal P. B. Joubert de la Ferte, Air Officer Commanding R. A. F. India.

Legislative Department

G. H. Spence, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Legislative Department.
D. N. Mitra, Solicitor to the Government of India.
Sir Brojendra Mitter, K.C.S.I., Federal Advocate-General in India.

Department of Commerce

H. Dow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Commerce.
R. W. Targett, Chief Controller of Stores.

Department of Labour

M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S., Secretary.

Railway Department

Sir Guthrie Russel, K.C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of Railways. (Rs. 5,000).
B. M. Staig, I.C.S., Financial Commissioner of Raliways.
A. C. Griffin, Secretary, Railway Board.
D. C. Campbell, Controller of Railway Accounts.
Zahid Hussain, Director of Finance.

Department of Education, Health and Lands

Sir G. S. Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Education.
John Sargent, Education Commissioner of India.
L. Mason, I.F.S., Inspector-General of Forests.

Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S., Director-General Indian Medical Service.
Lt.-Colonel E. Cotter, I.M.S., Public Health Commissioner of India.
Brigadier C. G. Lewis, Surveyor-General of India.
Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit, Director General of Archaeology in India.
Baini Prashad, D.Sc., Director, Zoological Survey of India.
C. C. Calder, Director, Botanical Survey of India.

Department of Communications

S. N. Roy, I.C.S., Secretary, Communications Department.
Leonel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting.
F. Tymms, M. C. Director of Civil Aviation in India.
G. V. Bewoor, I.C.S., C.I.E., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
S. K. Banerjee, D.Sc., Director General of Observatories.

Legislative Assembly Department

Mian Muhammed Rafi, Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department.

Reforms Office

Sir Hawthorne Lewis, I.C.S., C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

M. Slade, I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue.
J. F. Sheehy, I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Sir E. Gordon, I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., (*Chairman*).
Dr. A. F. Rahman, Sir John Dain, C.I.E., I.C.S., L. P. Misra, B.Sc., (*Members*) H. Hamill, I.C.S., (*Secretary*).

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

Chancellor—H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala.
Pro-Chancellor—H. H. The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.
Standing Committee—Rulers of Bahawalpur, Dongarpur, Bilaspur, Wankaner, Mandi, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Sanchin and Sangli.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL STATE

President

The Hon. Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Bar-at-Law.

Nominated—Including the President (26)

(*a*) Officials—(9)

1. H. E. General Sir Robert A. Cassels.
2. The Hon. Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad.
3. The Hon. Sir Guthrie Russell.

4. The Hon. Mr. F. H. Puckle.
5. The Hon. Mr. S. A. Hydari.
6. The Hon. Mr. H. Dow.
7. The Hon. Mr. A. D. Gorwala.
8. The Hon. Sir Alan Lloyd.
9. The Hon. Mr. Shavax A. Lall.

(b) Non-officials—(17)

1. The Hon. Sir David Devadoss.
2. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon.
3. The Hon. Sir A. P. Patro.
4. The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy.
5. The Hon. Sir Josna Ghosal.
6. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das.
7. The Hon. Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee.
8. The Hon. Sir Mohammad Yakub.
9. The Hon. Kunkar Hajee Ismaiel Alikhan.
10. The Hon. Sirdar Nihal Singh.
11. The Hon. Raja Charanjit Singh.
12. The Hon. Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan.
13. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-din Haidar.
14. The Hon. Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy.
15. The Hon. Sir S. Hissam-ud-din Bahadur.
16. The Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh.
17. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Nanak Chand.

ELECTED—Non-officials—(32)

1. The Hon. Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari.
2. The Hon. Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar.
3. The Hon. Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas.
4. The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.
5. The Hon. Saiyad Mohamed Padshah.
6. Hon. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.
7. The Hon. Mr. Shanti Das Askuran.
8. The Hon. Mr. M. N. Dalal.
9. The Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha.
10. The Hon. Ali Bukhsh Mohamed Hussain.
11. The Hon. Mr. R. H. Parker.
12. The Hon. Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury.
13. The Hon. Kumar N. N. Sinha, of Nashipur.
14. The Hon. Mr. S. K. Roy Chowdhury.
15. The Hon. Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudhury.
16. The Hon. Mr. Abdool Razzak Hajee Abdool Suttar.
17. (*One Member from Bengal Chamber of Commerce*)
18. The Hon. Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh.
19. The Hon. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.
20. The Hon. Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru.
21. The Hon. Haji Syed Mohamed Husain.
22. The Hon. Chaudhri Niamatullah.

23. The Hon. Lala Ramsaran Das.
24. The Hon. Sardar Buta Singh.
25. The Hon. Choudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar.
26. The Hon. Sir Kameswar Singh of Darbhanga.
27. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha.
28. The Hon. Mr. Nikunja Kishore Das.
29. The Hon. Mr. Hossain Imam.
30. The Hon. Mr. V. V. Kalikar.
31. The Hon. Mr. Brijlal Nanadlal Biyani.
32. The Hon. Maulavi Ali Asgar Khan.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President—The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim K.C.S.I.
Dy. President—Akhil Chandra Datta.

Elected—Non-Officials—(192)

(1) Madras—16

1. S. Satyamurti.
2. K. S. Gupta.
3. M. Thirumala Row.
4. Professor N. G. Ranga.
5. M. Aanthasayanam Ayyangar.
6. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
7. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
8. K. Santhanam.
9. Shrimati K. Radhabai Subbarayan.
10. K. B. Jinaraya Hegdi
11. Umra Aly Shah.
12. Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.
13. H. A. Satha H. Essak Sait.
14. F. E. James.
15. Rajah Sir Vasudeva Rajah.
16. M. R. Ry. Swami Vencatachelam Chetty Garu.

(2) Bombay—16

17. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
18. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.
19. Diwan Lalchand Navalrai.
20. Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai.
21. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
22. Keshavrai Marutirao Jedhe.
23. N. V. Gadgil.
24. S. K. Hosmani.
25. Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
26. Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto.
27. Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon.
28. J. D. Boyle.
29. B. R. Townsend Greer.

30. Manu Subedar.
31. Mian Ghulamkadir Md. Shahban.
32. Sir H. P. Mody.

(3) Bengal—17

33. N. C. Chunder.
34. Dr. P. N. Banerjee.
35. Amarendra Nath Chattapadhyaya.
36. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.
37. Suryya Kumar Som.
38. Akhil Chandra Datta.
39. Sir Abdur Rahim.
40. Hajee Chaudhuri Mohammad Ismail Khan.
41. Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.
42. Chowdhury Sekandar Ali.
43. Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee.
44. (*Rajshahi-Muhammadan Rural*).
45. C. C. Miller.
46. T. Chapman-Mortimer.
47. A. Aikman.
48. D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury.
49. Baijnath Bajoria.

(4) United Provinces—16

50. R. K. Bose.
51. Choudhuri Raghubir Narain Singh.
52. Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal.
53. Badri Datt Pande.
54. Sri Prakasa.
55. Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya.
56. Mohan Lal Saksena.
57. Sirdar Jogendra Singh.
58. (*Cities of the U. P.—Muhammadan Urban*).
59. Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi.
60. Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan.
61. Maulvi Abdul Wajid.
62. Dr. Zia-uddin Ahmad.
63. Mohamed Azhar Ali.
64. J. Ramsay Scott.
65. Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh.

(5) Punjab—12

66. Sham Lal.
67. Raizada Hans Raj.
68. Bhai Parma Nand.
69. Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.
70. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
71. H. M. Abdullah.
72. Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah.

73. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-I-Haq Piracha.
74. Khan Bahadur Nawab M. M. Hossain Qureshi.
75. Sardar Mangal Singh.
76. Sardar Sant Singh.
77. M. Ghiasuddin.

(6) Bihar and Orissa—12

78. Satya Narayan Sinha.
79. B. B. Varma.
80. B. Das.
81. Pandit Nilkantha Das.
82. Ramayan Prasad.
83. Gauri Shankar Singh.
84. Kailash Behari Lall.
85. Ram Narayan Singh.
86. Muhammad Nauman.
87. Muhammad Ahsan.
88. Moulvi Mohammad Abdul Gani.
89. Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijai Prasad Singh.

(7) Central Provinces and Berar—6

90. Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh.
91. Seth Govind Das.
92. Pandit Shambhudayal Misra.
93. Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
94. Seth Sheodass Daga.
95. M. S. Aney.

(8) Assam—4

96. Kuladhar Chaliha.
97. Brojendra Narayan Chaudhury.
98. Abdul Rasheed Choudhury.
99. P.J. Griffiths.

(9) Delhi—1

100. M. Asaf Ali.

(10) Ajmer-Merwara—1

101. Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.

(11) North-West Frontier Province—1

102. Abdul Qaiyam.

(a) Officials—(26)

103. *Government of India.*
104. *Government of India.*
105. The Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan.
106. Sir Thomas Stewart.
107. Sir Reginald Maxwell.
108. B. M. Staig.
109. F. S. Bajpai.
110. Aubrey Metcalfe.
111. G. H. Spence.
112. C. M. G. Ogilivie.
113. K. Sanjiva Row.
114. J. F. Sheehy.
115. A. Brokenshaw.
116. V. S. Sundaram.
117. S. P. Chambers.
118. J. A. Mackeown.
119. N. Mahadeva Ayyar.
120. Y. N. Sukthankar.
121. J. N. Talukdar.
122. A. D. Gorwala.
123. J. S. Hardman.
124. P. A. Menon.
125. P. M. Menon.
126. A. K. Chanda.
127. Basanta Kumar Mukerji.
128. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Nur Muhammad.

(b) Non-Officials—(13)

129. Sardar Bahadur Sir Jawahar Singh.
130. N. M. Joshi.
131. Dr. R. D. Dalal.
132. Dr. Francis Xavier DeSouza.
133. Captain Sardar Sir Sher Mohammad Khan.
134. Major Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan.
135. Khan Bahadur Sir Abdul Hamid.
136. Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh.
137. Lieut-Colonel M. A. Rahman.
138. Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj
139. Hugh Stuart Town.
140. Percival M. R. Damzen.
141. Sams-ul-Ulama Kamaluddin Ahmed.

INDIAN JUDICIARY

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA

Chief Justice of India—Sir Maurice Linford Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., (Rs. 7,000).
Judges—Hon. Sir Srinivasa Varadachary. (Rs. 5,000).
Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman, Kt.. (Rs. 5,000).

Chief Justices (High Courts.)

Calcutta—Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire, K.C . (Rs. 72,000 per year).
Bombay—Hon. Sir John Beaumont, K.C. (Rs. 60,000 per year).
Madras—Hon. Lionel Leach (Rs. 60,000 per year).
Patna—Hon. Sir A. T. Harries, Kt. (Rs. 60,000 per year).
Allahabad—Hon. Mr. H. B. L. Braund, (Rs. 60,000 per year).
Nagpur—Sir Gilbert Stone (Rs. 50,000).
Oudh (*Chief Court*)—Hon. G. H. Thomas (Rs. 48,000).
Punjab—Hon. Sir Douglas Young, Kt. (Rs. 60,000 per year.)

Puisne Judges

Calcutta (each Rs. 4,000).
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,, Sir J. Lort-Williams.
,, Sir H. R. Panckridge.
,, Mr. J. Y. Roxburgh.
,, ,, T. Amir Ali.
,, ,, C. Bartley.
,, ,, G. D. McNair.
,, ,, S. Nasim Ali.
,, ,, A. G. R. Henderson.
,, ,, R. C. Mitter.
,, ,, N. G. A. Edgley.
,, ,, B. K. Mookerjee.
,, ,, C. C. Biswas.
,, ,, N. A. Khundkar.
,, ,, A. N. Sen.
Hon. Mr. R. F. Lodge, I.C.S.
,, ,, B. N. Rau.

Lahore (each Rs. 4,000).
,, ,, F. W. Skemp.
,, ,, M. V. Bhide.
,, ,, Abdul Rashid.
,, ,, S. Din Mahomed.
,, ,, Blacker.
,, ,, Ramlal Dewan.
,, ,, Sale.
Hon. Sir J. Addison.
,, Mr. Bakshi Tek Chand.
,, ,, Kunwar Dalip Singh.
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Hon. Sir S. Burn.
" " V. Panduranga Rao.
" Mr. A. J. King.
" " K. P. Lakhsmana Rao.
" " V. Mockett.
" " S. Wordsworth.
" " K. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar.
" " B. Somayya.
" " M. Patanjali Sastri.
" " C. Kunhi Raman.
" " J. C. Stodard.
" " F. W. Gentle.
" Mr. P. Venkataramna Rao.
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" " N. J. Wadia.
" " H. V. Divatia.
" " A. S. R. Maclin.
" " K. B. Wassoodew.
" " K. C. Sen.
" " N. S. Lokur.
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" " Khwaja M. Noor.
" Mr. S. B. Dhavle.
" " C. M. Agarwala.
" " S. P. Varma.
" " F. G. Rowland.
" " F. Manoharlal.
" " S. C. Chatterjee.

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Hon. Sir E. Bennet.
" Mr. Iqbal Ahmed.
" " Rachpal Singh.
" " U. S. Bajpai
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" " Ganganath.
" " T. N. Mulla.
" " D. C. Hunter.
" " Kamalakanta Verma.

NAGPUR (each Rs. 3,333-5-4.)

Mr. B. S. Niyogi.
" R. E. Pollock.
" Vivian Bose.
" H. G. Greuer.
" F. L. Grille.

Oudh Chief Court.

Zia-ul-Hussan.
A. Henry De Burgh Hamilton.
A. L. Yorke.

Number of Judges

Court.		*Maximum number.*
High Court, Madras	..	15 Judges.
High Court, Bombay	..	13 "
High Court, Calcutta	..	19 "
High Court, Allahabad	..	12 "
High Court, Lahore	..	15 "
High Court, Patna	..	11 "
High Court, Nagpur	..	7 "
Chief Court, Oudh	..	7 "
Judicial Commissioner of Sindh		5 Asst. Judicial Commrs.
Judicial Commi's Court N. W. F. P.		2 Asst. Judicial Commrs.

INDIAN STATES

The States may be roughly grouped as follows:

(1) *Rajput States including Kashmere* (2) *Hyderabad and Muslim States* (3) *Maratha States* (4) *Sikh States* (5) *Mysore and Southern India States* (6) *Orissa Feudatory States.*

Rajput States occupy practically the whole of Rajputana and Kathiawar. Many Rajput States survive on Central tableland. We find Rajput chiefs also in the Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. In fact there is a great belt of semi-independent Rajput States from the Indus to the Bay of Bengal.

Most important Moslem States are Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Junagadh and Rampur.

Sikh States, Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthala, etc., were established by military chiefs of Sikh Khalsa, a religious brotherhood founded by the successors of Guru Nanak.

26 Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and 14 other States of C. P. were combined together as Eastern States Agency on April 1, 1933. After Butler Committee's enquiry in 1929 these States were taken from the Provincial Governments and had direct relationship with Central Government, the Governor-General exercising his jurisdiction through Agent to the Governor-General whose head quarters were at Ranchi. Under him two Political Agents worked, one for 26 Orissa States with headquarters at Sambalpur, and the other with his headquarters at Raipur (C.P.). Few years ago, Tripura and Cooch Bihar were added to the Agency and the head quarters of the A. G. G. were transferred to Calcutta and his designation being changed to Resident.

There are 584 Indian States. The three largest States are Hyderabad in the South, with an area of 82,698 square miles, Jammu and Kashmir in the North, with an area of 85,885 square miles and Kalat with 73,278 square miles. The smallest State is the State of Bilbari, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenue of Eighty Rupees.

POSITION OF THE STATES

Under the Federation, the princes with their nominated representatives and over representation would form a solid *bloc* in the way of democratic and progressive elements representing the Indian provinces in the Federal Legislature.

The princes would have a privileged position in the Federation. In the Lower House, the princes will have 33 p.c. of representatives and in the Upper House they will have 40 per cent. This will create a solid *bloc* of conservative and unprogressive elements in the Legislature. Much objection would have been avoided if the States representatives were elected by the people themselves. The second schedule of the Government of India Act has definitely laid down that there cannot be any amendment to Federal Constitution until the princes agree to it. Besides it gives a long list of 'Protective' measures. With principle of nomination, protective provisions, rule-making powers of the Governor-General, and also inequitable financial arrangements recommended by Davidson Committee, there can not be any question of Federation being based on equality.

As from April, 1937, the Governor-General in Council ceased to perform any functions of the Crown and its relations with Indian States. All such functions are now vested in "His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States" (or Crown representative), who is appointed by His Majesty. The office of Crown representative is held by the same person who holds the office of Governor-General. The holder of the two offices is designated the Viceroy.

The Indian States could not be regarded as Sovereign States, because they could not hold political intercourse with any foreign Power or have no right to make war or peace or to send ambassadors to each other or to external States. They maintain military forces with certain limits. Indian States, had, by their treaties, tied themselves to Paramount Power and had lost their sovereignty so far as external relations are concerned. The word 'Paramountcy' has not been clearly defined. So no limitations can be placed upon it. Paramountcy is adopting itself to the shifting necessities of the times.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

New Regulations for the constitution of the Chamber of Princes have been approved by the Viceroy and now officially gazetted.

It is provided that the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor shall hereafter be elected by the Standing Committee of Princes from amongst Rulers who are members of the Chamber irrespective of their salutes subject to formal ratification of the Chamber. They will hold office for two years. A Ruler cannot continue as Chancellor or Pro-chancellor for more than two consecutive terms.

There will be a Committee of Ministers with 33 to 35 members who will normally hold office for two years but are eligible for re-election. The Committee will advise the Chancellor on all matters which he or the Standing Committee of the Princes may refer to it. In all matters so referred the Committee will communicate its views exclusively to the Chancellor. In all matters arising out of or in relation to the Government of India Act, not so referred, the opinion of the Committee will also be forwarded to the Chancellor, but the Committee will also have authority to communicate its views to individual states provided that it shall not be competent for the Committee to correspond or negotiate with any other authority without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee of Princes and the States represented on the Standing Committee of Ministers. The functions of the Committee are advisory.

Standing Committee

The Standing Committee of Princes will be composed as follows, the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor being *ex-officio*; (1) Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore one member each; (2) Bahawalpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Cochin, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Patiala, Rewa, Travancore and Udaipur returning ten members provided none of the following are unrepresented among the members returned by this constituency *viz.*, Rajputana States, Central India States, Punjab States and Southern India and Deccan States; (3) Bhavnagar, Cutch, Junagadh, Nawanagar, Cambay, Janjira, Morvi and Porbander returning two members, the two being out of the first four of these States; (4) Alwar, Bharatpur Bundi, Cooch Behar, Karauli, Kotah, Rampur and Tonk returning two members; (5) Remaining Southern India and Deccan States returning one member; (6) Remaining Rajputana States returning two members; (7) Remaining Central India States and Benares State returning four members; (8) Remaining Punjab States returning three members; (9) Remaining Western India States returning one member; (10) Remaining Gujerat States returning one member; (11) Remaining Eastern States and Sikkim returning two members and (12) Representative members of the Chamber returning one member. The Committee will consist on the whole of 36 members.

A ruler elected as Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor can be re-elected Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor if ¾ of the total majority of members of the Standing Committee notify to that effect.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA

Connected With Indian States

(A) Appointments Connected With Or Under The Official Department

Assam—Governor of (*Shillong*).
Khasi States—Political Officer for the—Deputy Commissioner, (Khasi and Jaintia Hills)—(*Shillong*).
Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent—(*Manipur*).
Baroda and Gujrat States Agency—Resident for Baroda and the Gujrat States . (*Baroda*).
Central India—Resident for (*Indore*).
Bhopal—Political Agent in (*Bhopal*).
Bundelkhand—Political Agent in (*Nowgong*).
Malwa—Political Agent in (*Indore*).
Eastern States—Resident for the (*Calcutta*).
Gwalior, Rampur and Benares—Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent for Rampur and Benares—(*Gwalior*).
Hyderabad—Resident at (*Hyderabad, Deccan*).
Kashmere—Resident in (*Srinagar*).
Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency—Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States—(*Kolhapur*).
Madras States—Resident for the (*Trivandrum.*)
Mysore—Resident in (*Bangalore*).
Punjab States—Resident for the (*Lahore*).
Punjab Hill States—Political Agent (*Simla*).
Rajputana—Resident for (*Mount Abu*).
Eastern Rajputana States—Politcal Agent—(*Bharatpur*).
Jaipur—Resident at (*Jaipur*).
Mewar—Resident in—and political Agent, Southern Rajputana States—(*Udaipur*).
Western Rajputana States—Resident (*Jodhpur*).
Western India—Resident for the States of (*Rajkot*).
Eastern Kathiawar Agency—Political Agent—(*Wadhwan*).
Sabar Kantha—Political Agent (*Sadra*).
Western Kathiawar Agency—Political Agent—(*Rajkot*).

(B) Appointments Connected With Or Under The External Affairs Department

Baluchistan—Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in (*Quetta*).
Kalat—Political Agent and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and of the Chagai District—(*Mastung*).
Bhutan—Political Officer in Sikkim—(*Gangtok*).
North-Western Frontier Province—Governor of (*Peshawar*).

Dir, Swat and Chitral—Political Agent—(*Malakand*).
Sikkim—Political Agent in (*Gangtok*).

*(Name in italics is that of headquarters of the office in each Agency).

PERMANENT SALUTES OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES & CHIEFS

Salutes of 21 Guns

Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.
Hyderabad, The Nizam of.
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of.
Mysore, Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 Guns

Bhopal, The Nawab of.
Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat, The Khan of.
Travancore, the Maharaja of.
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar), Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 Guns

Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of.
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of.
Bikaner, The Maharaja of.
Cochin, The Maharaja of.
Cutch, The Maharao of.
Jaipur, The Maharaja of.
Karauli, The Maharaja of.
Kotah, The Maharao of.
Jodhpur (Marwar), Maharaja of.
Patiala, The Maharaja of.
Rewa, The Maharaja of.
Tonk, The Nawab of.

Salutes of 15 Guns

Alwar, The Maharaja of.
Bhutan, The Maharaja of.
Banswara, The Maharawal of.
Datia, The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of.
Dhar, The Maharaja of.
Dholpur, The Maharaja-Rana of.
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of
Idar, The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of.
Khairpur, The Mir of.
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of.
Orchha, The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of.
Rampur, The Nawab of.
Sikkim, Maharaja of.
Sirohi, Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 Guns

Benares, The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of
Dhurangadhra, The Maharaja of.
Jaora, The Nawab of.
Jhalawar, The Maharaja-Rana of.
Jhind, The Maharaja of.
Junagadh, The Nawab of.
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of.
Nabha, The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar, The Maharaja Jamsaheb of.

Palanpur, The Nawab of.
Porbandar, The Maharaja Ranasaheb of.
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of.
Rutlam, The Maharaja of.
Tripura, The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 Guns

Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of.
Alirajpur, Raja of.
Baoni, Nawab of.
Barwani, Rana of.
Bijawar, Maharaja of.
Bilaspur, Raja of.
Cambay, Nawab of.
Chamba, The Raja of.
Charkhari, The Maharaja of.
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of.
Chitral, Mehtar of.
Faridkot, The Raja of.
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of.
Janjira, The Nawab of.
Jhabua, Raja of.
Maler-Kotla, Nawab of.
Mandi, The Raja of.
Manipur, The Maharaja of.
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of.
Narsingarh, Raja of.
Panna, The Maharaja of.
Puduhkotta, The Raja of.
Radhanpur, Nawab of.
Rajgarh, The Raja of.
Saliana, The Raja of.
Samthar, Raja of.
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of.
Sitamau, Raja of.
Suket, Raja of.
Tehri, Raja of.

Salutes of 9 Guns

Balasinor, Nawab of.
Baganapalle, Nawab of.
Bansda, Raja of.
Baraundha, Raja of.
Baria, Raja of.
Bhor, Pant Sachiv of.
Chhota Udepur, Raja of.
Danta, Maharana of.
Dharampur, Raja of.
Dhrol, Thakur-Saheb of.
Jawhar, Raja of.
Kalahandi, Raja of.
Khilchpur, Rao Bahadur of.
Limdi, Thakur Saheb of.
Loharu, Nawab of.
Lunawada, Raja of.
Maihar, Raja of.
Mayurbhanj, Maharaja of.
Mudhol, Raja of.
Nagod, Raja of.
Palitana, Thakur Saheb of.
Patna, Maharaja of.
Rajkot, Thakur Saheb of.
Sachin, Nawab of.
Sangli, Chief of.
Sant, Raja of.
Sawantwadi, Sardesai of.
Shahpura, Raja of.
Sonpur, Maharaja of.
Wadhwan, Thakur Saheb of.
Wankaner, Maharana Raja Saheb of.

PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

	Area in sq. miles.	Average annual Income (Rs.)	Payments to Govt. (Rs.)
Assam :			
Manipur	8,638	7,68,000	30,000 0 0
Baluchistan :			
Kalat	73,278	14,40,000	..
Baroda & Guzrat States :			
Baroda	8,164	2,38,37,000	..
Balasinor	189	2,83,820	9,766 0 0
Bansda	215	7,38,000	154 0 0

Baria	813	11,74,000	21,924 0 0
Cambay	392	13,07,472	..
Chota Udaipur	890	11,26,000	9,000 0 0
Dharampur	704	8,72,551	..
Jawar	308	4,22,000	9,231 0 0
Lunawada	388	5,60,000	..
Rajpipla	1,517	25,54,506	..
Sachin	49	3,79,000	..
Sant	394	3,90,819	5,385 0 0
Bhutan :			
Bhutan	18,000	3,50,000	..
Central India (Bhopal Agency) :			
Bhopal	6,924	80,00,000	1,61,290 5 0
Dewas (Senior)	449	6,50,000	14,337 4 7
Dewas (Junior)	419	6,83,000	14,237 4 7
Khilchipur	273	2,92,000	11,134 3 6
Narsingarh	734	7,42,000	..
Rajgarh	962	10,79,000	..
Central India (Bundelkhand Agency) :			
Ajaigarh	802	3,45,000	7,013 12 0
Baoni	121	1,50,000	..
Baraunda	218	53,000	..
Charkhari	880	6,30,000	8,583 9 6
Chhatarpur	1,130	7,55,000	..
Datia	912	13,66,000	..
Maihar	407	4,08,000	..
Nagod	501	2,36,000	..
Orchha	2,080	13,82,000	..
Panna	2,596	8,96,000	9,955 0 0
Samthar	178	3,50,000	..
Central India (Indore Agency) :			
Indore	9,902	1,26,45,000	..
Rewa	13,000	51,80,000	..
Central India (Malwa) :			
Alirajpur	836	4,96,000	1,271 0 0
Barwani	1,178	10,83,000	3,389 0 0
Dhar	1,800	17,60,000	6,601 0 0
Jaora	602	12,44,000	1,37,127 0 0
Jhabua	1,336	4,28,000	1,271 0 0
Ratlam	693	10,00,000	42,000 0 0

Sailana	..	..	297	2,61,000	21,000 0 0
Sitamau	..	..	202	2,71,000	..
Eastern States (Bengal States Agency) :					
Cooch Behar		..	1,318	26,93,000	67,700 15 0
Tripura	..	..	4,116	26,44,000	..
Mayurbhanj	..	..	4,243	29,41,000	1,068 0 0
Eastern States (Chhattisgarh States Agency) :					
Kalahandi	..	..	3,745	6,25,000	16,000 0 0
Patna	..	..	2,511	9,07,000	13,000 0 0
Eastern States (Orissa States Agency)					
Sonepur	..	..	906	4,92,000	12,000 0 0
Gwalior Benares & Rampur					
Gwalior	..	..	26,367	2,67,65,000	..
Benares	..	..	875	19,38,308	2,19,000 0 0
Rampur	..	..	892	45,50,000	..
Hyderabad	..	..	82,698	8,42,13,000	..
Jammu & Kashmir		..	85,885	2,54,79,000	*2 Kashmir shawls and 3 Romals.*
Kolhapur & Deccan States :					
Kolhapur	..	..	3,217	49,90,000	..
Bhor	..	..	910	5,70,000	4,684 0 0
Janjira	..	..	379	11,60,000	..
Mudhol	..	..	368	3,36,000	2,672 0 0
Sangli	..	..	1,136	15,35,000	..
Sawantwadi	..	..	930	6,66,000	..
Madras States :					
Cochin	..	..	1,480	87,58,000	2,00,000 0 0
Puddukotta	..	..	1,179	20,47,000	..
Travancore		..	7,625	2,45,28,000	7,96,430 0 0
Mysore	..	..	29,475	3,66,96,000	24,50,000 0 0
North-West Frontier :					
Chitral	..	..	4,000	*not known.*	*Receives allowance from Govt. of India.*
Punjab States :					
Bahawalpur	..	..	16,434	42,56,000	..
Chamba	..	..	3,127	9,14,000	2,307 4 0
Faridkot	..	..	638	17,84,000	..
Jind	..	..	1,299	25,23,000	..
Kapurthala	..	..	599	32,49,000	..
Khairpur	..	..	6,050	21,99,000	..
Loharu	..	..	226	1,19,000	..
Malerkotla	..	..	165	8,77,000	..

Mandi	1,139	12,06,000	1,00,000 0 0
Nabha	947	27,91,000	..
Patiala	5,942	1,38,75,000	..
Suket	392	2,60,000	11,000 0 0
Rajputana (Rajputana Agency) :			
Bikaner	23,317	1,22,64,000	..
Sirohi	1,994	10,03,000	..
Sikkim	2,818	4,72,000	..
Western India States :			
Bhavnagar	2,961	1,47,76,273	1,28,060 0 0
Cutch	8,249	26,33,270	2,257 15 0
Dhrangadhra	1,167	15,00,000	40,671 0 0
Dhrol	282	2,52,708	..
Gondal	1,024	50,00,000	49,096 0 0
Idar	1,669	21,00,000	..
Janjira	53	3,69,577	..
Junagadh	3,337	86,28,291	28,394 0 0
Limbdi	343	7,89,707	54,517 1 0
Morvi	822	56,39,000	9,263 0 0
Nawanagar	3,791	92,67,507	50,312 0 0
Palitana	300	8,12,000	..
Porbandar	642	20,00,000	21,302 0 0
Radhanpur	1,150	5,87,000	..
Rajkot	282	14,04,597	18,991 0 0
Wadhwan	242	5,70,000	26,009 8 8
Wankaner	417	7,35,000	17,422 0 0
Punjab Hill States :			
Bashahr Proper	3,439	4,25,000	3,945 0 0
Bilaspur	453	2,90,000	8,000 0 0
Sirmur (Nahan)	1,045	7,50,000	..
Tehri Garhwal	4,500	20,34,000	..
Rajputana (Eastern Rajputana States) :			
Bharatpur	1,978	33,74,000	..
Bundi	2,220	12,19,000	1,20,000 0 0
Dholpur	1,173	15,76,000	..
Jhalawar	813	7,35,000	30,000 0 0
Karauli	1,227	7,21,000	..
Kotah	5,725	47,93,000	2,34,720 0 10

Rajputana (Jaipur Agency) :

Alwar	3,158	34,04,000	..	
Jaipur	15,590	1,34,63,000	4,00,000	0 0
Kishengarh	858	7,50,000	..	
Shahpura	405	4,32,000	10,000	0 0
Tonk	2,553	22,49,000	..	

Rajputana (Marwar & Southern Rajputana States) :

Banswara	1,606	4,13,000	17,500	0 0
Dungarpur	1,460	6,37,000	17,500	0 0
Partabgarh ..	889	5,87,000	36,350	0 0
Udaipur	12,923	19,19,000	2,66,000	0 0

Rajputana (Western Rajputana States) :

Danta	347	2,01,000	..	
Jaisalmir	16,062	4,34,000	..	
Jodhpur	36,021	1,58,32,000	2,13,000	0 0
Palanpur	1,769	11,34,000	..	

RULERS OF THE STATES

Manipur—Present Maharaja is His Highness Chura Chandra Singh. Area of the State is 8,638 sq. miles. The capital is Imphal.

Kalat—is now an Indian State included in the Baluchistan Agency. The present ruler is Captain H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmed Yar Khan, G.C.I.E. The capital is Kalat.

Baroda—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Dhairashil Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur.

Rajpipla—is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency. The present ruler is Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatra Sinhji K.C.S.I.

Bhutan—The present Maharaja is H. H. Sir Jigme Wangchuk, KC.I.E. The capital is Punakha. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas.

Bhopal—is the principal Mahomedan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among Mahomedan States in India. The ruling family was founded by Dost Mahomed, an Afghan in 1708. The present ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A.

Indore—The founder of the House of Holkar is Malhar Rao who was born in 1694. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Yeswant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Cooch Behar—The Rajas of Cooch Behar probably belong to the non-Aryan tribe of Koch, a people of Tibetan or Dravidian origin now largely scattered on the North Eastern Frontier. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narain Bhup Bahadur who succeeded on 20th December, 1922.

Gwalior—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur.

Benares—The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April, 1911.

Hyderabad—The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan. He was the son of one of Aurangzeb's generals. The present ruler is Lt. General H. E. H. Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-Ud-Daula Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Jammu and Kashmir—The present State was consolidated by Gulab Singh, Governor of Kashmir under Sikh rulers. After the defeat of the Sikhs in the Punjab by the British, Gulab Singh purchased the State by paying 75 lakhs of Rupees to the British when the Sikh ruler could not pay as war indemnity. The present Maharaja is Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.

Kolhapur—was founded by Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Sivaji the Great and its rulers bear the title of *Chhatrapati Maharaj*. The present ruler is H. H. Shri Sir Rajaram Chattrapati Maharaj G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Cochin—lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with Indian ocean as its western boundary. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Sir Sri Ramavarmah, G.C.I.E., LL.D.

Travancore—is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is one of the most picturesque parts of southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers and a succession of back-waters and forests. It is the foremost of States and Provinces in India in point of literacy and female education, the percentage of literacy being as high as 40 for males and 17 females. The present Maharaja is H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.I.E.

Mysore—A Hindu State in S. India whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.S. The State is now the principal Gold-producing centre in India. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields.

Kapurthala—The present ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

Patiala—The present ruler is Maharaja Yadavinder Singh.

Alwar—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sewai Tej Singhi Bahadur.

Jaipur—Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the Solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya. The present ruler is H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singh Bahadur, who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 7th September, 1922. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore amongst the States of Rajputana.

Udaipur—The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Maharana is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A. D. 144. No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any Muhammadan Emperor. The present ruler is H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur.

Jodhpur—is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The present ruler is Colonel H. H. Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur.

Bikaner—The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, founder of Jodhpur. The present ruler is General H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D. A.D.C. He was the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

Sikkim—The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal K.C.I.E.

Jamnagar—It is said Nawanagar was founded in A.D. 1540 by Jam Raval. The present ruler is Lt. Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Sri Sri Digvijaysinhji Ranjit Singhi Jadeja, K.C.S.I.

Bhavnagar—The present Maharaja is Lt. H. H. Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumar Sinhji Bhavsinhji.

Gondal—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. It is the only state in Western Indian States Agency where female education is compulsory.

THE CONGRESS IN 1939

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS*

(*As Amended at the Bombay Meeting of the A. I. C. C., June* 1939)

Object

The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment by the people of India of *Purna Swaraj* (*Complete Independence*) by all legitimate and peaceful means.

Constituents

The Indian National Congress will comprise:—

(1) Primary Members, (2) Vllage, Ward, Town, Taluka, Thana, Mandal, Tahsil, Sub-division, District or other local Committees, (3) Provincial Congress Committees (4) Annual Session of the Congress, (5) All-India Congress Committee., (6) Working Committee and may comprise (*a*) Committees or Associations directly organized by the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee and (*b*) Committees organised by any Provincial Congress Committee in accordance with the rules framed by it in that behalf and approved by the Working Committee.

Membership

Any person of the age of 18 years and over who believes in the 'object' shall, on making a written declaration to that effect attested by a witness and presenting an application in prescribed form and on payment of four annas, becomes a primary member of the Congress and he is entitled to be placed on the register of Congress members kept at any office duly authorised in that behalf within the district in which he ordinarily resides or carries on business;

Provided that no person shall be a primary member of more than one Committee at the same time.

*This is the summarised version of the constitution.

Renewal of Membership

A member of the Congress enrolled shall continue to be a member of the Congress until he resigns or is expelled therefrom, provided he renews his application and pays on or before the 31st August of every subsequent year the annual membership fee of four annas and obtains a certificate of membership. Any member failing to renew his membership will be removed from the register of members.

Provinces

The following shall be the provinces with headquarters mentioned against them.

Province	*Language.*	*Headquarters.*
(2) Andhra ..	Telugu ..	Madras.
(3) Assam ..	Assamese ..	Gauhati.
(4) Bihar ..	Hindustani ..	Patna.
(5) Bengal ..	Bengali ..	Calcutta.
(6) Bombay (City)	Marathi and Gujrati	Bombay.
(7) Delhi ..	Hindustani ..	Delhi.
(8) Gujrat ..	Gujrati ..	Ahmedabad.
(9) Karnatak ..	Kannada ..	Dharwar.
(10) Kerala ..	Malayalam ..	Calicut.
(11) Mahakoshal ..	Hindustani ..	Jubbulpore.
(12) Maharashtra ..	Marathi ..	Poona.
(13) Nagpur ..	Marathi ..	Nagpur.
(14) N.-W. F. Province ..	Pushtu ..	Peshawar.
(15) Punjab ..	Punjabi ..	Lahore.
(16) Sindh ..	Sindhi ..	Karachi.
(17) Tamil Nadu ..	Tamil ..	Madras.
(18) United Provinces	Hindustani ..	Lucknow.
(19) Utkal ..	Oriya ..	Cuttack.
(20) Vidharbha (Berar).	Marathi ..	Akola.

Qualifications

No member shall be entitled to exercise his vote at any election unless he has been continuously on a Congress register for 12 months prior to the date of the election and only on production of a certificate of membership, but in case of election to the newly formed primary Congress Committees, a member shall be entitled to vote, even if he has been a member only for three months for the election of the committee's office-bearers.

No member shall be eligible for election to an office of any primary committee or to membership of any elective committee, unless he is a habitual wearer wholly of handspun and handwoven khaddar.

In order to become a delegate to the Congress or member of a Provincial or District Congress Committee, one must be a member of the Congress for three consecutive years.

No member of a communal organisation shall be eligible for election to any office or membership of any elective Congress Committee.

Election of Delegates

Every Provincial Congress Committee shall prepare a roll of its primary members qualified to vote and shall send to the A. I. C. C. office a statement in regard to it, on or before a date fixed by the Working Committee. The members included in the said roll shall alone be entitled to vote at the election of delegates in that province.

A. I. C. C. Elections

The delegates in every province shall assemble in a meeting to elect from among themselves, one-eighth of their number, as representatives of the province, on the All-India Congress Committee.

Provincial Congress Committee

The Provincial Congress Committee in each province shall consist of the delegates from the province.

The Committee shall be in charge of the Congress affairs within its own province subject to the control and supervision of A. I. C. C.

Annual Session

The annual session of the Congress shall be held at the time and place decided upon at the preceding session. The annual session shall consist of (*a*) the President of the Congress, (*b*) Ex-Presidents of the Congress, (*c*) elected delegates.

Election of President

Any ten delegates may jointly send the name of any delegate or *ex-President* of the Congress for the purpose of election as President. The General Secretary shall publish the names so proposed. After the withdrawal of any name or names, the General Secretary of the Congress shall publish the name of the remaining candidates and circulate to the Provincial Congress Committees. The delegates of provinces shall record their votes in favour of one of the candidates. The candidate obtaining the largest number of votes from all provinces shall be duly announced as President elect, provided he has secured not less than 50 per cent. of votes polled. In case of failure to

get the requisite number of votes, a second election will be held in which the delegates shall elect the president one out of the two persons getting the highest number of votes at the first election. The person getting the highest number of votes in the second election shall be duly declared as president.

All-India Congress Committee

The President of the Annual Session, members of the A. I. C. C., elected and the treasurer of the Congress shall constitute A. I. C. C.

The A. I. C. C. shall carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress from session to session and shall have power to frame rules for regulating all matters connected with the Congress. Every member of the A. I. C. C. shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 10.

Working Committee

The Working Committee shall consist of the President of the Congress, thirteen members including not more than three General Secretaries appointed by the President from among the members of the A. I. C. C. and a treasurer appointed by him from amongst the delegates.

The Working Committee is the executive authority and shall have power to carry into effect the policy and programme laid down by the A. I. C. C. and the Congress and shall remain responsible thereto.

General Secretaries

General Secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee.

Language

The proceedings of the Congress, the A. I. C. C. and the Working Committee shall ordinarily be conducted in Hindustani. Any speaker unable to speak Hindustani may use English or any provincial language as permitted by the President.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS 1939-40

Moulana A. K. Azad.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
Seth Jamunalal Bazaz, (*Treasurer*).
Jairamdas Daulatram.
Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
J. B. Kripalani (*General Secretary.*)
Bhulabhai J. Desai.
Shankar Rao Deo.
Harekrishna Mehtab.
Dr. B. C. Roy.
Dr. Prafulla Ch. Ghosh.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE 52nd SESSION AT TRIPURI,

March 10, 11 and 12, 1939

1. *Condolence.*—This Congress expresses its sense of sorrow and loss at the deaths of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Mohamad Iqbal, Begam Ansari and Shris K. Raman Menon, G. S. Khaparde, B. Raja Rau, Nathuji Jagtap, Thakur Gulzar Sinha, Rajaram Shukla, Devi Prasad Shukla, K. K. Bhat, Dhundiraj Mahadeo Naik, Abdul Wahid, Balwantrai P. Thakore, Mahesh Prasad Nigam, Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi, Upendranath Mukerji, Jwala Singh, K. Nageshwar Rau, Rajab Ali Patel, Ghaltu Venkat, Chaturanan Das, Banchhanidhi Mahanty, Girija Bhusan Datt, Shrinath Das and Pratap Singh.

2. *Welcome to Egyptian Delegation.*—The Congress extends its cordial welcome to the fraternal delegation from the Wafd Party of Egypt and considers this visit as symbolising the solidarity of the movements for freedom in Egypt and India. The Congress sends its greetings to the people of Egypt and its earnest wishes for their complete success in achieveing full freedom. It trusts that the association of the peoples of Egypt and India will ever grow closer and more fruitful in the furtherance of world peace and freedom.

3. *China.*—The Congress sends its greetings to the people of China and its deepest sympathy in their trial and privations in their struggle against a ruthless and inhuman imperialism. It congratulates them on their heroic resistance.

The Congress expresses its approval of the sending of a medical mission on its behalf to the people of China, and trusts this mission will continue to receive full support so that it may carry on its work of succour effectively and be a worthy symbol of Indian solidarity with China.

4. *The National Demand.*—The Congress has for more than half a century striven for the advancement of the people of India and has represented the urge of the Indian people towards freedom and self-expression. During the past twenty years it has engaged itself on behalf of the masses of the country in struggle against British Imperialism, and through the suffering and disciplined sacrifice of the people, it has carried the nation a long way to the independence that is its objective. With the growing strength of the people, it has adapted itself to a changing and developing situation, and while pursuing various programmes, has ever worked for the independence of India and the establishment of a democratic State in the country. Rejecting the Government of India Act and with the full determination to end it, it decided to take advantage of the Measure of provincial autonomy that the Act provided, restricted and circumscribed as it was, in order to strengthen the national movement and to give such relief to the masses as was

possible under the circumstances. To the Federal part of the Act the Congress declared its uncompromising opposition and its determination to resist its imposition.

The Congress declares afresh its solemn resolve to achieve independence for the nation and to have a constitution framed for a free India through a Constituent Assembly, elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise and without any interference by a foreign authority. No other constitutions or attempted solutions of the problem can be accepted by the Indian people.

The Congress is of opinion that in view of the situation in India, the organised strength of the national movement, the remarkable growth of consciousness of the masses, the new awakening among the people of the States, as well as the rapid development of the world situation, the principle of self-determination must now be applied to the fullest extent to India so that the people of India might establish an independent democratic State by means of a constituent Assembly. Not only the inherent right and dignity of the people demand this full freedom, but also the economic and other problems which press insistently on the masses, cannot find solution nor can India get rid of her poverty and keep pace with modern progress, unless her people have full opportunities of self-development and growth which independence alone can give. Provincial Autonomy affords no such scope for development and its capacity for good is being rapidly exhausted; the proposed Federation strangles India still further and will not be accepted. The Congress is therefore firmly of opinion that this whole Government of India Act must give place to a constitution of a free India made by the people themselves.

An independent and democratic India will face the solution of her great problems rapidly and effectively and will line herself with the progressive peoples of the world and thus aid the cause of democracy and freedom.

With a view to a speedy realisation of the Congress objective and in order to face effectively the national and inter-national crises that loom ahead and prepare the country for a nation-wide struggle, this Congress calls upon all parts of the Congress organisation, the Congress Provincial Governments and the people generally, to work to this end by prompting unity and seeking to eliminate disruptive forces and conditions which lead to communal conflicts and national dis-unity, by co-ordinating the activities of the Provincial Governments with the work outside the legislatures, and by strengthening the organisation so as to make it a still more effective organ of the people's will.

5. *Congress Machinery.*—Inasmuch as experience has shown that the working of the Congress machinery is often rendered difficult by abuses in the matter of enrolment of members, elections and otherwise, and it is urgently necessary to remove all such defects,

the Congress authorises the All-India Congress Committee to take all steps that may be necessary to attain that end including changes in the Constitution. The All India Congress Committee shall have authority to give immediate effect to such constitutional changes.

6. *Reaffirmation of Congress Policy.*—In view of various misunderstandings that have arisen in the Congress and the country on account of the controversies in connection with the Presidential election and after, it is desirable that the Congress should clarify the position and declare its general policy.

This Congress declares its firm adherence to the fundamental policies which have governed its programme in the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and is definitely of opinion that there should be no break in these policies and that they should continue to govern the Congress Programme in future. This Congress expresses its confidence in the work of the Working Committee which functioned during the last year and regrets that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members.

In view of the critical situation that may develop during the coming year and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress and the country to victory during such crisis, the Congress regards it as imperative that its executive should command his implicit confidence and requests the Presidet to appoint the Working Committee in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji.

7. *Palestine.*—The Congress has previously declared its full sympathy with the Arabs in Palestine in their struggle for national freedom and their fight against British Imperialism and has condemned the policy of the mandatory power in Palestine. Subsequent events have disclosed the continuance of a reign of terror maintianed by the British army and police in the name of law and order. The courage, determination and sacrifices made by the Arabs in the struggle have evoked the admiration of the people of India who desire to convey to them again their greetings and good wishes for the complete success in the attainment of their objective.

While sympathising with the plight of the Jews in Europe and elsewhere, the Congress deplores that in Palestine the Jews have relied on British armed forces to advance their special privileges and thus aligned themselves on the side of British Imperialism. The Congress trusts that the Arabs and Jews will endeavour to find a basis for direct co-operation with a view to establishing an independent democratic State in Palestine with adequate protection of Jewish rights.

8. *Baluchistan.*—In view of the fact that British Baluchistan is still being governed in the old irresponsible and bureaucratic manner the Congress demands that democratic and responsible form of government be introduced in the province without any delay and it be granted the same constitutional status as other provinces of India.

9. *Foreign Policy.*—The Congress records its entire disapproval of British Foreign Policy culminating in the Munich Pact, the Anglo-Italian Agreement and the recognition fo Rebel Spain. This policy has been one of deliberate betrayal of democracy, repeated breach of pledges, the ending of the system of collective security and co-operation with governments which are avowed enemies of democracy and freedom. As a result of this policy, the world is being reduced to a state of inter-national anarchy where brutal violence triumphs and flourishes unchecked and decides the fate of nations, and in the name of peace stupendous preparations are being made for the most terrible of wars. International morality has sunk so low in Central and South-western Europe that the world has witnessed with horror the organised terrorism of the Nazi Government against people of the Jewish race and the continuous bombing from the air by rebel forces of cities and civilian inhabitants and helpless refugees.

The Congress dissociates itself entirely from British foreign policy which has consistently aided the Fascist Powers and helped in the destruction of democratic countries. The Congress is opposed to imperialism and fascism alike and is convinced that world peace and progress required the ending of both of these. In the opinion of the Congress, it is urgently necessary for India to direct her own foreign policy as an independent nation, thereby keeping aloof from both Imperialism and fascism, and pursuing her path of peace and freedom.

10. *Indian States*—The Congress welcomes the awakening of the people of the Indian States in many parts of the country and considers this as a hopeful prelude to the larger freedom, comprising the whole of India, for which the Congress has laboured. The Congress supports the demand for responsible government and civil liberty in the States and expresses its solidarity with these movements for freedom and self-expression, which are integral parts of the larger struggle for the freedom of the whole country. While appreciating that some Rulers of the States have recognised this awakening as a healthy sign of growth and are seeking to adjust themselves to it in co-operation with their people, the Congress regrets that some other Rulers have sought to suppress these movements by banning peaceful and legitimate organisations and all political activity and, in some cases, resorting to cruel and inhuman repression. In particular the Congress deplores the attempt of some Rulers to seek the aid of the British Government in India to suppress their own people, and condemns the unwarranted use of military and Police forces lent by the British authorities.

The Congress expresses its sympathy with the sufferings of the growing number of refugees from the various States and trusts that the public will render them every assistance.

The whole of India was profoundly stirred by the announcement

of an indefinite fast by Gandhiji in order to remedy the breach by the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot of the settlement arrived at between him and his councillors on the one hand, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as representing the people, on the other. The Congress expresses its gratification at the recent agreement resulting in the termination of the fast and trusts that the people of Rajkot will have their aspirations fulfilled, and further hopes that the Princes of Kathiawar and other parts of India will march with the times and, in co-operaiton with their people, introduce responsible government.

The Congress regrets that several State Governments besides Rajkot, have gone back upon their assurances to their people and their pledged word. It trusts that these breaches of agreement, will be repaired and the assurances given will be honoured.

The Congress is of opinion that the resolution of the Haripura session of the Congress, relating to the States, has answered the expectations raised by it and has justified itself by encouragnig the peoples of the States to organise themselves and conduct their own movements for freedom. The Haripura policy was conceived in the best interests of the people in order to enable them to develop self-reliance and strength. This policy was dictated by circumstances and by a recognition of the limitations inherent in the circumstances, but it was never conceived as an obligation. The Congress has always possessed the right, as it is its duty, to guide the people of the States and lend them its influence. The great awakening that is taking place among the people of the States may lead to a relaxation or to a complete removal of the restraint which the Congress imposed upon itself, thus resulting in an ever increasing identification of the Congress with the States' peoples. The Working Committee is authorised to issue instructions in this behalf from time to time as occasion arises.

The Congress desires to reiterate that its objective, complete independence, is for the whole of India, inclusive of the States, which are integral parts of India which cannot be separated, and which must have the same measure of political, social, economic and religious freedom as the rest of India.

11. *Indians Overseas.*—This Congress notes with grave concern and anxiety the rapidly deteriorating position of Indians overseas, specially in countries within the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations and extends its sympathy and support to all Indian nationals abroad in their just struggle for the assertion of their legitimate rights, political, civic and economic. This Congress notes with particular anxiety the danger to Indian life and property in Burma, the hostile attitude towards Indians in Ceylon, the reservation of the Kenya Highlands to Europeans to the exclusion of Indians and the attempt to segregate and pass unjust laws against Indians in South Africa. This Congress expresses its opinion that only a free and independent India can effectively help its nationals abroad.

In the meantime, the Congress calls upon the people of this country to do everything in their power to help the cause of Indians overseas.

12. *Next Congress*:—

Resolved that the next session of the Congress be held in Bihar during the last week of December of this year.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS

The Chairman of the Committee, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has explained, at the meeting on the committee at Bombay on the 4 to 17th June, 1939, the nature and scope of National Planning and its objectives:—

"The ideal of the Congress is the establishment of a free and democratic State in India. Such a full democratic State involves an equalitarian society, in which equal opportunities are provided for every member for self-expression and self-fulfilment, and an adequate minimum of a civilised standard of life is assured to each member so as to make the attainment of this equal opportunity a reality. This should be the back-ground or foundation of our Plan.

"The Congress, has, in view of present conditions in India, laid great stress on the encouragement of cottage industries. Any planning must therefore take note of this fact and base itself on it. This does not necessarily mean a conflict between cottage industries and large-scale industries. A large number of essential industries, which are necessary for the independence and well-being of the country, must inevitably be on a large scale. The very resolutoin appointing the Planning Committee calls upon us to provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries. It lays down that the economic regeneration of the country cannot take place without industrialisation. We have thus to expedite this industrialisation and to indicate how and where key and basic industries are to be started. We have to demarcate, in so far as is possible, the domains of large-scale and cottage industries, and where the latter have been especially fathered by the national movement, to give them every protection and encouragement.

"The Congress has laid down in its Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights that the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, water-ways, shipping and other means of public transport. This general indication of Congress policy is of vital importance and applies not only to public utilities but to large-scale industries and enterprises which are likely to be monopolistic in character. A legitimate extension of this principle would be to apply it to all large-scale enterprises. It is clear that our Plan must proceed on this basis and even if the State does not own such enterprises, it must regulate and control them in the public interest."

As originally conceived, the Planning Committee was supposed to do a certain amount of preliminary work as preparatory to more comprehensive investigations by the larger body—a National Planning Commission. But as it proceeded it found that it had to do its work more thoroughly and on a more comprehensive basis. After considering the large number of answers it had received to its questionnaire it proceeded to appoint a large number of sub-committees to consider each individual problem, and each sector of the national plan, separately. For the present it has set up 27 sub-committees divided under seven main heads, namely: (1) Agriculture, (2) Industries, (3) Demographic relations, (4) Commerce and finance, (5) Transport and Communication, (6) Public welfare and (7) Education.

Experts have been invited to serve on these committees. The Committee adopted certain instructions for the guidance of the various sub-committees.

"The principal objective of planning the national economy should be" it laid down "to attain, as far as possible, national self-sufficiency and not primarily for purpose of foreign markets. This does not exclude international trade, which should be encouraged, but with a view to avoid economic imperialism. The first charge on the country's produce, agricultural and industrial, should be to meet the domestic needs of food supply, raw materials and manufactured goods. But outlets for surplus goods may be explored to meet the requirements of India's international indebtedness.

"The fundamental aim to be kept in view is to ensure an adequate standard of living for the masses. An adequate standard of living implies a certain irreducible minimum plus a progressive scale of comforts and amenities. Estimates of economists in different parts of India put down this irreducible minimum at figures varying from Rs. 15 to 25 per capita per month in the present value of the rupee. The expression in terms of money is only used for the sake of convenience, the real measure being in terms of goods and services, An approximate estimate puts the average annual income per capita at Rs. 65. This includes the rich and poor, the town-dweller and the villager. The average of the villager is estimated to be some where between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per annum per capita. This

implies not only a considerable deficit in food supply but also in the other essential requirement of human existence. The national income must therefore be increased greatly during the next ten years to ensure an irreducible minimum standard for everybody. In order to secure this minimum standard not only will it be necessary to increase production but also to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"A really progressive standard of life will necessitate the increase of the national wealth five or six times. But for the present the minimum standard which can and should be reached is an increase of natinoal wealth of between two and three times within the next ten years. It is with this object in view that we should plan now."

CONGRESS ELECTION DISPUTE & RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT

A first class political crisis in the Congress arose over the election of the Congress President. There were three candidates for the Presidential Chair, Moulana A. K. Azad, Dr. Pattavi Sitaramaiyya and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Moulana A. K. Azad withdrew from the contest. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose came out with a statement that he had decided to contest the election on the following ground: "It is widely believed that there is a prospect of a compromise on the Federation Scheme between Right Wing of the Congress and the British Government during the coming year. I feel strongly that we should have, during this momentous year, a genuine anti-Federationist in the Presidential Chair." The seven members of the Congress Working Committee consisting of Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Jairamdas Doulatram, Acharya Kripalani, Sankar Rao Deo, Bulabhai Desai and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj issued a statement in which they pointed out that such contest is unknown in Congress history, that matters of policy were not to be raised on such an occasion, that the office of the Congress President was like that of a 'Constitutional Monarch,' that Dr. Sitaramaiya was quite fitted for the office and that his appointment as President had been decided on as a result of "consultation with some of us." Regarding the Federation issue, the signatories stated "In his statement Mr. Subhas Bose has mentioned his opposition to Federation. This is shared by all members of the Working Committee. It is the Congress policy." Mr. Subhas Bose came out with another statement in reply to this statement. He said "Can anybody challenge the fact that the belief is widely held that during the coming year a compromise will be effected between the British Govrnment and the Right Wing of the Congress? This impression may be entirely erroneous, but it is there all the same, and nobdoy can deny its existence. Not only that, it is also generally

believed that the prospective list of Ministers for the Federal Cabinet has been already drawn up . . . . Even at this late hour, if they accept an anti-Federationist president, they can end this controversy at once and thereby avert dissensions within the Congress."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement on this crisis is as follows:—"Is there a conflict regarding the Federation? I am not aware of it, and the Congress attitude is definite and clear. I gave expression to this attitude in an unambiguous language in Britain and in doing so I was not merely expressing my opinion, but that of the Working Committee . . . . . . Since then the position has hardened considerably and it seems to be monstrous for any Congressman to think in terms of a compromise on Federation.

Personally I do not see what principles or programmes are at stake in this election. I do not want it to be said at the end of the contest that a particular programme had been rejected when in fact it was not in issue."

So the Congress President election was fought over on the 29th January. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose polled a majority of votes held simultaneously in all the 21 linguistic Congress Provinces.

This election was considered a fight between Right and the Left on the Federation question. The result of the election was announced on the 29th January and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected by defeating Dr. Pattabhai Sitaramaiyya by comfortable majority. Mahatma Gandhi issued the following statement on the re-election of Mr. Bose:—

"I must confess that from the very beginning I was decidedly against his re-election for reasons into which I need not go. I do not subscribe to this facts or the arguments in his manifestos. I think his references to his colleagues were unjustified and unworthy. Nevertheless I am glad of his victory and since I was instrumental in inducing Dr. Pattabhi not to withdraw his name as a candidate when Moulana Azad withdrew, the defeat is more mine than his, I am nothing, if I do not represent definite principles and policy, Therefore, it is plain to me that delegates do not approve of the principles and policy for which I stand. I rejoice in this defeat."

In reply to Mahatma Gandhi's statement Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose issued the following statement:—It will always be my aim and object to try and win Mr. Gandhi's confidence for the simple reason that it will be a tragic thing for me if I succeed in winning the confidence of other people, but fail to win the confidence of India's greatest man." Thirteen of the fifteen members of the Congress Working Committee resigned on the 22nd February from the Committee following an informal conference with Mr. Gandhi at Wardah. There were Vallabbhai Patel, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Srojini Naidu,

Bulabhai Desai, Dr. P. Sitaramaiyya, Sankar Rao Deo, H. Mehtab, Kripalani, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Jairamdas Daulatram, Jamnalal Bajaj and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Their statement ran as follows:—

"We feel that you should be left entirely free to choose your Cabinet that represents your views. We feel that the time has come, when the country should have a clear-cut policy not based on compromise between different incompatible groups of the Congress. It is but right, therefore, that you should select a homogeneous Cabinet representing the views of the majority. You may trust us to give you all possible co-operation in matters, where we see eye to eye with you in the policies that you may put before the country."

Pandit Nehru issued a separate note in which he said: "In the course of election campaign, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose made certain statements about his colleagues in the Working Committee, which astonished and pained me. So far as I knew, there was no basis for them. If there was any truth in them, then those who were guilty of activities mentioned or even those who passively supported them, were unworthy of guiding the destinies of the Congress. If statements and allegations were not true, then the least that could be done was to withdraw them unconditionally. There was no middle course. It was highly improper for our Congress affairs at the very top to be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and lack of faith."

The resignation of thirteen members were accepted by the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The scene now shifted to Tripuri, where the Congress began its session. There both the Right and Left Wings of the Congress met on the 6th March to decide who would control the future policy of the Congress. At the All-India Congress Committee meeting efforts were made to restore harmony and establish an united Working Committee before open Session of the Congress began. But it was evident such talk had not met with any considerable success.

The main resolution was moved by Pandit Govind Ballav Pant, the Premier of United Provinces which ran as follows:—

"The Committee declares its firm adherence to the fundamental policies of the Congress which have governed its programme in the past years under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and is definitely of the opinion that there should be no break in these policies, and that these should continue to govern the Congress programme in the future.

"The Committee expresses its confidence in the work of the Working Committee, which functioned during last year and regrets that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members.

"In view of a critical situation that may develop during the coming year and in view of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress and the country to victory during such a crisis, the Committee regards it as imperative that the executive authority of the Congress should command his implicit confidence and requests the President to nominate the Working Committee for the ensuing year in accordance with the wishes of Gandhiji."

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of the debate on the above resolution referred to the part of the resolution reading "deplores that any aspersions should have been cast against any of its members." He said what he had said in earlier statement that he had never cast any aspersions against any member of the Committee. He had never doubted the *bona fides* of any member of the Committee. In fact till the meeting fo the Committee at Bardoli the work of the Committee had been carried on, as smoothly as was possible for any Committee to do."

The original resolution was supported by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, and Mr. C. Satyamurti while Leftists moved various amendments. The prominent among them were Mr. M. N. Roy, F. K. Nariman, Jai Prakash Narain, Sardar Sardul Singh, N. Dutta Majumdar.

But the re-action of Pant's resolution had been varied. It was clear that Mr. Subhas Bose and his supporters viewed the resolution of Mr. Pant as a vote of no-confidence on Mr. Bose. So his party was not prepared to accept the entire resolution as it stood, unless it was modified in parts.

The resolution of Pandit Pant was carried by 218 votes to 135. All other amendments and resolutions moved by Leftists were thrown out.

The resolution was afterwards taken up in the open session of the Congress for final endorsement. This was again moved by Pandit Gobind Ballav Pant.

In moving the resolution Pandit Govind Ballav Pant said:—"This resolution is in no way a no-confidence motion against the President. If we wanted that, we would have brought a straight

motion of no-confidence. The majority has elected Mr. Bose as President. We do not want to reject that verdict. What we desire is that he may continue as President and at the same time we may be able to bring about unity in the Congress and make it strong."

Mr. F. K. Nariman, the Leftist Leader, moved that the consideration of Pant resolution be postponed as the President was too ill to be present in the discussion of the resolution which directly concerns him. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

The only question that now concerned was whether the resolution passed was a vote of no-confidence on Mr. Bose and whether he would abide by the decision of the Congress and try to carry out his political programme through whatever Working Committee might be chosen.

Tripuri has been the most bewildering session Congress has ever had. Mr. Subhas Bose was elected President by a small majority of delegates, but a large and decisive majority in the open session asked him to choose his executive in consultation of Mahatma Gandhi. To the plain man the one decision seems to cancel the other. Tripuri has proclaimed adhesion to the old policies. The proceedings at Tripuri showed that side by side with a deep regard for Mahatma Gandhi's personality, there has been in some an anxiety to alter his politics or at least his methods.

But passing of the Pant's resolution did not ease the Congress situation in the country. It seemed that storm was brewing every where. This crisis became clear from the statement which Mr. Bose issued regarding the delay in selecting the members of the Working Committee:—

"I shall have to ascertain from Mr. Gandhi what he considers to be the Congress programme of work for the current Congress year.

We shall have to decide if, after all that has happened since the presidential election and particularly at the Tripuri Congress, there is still room for co-operation between the two main parties of blocs in the Congress.

I shall have to ascertain from Mr. Gandhi what his present conception of the Working Committee is. Does he maintain the view that the Working Committee must be homogenous in character and be drawn from one party; or will he accept our view that the Working Committee should reflect, as far as possible, the composition of the general body of the Congress? If he maintains the first view, then obviously there is no room for co-operation on the same committee between people like myself and other members of the previous Working Committee.

I shall have to find out what Mr. Gandhi's interpretation of Pandit Pant's resolution is. Does he regard it as a resolution of no-confidence and would he like me to resign the presidentship in consequence thereof? Or does he uphold the opinion expressed by some leaders that Pandit Pant's resolution has brought about a reappraochment between Mr. Gandhi and the Congress president? (I must state here that there has been no breach with Mr. Gandhi from my side)."

The All-India Congress Committee met at Calcutta on the 30th May. Previous to the meeting all attempts at a settlement regarding formation of the Working Committee failed. Final letter of Mahatma Gandhi to Mr. Bose ran as follows:—"Knowing your own views and knowing how you and most of members (of the old Working Committee) differ in fundamentals, it seems to me that if I agree to give you names it would be an imposition on you. Such being the case you are free to choose your own Committee."

In the open session of A. I. C. C. Mr. Bose referred to the Tripuri mandate which provided *inter alia* that Working Committee should be formed in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Gandhi and should command his implicit confidence. "If I formed such a Committee as advised above, I would not be able to report to you that Committee commanded his implicit confidence. Moreover my own conviction is that in view of the critical times that are ahead of us in India and abroad, we should have a composite Cabinet commanding the confidence and reflecting the composition of general body of the Congress."

Mr. Bose felt that his presence as President at this juncture might possibly be a sort of obstacles or handicap to the A. I. C. C. "for instance A. I. C. C. may feel inclined to appoint a Working Committee in which I shall be a misfit." He then formally tendered his resignation as President.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru next went up to the rostrum and made a moving appeal to Mr. Bose to withdraw his resignation.

He suggested that the old Working Committee should be re-appointed *en bloc* but that new blood might be infused by the inclusion of two members in place of Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj (now in

prison) and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram (who had been ill for some time) who were not in a position to discharge their duties as members of the Working Committee.

When the A. I. C. C. met on the second day, 30th May, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sought permission of Mrs. Naidu to make a statement.

He said that the formula he had suggested on Saturday in the form of a resolution depended on the fact whether Mr. Bose was willing to withdraw his resignation. It was not meant for debate and he would therefore like to have Mr. Bose's views on the subject. If the resolution would not meet with the approval of Mr. Bose, he would withdraw it. Pandit Nehru also said that his resolution did not mean imposing a Working Committee on the President, but that in the new committee there would be room for more than two new members.

Mr. Subhas Bose emphasized the necessity of forming a homogeneous Working Committee, and said that he had hoped that some consideration would be shown to his view-point. If the House felt otherwise, then the House would relieve him of the responsibilities of the office. He would, willingly continue to serve the Congress as a loyal worker.

Pandit Nehru then announced his decision to withdraw his resolution with the permission of the House. He said that the question was whether the resolution as moved by him had met with the approval of Mr. Bose. From what Mr. Bose had said it was clear he did not approve of it. Therefore Pandit Nehru said he would request the House to allow him to withdraw his resolution.

Ultimately Dr. Choitram Gidwani proposed without a speech that Dr. Rajendra Prasad be elected President of the Congress. Mr. Mohan Lal Sexena seconded the resolution. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was then duly elected.

The next day when All India Congress Committee met again President Dr. Rajendra Prasad announced the new Working Committee which was practically the old Working Committee with the addition of two names from Bengal *i.e.,* Dr. B. C. Roy and Dr. Prafulla Ghose in place of Subhas Chandra Bose who refused to join the Working Committee and Sarat Chandra Bose.

After the conclusion of the meeting of the All India Congress Committee, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose announced at a public meeting in Calcutta the formation of the "Forward Bloc"—a new political party within the Congress. The object of the 'Bloc' in the words of Subhas Chandra Bose is to rally "all radical and anti-Imperialist progressive elements on the basis of a minimum programme which would represent the greatest common measure of agreement among radicals of all shades of opinion. . . . . "The Bloc will function as an integral part of the Congress. It will accept the present constitu-

tion of the Congress, its creed, policy and programme. It will cherish the highest respect and regard for Mahatma Gandhi's personality and complete faith in his political doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation which is Mahatma's gift to the nation, but will not mean that Forward Bloc will necessarily have confidence in the present High Command of the Congress."

CONGRESS AND THE WAR

As soon as the war was declared, Viceroy invited Mahatma Gandhi on the 4th September and discussed the whole position with regard to war problems with reference to India. He also consulted Moslem Legaue and the Princes.

The Congress Working Committee met at Wardha on the 15th September and discussed the war problems with special reference to the point discussed between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

The Working Committee of the Congress passed a comprehensive resolution on 'war crisis and India' on 15th September, 1939. The summary of the resolution is given here:—

"The Congress has repeatedly declared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Facism and Nazism and their glorification of war and violence and the suppression of the human spirit. It has condemned the aggression in which they have repeatedly indulged and their sweeping away of well-established principles and recognised standards of civilised beheavour. It has seen in Facism and Nazism the intensification of the principle of Imperialism against which Indian people have struggled for many years. The Working Committee must therefore unhesitatingly condemn the latest aggression of Nazi Government in Germany against Poland and sympathise with those who resist it.

The Congress has further laid down that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people, and no outside authority can impose this decision upon them, nor can the Indian people permit their resources to be exploited for imperialist ends. Any imposed decision, or attempt to use India's resources, for purposes not approved by them, will necessarily have to be opposed by

them. . . . India cannot associate herself in a war said to be for democratic freedom when that very freedom is denied to her, and such limited freedom as she possesses, taken away from her.

The Committee are aware that the Governments of Great Britain and France have declared that they are fighting for democracy and freedom and to put an end to aggression. But the history of the recent past is full of examples showing the constant divergence between the spoken word, the ideals proclaimed, and the real motives and objectives. . . . . If Great Britain fights for the maintenance and extension of democracy, then she must necessarily end imperialism in her own possessions, establish full democracy in India, and the Indian people must have the right of self-determination by framing their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly without external interference, and must guide her own policy. A free democratic India will gladly associate herself with other free nations for mutual defence against aggression and for economic co-operation. She will work for the establishment of a real world order based on freedom and democracy, utilising the world's knowledge and resources for the progress and advancement of humanity.

The Committee desire to take no final decision at this stage, so as to allow for the full elucidation of the issues at stake, the real objectives aimed at, and the position of India in the present and in the future.

The Working Committee therefore invite the British Government to declare in unequivocal terms whether war aims are in regard to democracy and imperialism and new order that is envisaged, in partcular, how these aims are going to apply to India and to be given effect to in the present. Do they include the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy will be guided in accordance with the wishes of the people?"

After the passing of the above Congress Resolution, Viceroy again held conversation with Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah and the Princes. He interviewed over 50 people. While the conversations were proceeding. All India Congress Committee met at Wardha on the October 10, and passed the following resolution:—

"Inspite of the repeated declarations of the Congress in regard to war, the British Government have declared India a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people. . . . . The A. I. C. C., however does not wish to take any final decision precipitately and without giving every opportunity for the war and peace aims of the British Government to the clarified, with particular reference to India.

While the Committee condemns Facism and Nazi aggression, it is convinced that peace and freedom can only be established and preserved by an extension of democracy to all colonial countries and by the application of the principle of self-determination to them so

as to eliminate imperialist control. In particular, India must be declared an independent nation and present application should be given to this status to the largest possible extent . . . . .

The Committee desire to declare afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself."

The Viceroy now reported his conversations with different parties, communities and interests to His Majesty's Government in England. After consultation with British Government, the Viceroy announced his declaration on the 18th October, 1939.

Viceroy's Statement

His Excellency stated that he was authorised by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war, they would be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties and interests in India and with the Indian Princes with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such constitutional modifications as may seem desirable.

His Excellency announced the immediate establishment of a *consultative group representative of all major political parties* in British India and of the Indian Princes which would have as its object the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war and with questions relating to war activities.

Replying to the question what are the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India, His Excellency referred to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the House of Commons on February 6, 1935.

That statement, said His Excellency, made the position clear beyond a shadow of doubt. It referred to the pledge given in the preamble of the Act of 1919 and it made it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to repeal that pledge. The words of the statement were clear and positive and stood as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day and of their intentions to-day in this end, the future constitutional development and position of India.

Explaining the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India, His Excellency said:—

"I cannot do better in reply to that question than to refer to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and with their full authority, by the late Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the sixth February, 1935. That statement makes the position clear beyond a shadow of doubt. It refers to the pledge given in the preamble of the Act of 1919, and it makes it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government

to repeal that pledge. It confirms equally the interpretation placed in 1929 by Lord Irwin as Viceroy, again on the authority of the Government of the day, on that preamble, that "the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status." I need not dilate on the words of that statement. They are clear and positive. They are enshrined in the Parliamentary record. They stand as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day, and of their intentions to-day in this end, the future constitutional development and position of India. I would add only that the Instrument of Instructions issued to me as Governor-General by His Majesty the King-Emperor in May 1937 lays upon me as Governor-General a direction so to exercise the trust which His Majesty has reposed in me "that the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within our Empire may be furthered to the end that India may attain its due place among our Domiionns."

Concluding His Excellency said: "That the explanations I have given will have contributed materially to the removal of misunderstandings. Even if on cerain points I have not to my knowledge been able to give assurances so comprehensive as those which would, I know, have been welcomed in certain political quarters in India I would urge insistently that this is not a moment at which to risk the splitting of the unity of India on the rock of particular phrases and I would press that we should continue to aim at the unity of India even if differences of greater or less significance continue to exist."

Working Committee's Resolution

But the Viceroy's statement did not satisfy the Congress which characterised it as entirely unsatisfactory and called upon the Congress Ministers to resign. The following is the text of resolution passed on the 22nd October, by the Congress Working Committee:—

The Working Committee is of opinion that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims particularly in their application to India is wholly unsatisfactory and calculated to rouse resentment among all those who were anxious to gain and are intent upon gaining India's independence. This invitation was made not only on behalf of the people of India but of the millions of people all over the world who were weary of war and violence and Fascist and imperialistic systems which exploited nations and peoples and were ultimately the causes of war and who yearned for a new order of peace and freedom. The Viceroy's statement is an unequivocal reiteration of the old policy.

The Committee regards the mention of the differences amongst the several parties as a screen to hide intentions of Great Britain. What the Committee had asked for was a declaration of

the war aims as a test of Britain's *bona fides* regarding India, irrespective of the attitude of opposing parties and groups.

The Congress has always stood for amplest guarantee of the rights of minorities. The freedom the Congress claimed was not for the Congress or any particular group or community but for the nation and all communities in India that go to build that nation. The only way to establish this freedom and to ascertain the will of the nation as a whole is through a democratic process, which gives full opportunity to all.

The Committee must therefore regard the Viceroy's statement as in every way unfortunate. In the circumstances, the Committee cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain, for it would amount to an endorsement of the imperialist policy which Congress has always sought to end. As a first step in the direction the Committee calls upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations.

The Committee earnestly appeals to the nation to end all internal controversies in this hour of grave crisis and to act unitedly in the cause of India's freedom. The Committee calls upon all Congress Committees and Congressmen generally to show restraint of word and deed so that nothing may be said or done which is not in keeping with India's honour or the principles for which the Congress stands.

The Committee warns Congressmen against any hasty action in the shape of civil disobedience, political strike and the like. The Committee will watch the situation and the activities of the British Government in India and will not hesitate to guide the country to take further steps whenever the necessity for this arises.

The Committee desires to impress upon all Congressmen that the country requires perfect discipline within the Congress ranks and the consolidation of the Congress organisation.

The Working Committee realises that the non-violent resistance offered by the Congress in the past has been sometimes mixed with violence.

The Committee desires to impress upon all Congressmen to remind them of the pledges taken as early as 1921 during the Congress session at Ahmedabad and repeated on many subsequent occasions."

Viceroy's Declaration of the 5th November, 1939

After the resignation of Ministers, Viceroy again invited Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Jinnah on November 1, and discussed whole position with them. He discussed the possibility of expansion of Governor-General's Council. This discussion also did not bear any fruit. The failure was due to two main reasons:—Failure of the British Government to clarify the war aims with reference to India as demanded by the Congress and too much insistence of minority claims by Moslem League. So Viceroy declared in his statement on the 5th November that there existed entire disagreement between the representatives of major parties on fundamental issues. At the end, the Viceroy declared "All I will say

now is that I am not prepared to accept this failure. I propose in due course to try again, in consultation with the leaders of these great parties and princes, to see if even now there may still be the possibility of securing unity."

Congress Decision

After the breakdown of the negotiation with the Viceroy, the Working Committee of the Congress passed the following resolution at Allahabad on 23rd November.

The following is the full text of the Working Committee's resolution:—

"The Working Committee has noted with pleasure the response of the country to the policy enunciated by them regarding the war in Europe and its repercussions in India. This policy, based on numerous declarations of the Congress, was laid down in a statement issued by the Committee on September 14 and subsequent events have amply justified its wisdom and expedience. The course of the war and the policy pursued by the British and French Governments, in particular, the declarations made on behalf of the British Government regarding India, seem to demonstrate that the present war, like the world War of 1914-18 is being carried on for imperialist ends, and British imperialism is to remain entrenched in India.

With such a war and with this policy the Congress cannot associate itself, and it cannot countenance the exploitation of India's resources to this end.

The Working Committee's unequivocal demand was for a declaration of war aims in regard to democracy and imperialism and in particular, how these aims were going to be applied to India. These aims could only be considered worthy, if they included the elimination of imperialism and the treatment of India as an independent nation whose policy would be guided in accordance with the wishes of her people. The answer to this demand has been entirely unsatisfactory and an attempt has been made on behalf of the British Government to create misunderstandings and to befog the main and moral issue.

In justification of this refusal to make a declaration in terms of the Working Committee's resolution, communal pleas have been advanced and the rights of the minorities and of the princes pleaded as barriers to India's freedom.

The Committee wish to declare with all emphasis that no communal considerations arise in meeting the demand of the Congress, and the minorities, whatever their other differences might be, do not oppose India's right to freedom and independence. The princes are represented by, and are emblems of the paramount power in India. In the end, it will be the people of Indian States who will determine what part they will take in a free India, though the British

Government have consistently ignored their wishes in the matter which vitally affects them. In any event, the wishes of those who may oppose India's independence are, and must be, irrelevant to the declaration of the Britsh Government's intentions. The Committee can only interpret this attempt to avoid a statement of their war aims and India's freedom, by taking shelter under irrelevant issues, as a desire to maintain their imperialist domination in India in alliance with reactionary elements in the country.

Congress has looked upon the war crisis and the problems it raises as essentially a moral issue, and has not sought to profit by it in any spirit of bargaining.

The moral and dominant issue of war aims and India's freedom have to be settled satisfactorily before any other subsidiary question can be considered.

In no event can the Congress accept responsibility of the Government, even in the transitional period, without real power being given to popular representatives. The Working Committee, therefore, approve of and endorse the reply dated November 4, 1939, sent by the Congress President to the Viceroy.

The Committee wish to declare again that recognition of India's independence and right of her people to frame their constitution through a Constituent Assembly, is essential in order to remove the taint of imperialism from Britain's policy and to enable the Congress to consider further co-operation.

They hold that the Constituent Assembly is the only democratic method of determining the constitution of a free country, and no one who believes in democracy and freedom can possibly take execption to it.

The Working Committee believe too that the Constituent Assembly alone is the adequate instrument for solving communal and other difficulties. This, however, does not mean that the Working Committee will relax their efforts for arriving at a solution of the communal problem. This Assembly can frame a constitution in which the rights of accepted minorities would be protected to their satisfaction, and in the event of some matters relating to minority rights not being mutually agreed to, they can be referred to arbitration. The Constituent Assembly should be elected on basis of adult suffrage, existing separate electorates being retained for such minorities as desire them. The number of these members in the Assembly should reflect their numerical strength.

The declarations made on behalf of the British Government, being inadequate, have compelled the Congress to dissociate itself from British policy and war efforts, and as a first step in non-co-operation to bring about the resignations of all the Congress Governments in the provinces.

That policy of non-co-operation continues and must continue unless the British Government revises its policy and accepts the Congress contention.

The Working Committee would remind Congressmen that it is inherent in every form of *Satyagraha* that no effort is spared to achieve an honourable settlement with the opponent. While a Satyagrahi is every ready for a non-violent fight, if it has to come, he never relaxes his efforts for peace and always works for its attainments. The Working Committee will, therefore, continue to explore the means of arriving at an honourable settlement, even though the British Government has banged the door in the face of the Congress. The Committee must, however, resist by the non-violent methods of the Congress, all attempts to coerce the people of India along paths which are not of their choice and everything that is against the dignity and freedom of India.

The Working Committee appreciate and express their pleasure at the readiness exhibited by Congressmen for launching Civil Disobedience should this become necessary. But Civil Disobedience, requires the same strict discipline as an army organised for an armed conflict. The army is helpless unless it possesses its weapon of destruction and knows how to use them. So also an army of non-violent soldiers is ineffective unless it understands and possesses the essentials of non-violence. The Working Committee desire to make it clear that the true test of preparedness for Civil Disobedience lies in Congressmen themselves spinning and promoting the cause of Khadi to the exclusion of mill cloth, and deeming it their duty to establish harmony between the communities by personal acts of service to those other than members of their own community, and individual Hindu Congressmen seeking an occasion for fraternising with the Harijans as often as possible.

The Congress organisations and Congressmen should, therefore, prepare for future action by promoting this programme. They should explain to the people the message and policy and implications of the Constituent Assembly, which is the crux of the Congress programme for the future."

MUSLIM LEAGUE IN 1939

Throughtout the year Muslim League under the guidance of its President Mr. M. A. Jinnah had been bringing numerous allegations against the Congress ministries in several provinces. In a resolution of the Working Committee of All India Muslim League at Delhi, it was stated that Provincial Autonomy in several provinces has resulted in the domination of the Hindus over Muslim minorities whose life and liberty, property and honour were in danger and even that religious rights and culture were being assailed and annihilated every day under Congress Governments in various provinces.

The Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad wrote to Mr. Jinnah that these charges were wholly unfounded but he was prepared to accept an impartial authority to investigate specific instances of oppression, if there be any. He could request the highest judicial authority in India, Sir M. Gwyer, Chief Justice of India to inquire into this matter if Mr. Jinnah agreed to this.

Mr. Jinnah, on the other hand evaded the main issue by stating to the Congress President that he had already placed the whole case of Congress oppression before the Viceroy.

Inspite of the difficult situation created by Mr. Jinnah's refusal for investigation by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Congress tried for communal agreement with the Muslim League when Viceroy invited the Congress and Mr. Jinnah to reach a basis of agreement which would result in representatives of two organisations participating in the provincial field and also in the Central Government.

But this proposed settlement also proved a failure due to Government's refusal to state its war aims with reference to India which the Congress demanded and also Mr. Jinnah's too much insistence of minorities claim.

But it was further stated that unity talks would be carried on between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

'Day of Deliverence'

In the midst of this, when Pandit Nehru was about to resume unity talks, Mr. Jinnah issued the following astounding statement on December 6, 1939—"I wish the Mussalmans all over India to observe Friday, the 22nd December as the day of Deliverance and Thanks-giving as a mark of relief that the Congress Governments have at last ceased to function. I hope that the provincial, district and primary Leagues all over India will hold public meetings and pass the following resolution, with such modifications as they may be advised and offer prayers by way of thanks-giving for being delivered from the unjust Congress regime."

Demand For Royal Commission

Again on the 13th December, Mr. Jinnah came out with another equally astounding demand for a Royal Commission to be appointed by the British Government with a purely judicial personnel and composed of Judges of His Majesty's High Court and under the Chairmanship of one of the Law-Lords of the Privy Council to investigate the Congress oppression.

Muslim League Resolution on War

The following is the full text of the resolution:—

"After careful examination of the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy dated October 17, 1939 the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League appreciate that His Majesty's Government have emphatically repudiated the unfounded claim of the Congress that they alone represent All-India, and note with satisfaction that His Majesty's Government recognise the fact that the All-India Muslim League alone truly represents the Mussalmans of Indian and can speak on their behalf; also the rights and interests of the minorities and other important interests concerned have been duly recognised.

The Committee however feel constrained to state that the points of vital importnace raised by the Muslim League in their statement dated September 18, 1939 are not precisely and categorically met. The Committee therefore venture to suggest that in order to secure co-operation on equal footing, as desired by His Excellenvy further clarification and discussion of those matters that are left in doubt and have not been met satisfactorily are necessary with a view to arrive at complete understanding which alone would enable the Muslim League to co-operate in the matter which concerns not only the Mussalmans of India but the country at large.

The Committee cannot wholly accept the narration of facts culminating in the enactment of the Government of India Act of 1935 as given in the statement of His Excellency but do not think it necessary to enter into a controversy regarding those inaccuracies,

historic and otherwise. The opposition of the Muslim League is not merely to the "details" of the plans embodied in the Act of 1935 and the reconsideration thereof but their demand is that the entire problem of India's future constitution should be wholly examined and revised *de novo*. The Committee reiterate emphatically that no future plan of India's Constitution will be acceptable to the Muslim League unless it meets with their full approval.

"The Committee also considered the proposal of His Excellency the Viceroy for the establishment of a "Consultative Group" but cannot at present express any opinion with regard to it until its status, constitution, powers, scope and function are fully known, but welcome further consultation regarding this matter as proposed by His Excellency in his statement.

"In view of the urgency of the matter the Committee hereby authorise the President to take such steps as he may consider proper to get the doubts removed and secure complete clarification of His Excellency's statement and if the President is fully satisfied the Committee empower him to assurance of support and co-operation on behalf of the Mussalmans of India to the British Government for the purpose of the prosecution of the war."

HINDU MAHASABHA

Aim—The aim of the Hindu Mahasabha is, the protection and promotion of all that contributes to the advancement, strength, and glory of Hindu *Rashtra*—Hindu race, Hindu culture and Hindu polity and as a means to that end, the attainment of Poorna Swarajya—that is absolute political independence for Hindusthan by all proper and legitimate means.

Objects—(*a*) to organise and consolidate Hindu Society, (*b*) to protect and promote Hindu interests (*c*) to remove untouchability and improve the condition of so-called Depressed classes (*d*) to revive and promote ideals of Hindu womanhood, (*e*) to promote cow-protection, (*f*) to improve physique of the Hindus and promote martial spirit (*g*) to reclaim those who have left Hindufold and welcome others into Hindu fold, (*h*) to found orphanages and rescue homes, (*i*) to promote religious, educational, social, economic and political interests and rights of the Hindus (*j*) to promote good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus.

Definition of Hinduism—A Hindu is a person who regards this land of Bharatvarsa from the Sindhu to the Seas as his fatherland as well as his holyland *i.e.,* professes any religion of Bharateeya origin including Vaidikism, Santanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, Arya Samaj or Brahmo Samaj, etc.

Main Resolutions passed in the 1939 Session at Calcutta—(1) Demanding the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoners and immediate recall of Indian exiles; (2) condemning the communal award as the basis of the present Indian constitution; (3) expressing satisfaction at the successful termination of civil resistance movement in Hyderabad; (4) demanding the restoration of Hindu Temples and Places of Worship which have been converted into mosques or to other uses; (5) condemning the administration of N.-W. F. Province which has failed to take effective steps for the prevention of raids and kidnapping; (6) protecting against the open communal and reactionary policy of the present Ministry in Bengal; (7) resolving to form a volunteer corps known as Hindu militia; (8) demanding Dominion Status for India—"The All-India Hindu Mahasabha reaffirms complete independence as the goal of India's political aspirations and urges that a constitution based on Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminister be conferred immediately on India; (9) urging the necessity of Hindu *Sangathan* and *Suddhi* movement.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I. M.A., Bar-at-Law—appointed Judge, Madras High Court 1908; member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in 1912; Knighted in 1919; member of the Governor's Executive Council, Bengal 1921-25; President, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1935; author of *Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence.*

Aiyar, Ramaswami, Sir, C. P., K.C.I.E.—b. 1879; is one of the most brilliant legal luminaries of India; A prominent liberal politician; joined Madras Bar in 1903 when he was only 24; became a Fellow of Madras University and Madras Corporation; General Secretary of the Congress, 1917-18; in 1920 he was appointed Advocate General of Madras; Law Member of the Madras; Executive Council, 1923-1928; was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference; served several times as Executive Councillor of Government of India, 1931; appointed Dewan of Travancore.

Alam, Dr. S. Mahomed, Bar-at-Law.—Born 1892, a prominent Moslem leader of Punjab and a great Congress worker, joined non-cooperation movement and suspended practice in 1921 and courted imprisonment several times; was a member of the Congress Working Committee, was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, was a leading member of the Moslem Nationalist Party, left Congress during Sahidganj Mosque agitation, but again joined the Congress in 1937; now member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Ambedkar, Dr. B. R., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law;—b. 1893; Hindu, depressed class. Belongs to the Mahar caste; was given a scholarship by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to study economics and Sociology at Columbia, and after passing his examinations there spent a year in London doing research work in the India Office Library. Returned to India in 1917. Author of books on finance and caste matters. Founder of the Depressed Classes Institute. Takes a leading part in the movement to secure the uplift of the untouchable classes; a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Member R. T. C. 1930-32: and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. Created excitement by announcing his intention to change religion on account of oppression of depressed classes.

Ahmed, Dr. Ziauddin M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Gottingen)

—born 1878, educated at Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Trinity College Cambridge. . Fellow of the Royal Astronomical society and member of the London Mathematical Society; Professor of M. A. O. College, Aligarh in 1907; member Cal. University Commission 1916; Principal M. A. O. College 1918; First Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Moslem University 1921; member of the Skeen and Shea Committee on the Indianisation of the Army; member of the U. P. Legislative Council 1919; member of the Legislative Assembly 1933. A noted Mathematician; was Vice-Chancellor of the Moslem University, Aligarh.

Andrews, C. F.—b. 1871, educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge; in 1896 was appointed head of the Pembroke College Mission; joined Cambridge Brotherhood in 1904 and appointed professor of St. Stephen's College Delhi. Fellow of the Punjab University 1908-13, joined Tagore's Santiniketan and went to South Africa to bring about Smuts-Gandhi agreement, associated with Mahatma Gandhi's movement. Travelled all over the world to ameliorate the condition of Indians overseas. A great writer and lecturer; has written many books on Gandhi, Tagore and Indian subjects.

Aney, M. S., B.A., LL.B..—b. 1880; thrice member of the Legislative Assembly, joined C. D. movement 1930; suffered imprisonment; member All-India Congress Committee; member, Congress Working Committee; a prominent member of the Congress Nationalist Party and Hindu Mahasabha.

Arundale, George S., Dr.—D.Litt., M.A., LLB.—b. 1878, came to India with late Dr. Besant in 1903 after a brilliant career at Cambridge University, became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, reported on the Kashmir Educational System and at a later stage accepted a post for 12 months as head of the Education Department of Holkar State. For some years he was organising Secretary for All-India Home Rule League and in 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. He has been working all along for India's regeneration and freedom. His wife is an Indian lady Srimati Rukmini. Dr. Arundale's list of honours include M.A., LLB., (Cantab), D.Litt.; F.R. Hist. S. He is now the President of the Theosophical Society.

Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law—b. 1888, educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, imprisoned several times in connection with Congress movement. Travelled continent widely, prominent member of Moslem Nationalist Party, member, Legislative Assembly from Delhi by the joint vote of Hindus and Moslems of Delhi, 1934.

Azad, Moulana Abul Kalam—b. in Mecca in 1888 and passed his childhood in Arabia, was educated in theo-

logy in Al-Azahar University, Cairo. He started newspapers in Urdu in Calcutta to enlighten Moslem community on the problems facing it in Turkey and other Moslem lands which led to his internment by British Government on the eve of the world war. He took a leading part in the Khilafat movement and also joined the Congress under Mr. Gandhi's leadership, presided over the special session of the Congress at Delhi in 1923 and again acted as president in 1930, is a member of the Congress Working Committee.

Bajaj, Seth Jamnalal—b. in 1889 in Jaipur State, was adopted by Seth Jamnalalji, a rich businessman of Wardha in 1894 and since then living at Wardha, entered into politics in 1919 by renouncing the title of Rai Bahadur in 1926, he was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Nagpur Congress. Since 1920 he has been the treasurer of the Congress, a member of Working Committee, has taken prominent part in All-India Village Industries Association, All-India Spinner's Association and is the founder of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. He has made several notable charities.

Baroda, H. H. Maharaja Pratap Singh Gaekwar—grandson of the late Maharaja of Baroda, succeeded him on the 'gadi' in 1939; best known in India as a brilliant tennis player.

Bajpai, Sir, G. S.—Born 1891, educated at Allahabad and Meston College, Oxford and joined Indian Civil Service in 1914; Secretary, Govt. of India in Education Department, was on deputation to Canada, Australia and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indians there, Secretary to Indian Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26, Private Secretary to Indian Delegation to Geneva, 1929-30. Joint-Secretary to British Indian Delegation to R. T. C. Temporary member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-36.

Birla, G. D.—Born 1891 in Jaipur State, Managing Director of Birla Jute Mills; owns cotton mills, sugar mills, zamindari all over India; was member of the Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; President of the Federation of Indian Chamber, 1929; member of the Indian Fiscal Commission; member of Royal Commission on Labour, 1930; Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, member of Second Round Table Conference; has travelled extensively.

Bose, Subhas Chandra—Born 23rd January, 1897; matriculated from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Secretary Presidency College Union, 1913-14; B.A. 1919 (1st class, 2nd in Philosophy) from Scottish Churches College; studied at Cambridge, 1919—1921; passed the I. C. S. Examination in 1920, standing 4th in order of merit and 1st in English Composition; B. A. (Cantab.), 1921; resigned I. C. S. while still in London. In charge of North Bengal Flood Relief Work, 1922. Manager, "For-

ward", 1923. Chief Executive officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924, in 1924 was arrested under Regulation III of 1818. In Feb. 1930, he was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connexion with a procession. While in prison he was elected Mayor of Calcutta in August, 1930 in place of late Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta; In January 1931 as Mayor of Calcutta he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with banned meeting on the maidan; was again arrested at Bombay and imprisoned and following ill health, he was granted permission to leave for Europe. In 1934 returned to Calcutta on his father's death and home-interned. Again left for Europe but in 1936 returned to India and was arrested on arrival at Bombay and detained at Kurseong until released in 1937; President, Indian National Congress, 1938-39, elected President for the 2nd time, 1939-40, but resigned on account difference with Congress High Command, debarred from holding positions in the Congress due to holding protest meeting against Congress, formed a Forward Block—a left-wing party within Congress.

Bhatnagar, Santi Swarupa—O.B.E., D.Sc. (Lond.) Director University Chemical Laboratories, Punjab University since 1924; born 1895; Univ. Professor of Chemistry Hindu University 1921—24; Sectional President of Indian Science Congress 1928 and 1938; educated at Lahore; London, Berlin. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London.

Bose, Sarat Chandra—was born in 1889 and educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Presidency College, Calcutta, took M. A. degree in 1908 and B. L. degree in 1911, was afterwards called to the Bar in England, in 1913, from 1924-32 was Alderman of the city of Calcutta. In 1933 he was elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was President of the B. P. C. C. was prisoner for several years under Regulation III of 1818, was elected member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and became the Leader of the Opposition; has an extensive practice at the Bar.

Chatterjee, Ramananda—Editor, 'Modern Review' and 'Prabasi'. Born, Bankura, May, 1865, in a family of distinguished Sanskrit *adhyapakas* or professors. Educated, Bankura Zilla School. Stood fourth in the Entrance Examination, 1883. Received Collegiate education in the Presidency, St. Xaviers and City Colleges. Stood first in B.A. with Honours in English 1889. Edited *Dharma-bandhu* and was for a long time the Sub-Editor of the 'Indian Messenger'. Founded and edited the *Pradip*, the first profusely illustrated Bengali monthly. Appointed Principal, Kayastha College, Allahabad in October, 1895, was Fellow of the Allahabad University. Appointed by Sir Anthony Macdonnel to serve in the Secondary Education Reform Committee of the United Provinces. Started the *Prabasi* (the foremost Bengali monthly) from Allahabad, 1901. Gave up the Principalship of the Kayastha

College, Sep. 1906. Started the *Modern Review,* January, 1907. Came to Calcutta, April 1908 and is editing the *Prabasi* and the 'Modern Review' from there since then. The Modern Review is the most influential of Indian monthlies and has got the largest circulation in India. An uncompromising critic of the Communal Award. Vice-President of Hindu Mahasabha, a most prominent and the sanest of Indian journalists.

Chatterjee, Sir Atul, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.)—Born 24 Nov., 1874; Stood first in I.C.S. Exam.; was High Commissioner for India from 1925 to 1931; entered the I.C.S. in 1896 and since that date has served the Government of India in various capacities including department of Industries; has represented Government of India on many important occasions; notably at the International Labour Conference at Washington and London Naval Conference; was the Leader of the Indian Delegation at Ottawa 1932; was a member of the India Council.

Chattopadhyaya, Kamaladevi—Born 1903, Mangalore comes from a well-known Saraswat family in South Canara. She was married early in life to one belonging to her own community but lost her husband while she was undergoing her studies in Queen Mary's College, Madras. At Adyar she met and formed a great friendship with Harindranath Chattopadhyaya the Poet and brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu which ultimately resulted in marriage. A gifted speaker and a woman of great impulse, had been to England and Continent as an evangel of the gospel of Indian womanhood, had been to prison more than once owing to Congress activities which she joined in 1922, is now a leading member of the Congress Socialist Party.

Chintamani, Sir C. Y.—Born 10th April, 1880; Chief Editor of the 'Leader', Allahabad; several times member of the U. P. Legislative Council; Minister of Education and Industries of U. P. Government, 1921-23; a delegate of the 2nd Round Table Conference; a most prominent member of the National Liberal Party; President, U. P. Liberal Association; twice President of the National Liberal Federation of India.

Cousins, James Henry —Irish poet, dramatist, critic, educationist and philosopher; educated in Ireland and became one of the leading literatuere there; came to India under the guidance of Annie Besant, as assistant Editor of 'New India'; became Principal of Theosophical College, Madanapalle; has lectured in all principal universities of India; has written many books such as Bases of theosophy, Renaissance of India, Philosophy of Beauty, Wandering Harpe etc.

Chopra, Lt. Col. R. N. C.I.E., K.H.P., M.A., M.D. (Cantab.); M.R.C.P. (Lond.)—Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, has attained international fame by his researches in tropical diseases

and drugs and medicines; was president of the Indian Drugs Enquiry Committee; is responsible for the starting of Bio-Assay Laboratory in Calcutta for laying down standards in medicines; is the Honorary Physician to His Majesty the King.

Dadabhoy, Hon. Sir M. B., Kt.—Born 1865, educated at St. Xavier's College, Poona, called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887, became member of the Bombay Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Nagpur, 1891, member of the Fiscal Commission, on Currency and Finance, 1925-26; nominated Governor of Imperial Bank of India; member, Viceroy's Legislative Council 1908-12, 1914-17; elected member of the Council of State, 1921; member, R. T. C. 1931; Director of many Public Companies; President of the Council of State.

Dehlavi, Sir M. A.—Barrister-at-Law, ex-Dewan, of two important Indian States, one time Judge of the Bombay S. C. Court, one time Minister of Bombay, thrice elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council almost without a break since 1924, is a prominent member of the Moslem League and the leader of the opposition in the Bombay Assembly.

Desai, Bhulabhai J., M.A., LL.B.—Born 13th October, 1877 educated at Bombay and graduated from Elphinstone College, joined Bombay Bar as an Advocate, was for some time Advocate-General of Bombay, 1926. Authority on Constitutional Law and Practice, appeared before the Bromfield Committee on behalf of the peasants during Barodoli Satyagraha in 1928, joined Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, suffered imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10,000, took active part in the formation of Congress Parliamentary Board, became the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, returned to the Legislative Assembly from Guzrat, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, was President of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

Datta, Akhil Chandra, M.L.A. (Central)—Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly; Deputy Leader, Congress Nationalist Party in Central Assembly, ex-President, Bengal Provincial Conference; was member of the Bengal Legislative Council from 1918-1930; joined civil disobedience movement and suffered imprisonment in 1932; Advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

Darbar, Gopaldas Desai —Educated at Baroda, was adopted by the childless Taliqdar Darbar Sahib Ambiadas Desai in Kathiawar when he succeeded as ruler of the State. In 1919 at the time of the Rowlatt Act he joined the non-co-operation movement, attended Gujrat Political Conference disregarding the advice of Political Agent, joined Gandhi Satyagraha Ashram. His State was confiscated, took leading part in the C. D. movement of 1930 and 1932 and suffered imprisonment.

Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 51st Haripura Congress.

Fazlul Huq, A. K.—Educated in Barisal and Calcutta; joined Calcutta High Court as a Vakil but was appointed Deputy Magistrate. Subsequently he resigned and rejoined High Court and later was elected to Bengal Legislative Council. In 1914 he formally joined Indian National Congress. He was also actively connected with All-India Moslem League. In 1924 was appointed a Minister of the Bengal Government but had to resign the same year; was a delegate to the first and second R. T. C. In 1934 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly and in the following year he was appointed Mayor of Calcutta. Leader of the Proja Party in Bengal; is now the Chief Minister of Bengal under Coalition Government.

Gauba, Khalid Latif—Born 1899, Bar-at-Law, formerly Hindu known as Kanhaiyalal Gauba, converted to Islam in 1932, educated at Cambridge, Director of many companies, created a great sensation by publication of 'Uncle Sam' in reply to Miss Mayo's 'Mother India'.

Ghose, Aurobindo.—Born in Calcutta, 1872, but at the age of seven his parents took him to England. Educated at St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge where he took a first class in classical Tripos. Passed I.C.S., Examination but was disqualified for horse riding 1890. After service in Baroda, he returned to Bengal and joined in the political movement, was the first editor of 'Bande Mataram', most influential nationalist daily of that time, was arrested in the Alipore Bomb Case but was fully acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to provide arms for revolutionary purposes. In 1910 warrant of arrest was issued against him for seditious writings but he reached French territory in Pondicherry, has abandoned politics altogether and has remained to this day engaged in endless quest for a knowledge of God—he has established an Ashram at Pondicherry where all seekers of knowledge are flocking together; Author of many religious books.

Gidney, Sir, Henry, Kt. (1931)—Lt.-Col. I.M.S., born 1873, educated, Calcutta, Oxford and Cambridge, joined I.M.S. in 1898, President, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association from 1919, member, R. T. C., member of the Legislative Assembly from 1921.

Ghose, J. C., D.Sc.—Had a a distinguished career at Calcutta University, University College, London; joined Calcutta University as a Lecturer of Chemistry in 1916; was Professor and Head of the Chemistry Department of Dacca University since its inception in 1921, has made notable contributions to science in the field of electrochemistry, theory of Salt solutions, and mechanism of chemical reactions specially under the influence of radiation; is a

member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1925, is also a member of the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association since 1932, elected President of the Indian Science Congress 1939. Now Director, Indian Science Institute, Bangalore.

Gour, Sir Hari Singh. D.Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law—Born 1872; educated Hilsop College, Nagpur and at Cambridge, Inner Temple, President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1918-22, elected Dy. President of the Assembly, delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee, member, Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms (1933); first Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University; author of several standard law books, such as 'Penal Law of India', 'Law of Transfer of Property', was Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

Gandhi, M. K.—Born 2nd Oct. 1869, educated at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London; Practised Law in South Africa; was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during Boer War and Zulu War in South Africa; Started Satyagraha movement in 1915-19; non-co-operation movement in 1920. Sentenced to 6 years' simple imprisonment on 18th March 1922 for sedition; President of the Congress; prominent exponent of khaddar; started the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 by breaking the salt law at Dandi; was responsible for Gandhi-Irwin Pact; attended the 2nd R. T. C. as Congress delegate; started fast for undoing the Prime Minister's communal award; and this resulted in the Poona pact; always engaged in Harijan uplift work. Retired from active politics and Congress in 1935 to devote entirely for village uplift. Succeeded in releasing a large number of Bengal detenues; again fasted in 1939 for the reform of Rajkot State.

Habibullah, Sir Muhammad, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.—Born 1869; joined bar in 1888; member Legislative Council 1909-12; Commissioner Madras Corporation, 1920; Temporary member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; twice member of the Executive Council of Madras; became member for Education in Viceroy's Executive Council, 1925-30; led the Indian Delegation to South Africa in 1926, in 1929 he was the leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations; Dewan of Travancore, 1934.

Hidayatullah, Sir Ghulam Hussain—Born January 1879, educated at D. J. Sindh College and Govt. Law School, became a lawyer, entered Bombay Legislative Council in 1912 and was non-official member of that body till 1920, was a Minister of Bombay Government from 1921 to 1928, also member of the Bombay Executive Council (1928-34) was a member of the R. T. C., was a nominated member of the Council of State, was afterwards elected member of the Legislative Assembly, was appointed President of the Sindh Advisory Council and was the First Chief Minister of Sindh Government.

Haksar, Col. Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., C.I.E., LL.D.—Born 1876, educated at Gwalior, Allahabad; Private Secretary, Maharaja Scindia 1903; later became senior member of the Board of Revenue and Political Member. In 1938 became Chief Minister of Bikanir State, nominated member of R. T. C.; Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to R. T. C.; Represented Govt. of Kashmere at 2nd R. T. C.

Horniman, B. G.—Born 1873, began his journalistic career at the age of 21. In 1906 joined Calcutta 'Statesman' an Assistant Editor, joined 'Bombay Chronicle' in 1912, conducted this journal upto 1919, deported by Lord Lloyd under Defence of India Act, was once a prominent member of the Congress, returned to India in 1926, elected member of the Bombay Corporation, founded 'Indian National Herald (1926) the 'Weekly Herald (1930) became editor of 'Daily Herald' (Lahore) 1931. Started 'Bombay Sentinel'.

Hydari, Sir Akbar—Kt., P.C., LL.D.—Born 1869; educated at St. Xavier's College Bombay; joined Indian Finance Department, 1888; and successfully filled the offices of Asst. Accountant General of U. P. Dy. Accountant General of Bombay and Madras, Examiner of Govt. Press Accounts, Comptroller of India Treasuries, Financial Secretary and Secretary to the Home Dept., Govt. of India, and Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905; Accountant General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921; President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, 1917; conceived and organised Osmania University with Urdu as medium of education; organised Hyderabad Archaological Department; led Hyderabad delegation to three Round Table Conferences, was also member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, is also director of numerous companies. Appointed Chief Minister of Hyderabad State in 1937.

Jayakar, Mukund Ramrao Dr., Bar-at-Law, P.C.—Political disciple of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, after whose death he joined Mahatma Gandhi; entered Bombay Legislative Council, 1923, was a most prominent member, of the Assembly as a leader of the Swaraj Party. In 1925 became a prominent member of the responsivist party and broke away from the Congress; played a prominent part to bring peace between the Congress and the Government in June 1930 but failed. He entered Legislative Assembly in 1926 and continued as a member till 1930; a member of the Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms to London, 1933; appointed Judge of the Federal Court of India, 1937. Received LL.D. from Oxford University in 1938; now member of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Jinnah, Mahomed Ali, Bar-at-Law—Born 1876 at Karachi; married daughter of Sir Dinshaw Petit; was a most prominent lawyer of the Bombay

High Court (1906); now an outstanding politician and an acknowledged leader of the Moslem community; a member of the Supreme Legislative Council almost continuously since 1910; was trained to politics by Dadabhai Naoroji to whom he acted as secretary in 1906; member, Imp. Legislative Council, 1910. Joined Indian National Congress and became its prominent member; resigned from his seat in the Legislative Assembly as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act; left Congress on account of its forward policy; a most prominent member of the All-India Moslem League; was all along a bitter opponent of communalism but had shown communal leanings by delivering his "14 points"; a member of the Round Table Conference; President, Moslem League; has now become a high priest of communalism and a bitter critic of the Congress.

Jha, Amarnath Dr.—A brilliant educationist of Allahabad, has filled many positions with distinction; is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a Vice-President of the Poetry Society; Fellow of the Royal Society of Art, a great Hindi and Sanskrit scholar, is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

Joshi, N. M. —Born 1879, educated at Poona, B.A.; member of the Legislative Assembly, a prominent member of the Servant of India Society, was a member of Bombay Corporation, 1919-23. Nominated by Government to represent Labour in the Legislative Assembly, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1931 & 1935, was a member of the Royal Commission on Labour 1929-31; member of the R. T. C. 1930-32; represented India in the International Labour Conference at Geneva on many occasions.

Jehangir, Sir Cowasji (Bart.)—Born 1879, educated at Bombay and St. John's College, Cambridge; member, Bombay Corporation 1904-21; President Bombay Corporation 1919-20; member, Bombay Legislative Council, also temporary member of the Bombay Executive Council; member, Legislative Assembly 1930; Partner of the firm of Cowasji Jehangir & Co., Ltd.

Kelkar, N. C. —Journalist, born 1879; political discipline of Late Balgangadhar Tilak; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; was member of the Legislative Assembly, 1923 and 1926; President, Poona City Municipality (1918, 1922-24); member of the Home Rule Delegation to England (1919); prominent member of the responsivist party; was President of the Hindu Mahasabha; member 2nd Round Table Conference; was Editor, *Keshari*.

Khare, Narayan Bhasker, Dr.—Born 1884, educated at Government College, Nagpur and graduated in 1902, joined Lahore Medical College after securing Government scholarship; graduated in Medicine in 1907 and stood first in the University, was appointed in C. P. Provincial Medical Service, got

M. D. degree, gave up Government service and joined politics, was elected to the Central Assembly in 1935, was President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee from 1935 to 1937; was a member of A. I. C. C., was Premier of the Province on Congress taking the office, now resigned.

Khan, Aga, H. H. The, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (Camb.)—Born in 1875, finished his education in Europe; Personal distinction of "His Highness" conferred in 1886; got K.C.I.E., in 1879, G.C.I.E., in 1902 and G.C.S.I. in 1921; received honorary degree of LL.D. by Oxford University in 1911; was a nominated member of the Imperial Legislative Council; is the head of Ismailiah sect of Mussalmans; is a great sportsman and owner of famous racehorses; have won Derby, Cesarewitch, Oaks and St. Leger; has married a French lady in 1929; was a prominent member of the Round Table Conference, was the President of the League of Nations in 1937 Session.

Khan Sahib, Dr.-Congress Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, is the elder brother of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "the Frontier Gandhi". Finished his medical education in England; was attached to an army as a commissioned officer; joined Congress and "Red Shirts" movement to help his brother; was interned with his brother during Non-co-operation movement; was a member of the Legislative Assembly for several years.

Kedar, T. J. —Born in humble circumstances, had a brilliant academic career having invariably topped the list of successful candidates in C. P. during the years 1900—1906, began his life as a teacher, then became a lawyer; was elected in the old C. P. Legislative Council from two different constituencies in Wardha District, was a President of Wardha Municipality; was a minister of C. P. Government in 1928-29; from 1934—37 was a leader of the opposition in the C. P. Legislature, is a foremost lawyer on the criminal side, was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University in 1938.

Karve, Prof. D. K. —Born on April 18, 1858; founder of Hindu Widow's Home and Indian Women's University at Poona; became professor of Fergusson College at Poona; was greatly moved by the plight of Hindu widows, married a widow when his first wife died, founded Widow Marriage Association with Sir R. K. Ganesh Bhandarkar; ultimately started Hindu Widows' Home in 1896; started with only a mud hut as 'Home', it is now supporting and educating 200 students; The Home is now worth Rs. 200,000. His last public activity is the starting of Indian Women's University which was officially inaugurated in 1916. Sir V. Thakersay gave a princely donation of Rs. 15,00,000 whose mother's name is now given to the University.

Kidwai, Rafi Ahmad—Born 1894; educated at M. A. O. College; a zemindar of Bara

Banki district; one of the staunchest Congress Muslims in the U. P. He has actively participated in all the three Congress movements since 1921. He was associated with Pandit Motilal Nehru during the Swaraj Party days and was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was the whip of the Party in the Assembly also Secretary to Pandit Motilal Nehru; was an ex-President of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee; was a President of the U. P. Congress Parliamentary Board; he was responsible for the organisation of the Congress campaign in the last general election, was a Minister of the Province.

Khan, Sir Shafat Ahmad—Born in 1893, educated, Govt. High School, Moradabad; Trinity College, Dublin and University of London; Professor of Modern History, Allahabad University; member R. T. C. 1930-32; Chairman, All-India Moslem Conference, 1933-34; a noted historian and a prominent exponent of communal representation and author of many historical works.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan—Commonly known as "Frontier Gandhi"; born in 1891 at the village Uttamanzai in Peshawar; read up to Entrance Standard; in 1909 offered Indian Commission in the army but refused; in 1912 entered into a career of public activity; started a national school in his village but the school was suppressed in 1915; took a prominent part in the Rowlatt Act agitation; also joined in the Non-co-operation movement and was arrested and sentenced in 1922 to three years R. I.; came in personal contact with Mahatma Gandhi in 1928 at Lucknow; organised a "Jirga" in 1929 and organised Red Shirt volunteer corps known as "Khudai Khidmatgar". He was a state prisoner from 1932 to 1934 and later externed from Punjab and N.-W. F. P. His greatest achievement lies in his success in winning over the otherwise turbulent Pathans to the path of non-violence; took a very prominent part in the last Peshawar tragedy in connection with the Congress civil disobedience movement; suffered imprisonment for two years.

Krishnamurti, J.—Born 11th May, 1897 at Madanapalli, Madras, came under the care of Mrs. Annie Besant from childhood who saw in Krishnamurti latent faculties which she believed would develop and make him a great spiritual leader. Mrs. Besant educated him in England from 1912 to 1922. In 1911 Order of the Star of the East was found to receive the coming world teacher. In 1922, Krishnamurti went to California and later toured extensively in America. The World Order of the Star was dissolved in 1929 at Omneu in Holland. In 1930, he gave up all his personal possessions including his magnificient castle amidst 5,000 acres of land, his bank account etc. Krishnamurti has one purpose and that is to make man free from all limitations, for that alone will give him eternal happiness.

Krishnaswami Iyer, Sir Ahladi—Born 1883, educated at Christian College, Madras; became Advocate, 1907; member of the Madras University Syndicate; made Dewan Bahadur, 1930; appointed Advocate-General of Madras, 1929; Knighted, 1931; nominated member of the Legislative Council, Madras; has given large sums of money to Andhra and Annamalai Universities.

Kher, B. G.—Born at Ratnagiri, August 24, 1888, educated at Poona and Wilson College, Bombay, passed law examination in 1908, toured Europe and America in 1912, became personal secretary of Mr. Justice Beaman on return from Continent, became partner in a solicitor's firm in 1918, joined politics in 1922, was member of various committees and associations, conducted salt Satyagraha, in 1932, was arrested and convicted under Ordinances for two years, became Prime Minister in Bombay Presidency in July 1937, is a Sanskrit scholar; before being elected Premier, he was a solicitor practising in the High Court of Bombay.

Liaqat Hyat Khan, Nawab, Sir—Prime Minister of Patiala State; born 1887, educated privately, joined Police Service Dy. Superintendent of Police, Punjab; received King's Police medal 1910; made O.B.E. 1923; joined Patiala State as Home Secretary in 1923; was appointed Prime Minister of Patiala at the age of 43; member, R. T. C. in 1931; member, joint Parliamentary Committee.

Malaviya Pandit Madan Mohan—Born 25th Dec., 1861; educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad, began his career as school teacher and then as journalist; member, Prov. Legislative Council 1902-12; was several times member of the Imperial Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly (1924-30) which he resigned as a protest against Imperial Preference; Founder and Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University since 1919; President of the Hindu Mahasabha; President of the Indian National Congress 1909 and 1918; delegate to the Second Round Table Conference; has taken a prominent part in the Poona Pact and Unity Conferences. Twice went to jail during C. D. movement; started Nationalist Party to combat Communal Award.

Manohar Lal—Born 1879, educated at Punjab University, Cobden Scholar, Cambridge, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University 1909-12; member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Minister of Education Punjab, 1927-30; now Minister of the Punjab Government in charge of Finance.

Mitter, Sir B. L., K.C.S.I., —was Advocate-General of Bengal, also Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; after retirement became a member of the Bengal Executive Council. Now Advocate-General of India.

Mahmud, Dr. Syed –Born 1885; Barrister-at-Law and Ph.D.; joined Congress in 1921, was convicted for sedition; was Secretary to the Central Khelafat Committee; was General Secretary of the Congress; served another term of imprisonment in 1930; took active part in the earthquake relief in Bihar; was the Education Minister under Congress Government, has become famous for starting 'literacy campaign'.

Mehta Jamnadas, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law—Born 3rd Aug., 1884; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; member Legislative Assembly 1923-29 where he prominently championed Indian labour; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation; President, Bombay Congress Committee 1920-30; member, All-India Congress Committee 1921-31; President National Trade Union Federation 1933-35; Worker's Delegate to the International Labour Conference 1934; Mayor of Bombay, 1936; Finance Minister in the Minority Ministry 1937.

Mehta, Sir Homi—Born in Bombay in 1871, went to England to study various branches of textile trade and on return started business which ultimately became M. Mehta & Co., is directly connected with numerous milling concerns, in 1930 was elected a member of the Council of State, was knighted in 1930, represented India in the League of Nations Assembly as well as International Labour Conference at Geneva, is a director of the Reserve Bank, is a keen sportsman, his favourite recreation is golfing and dancing.

Merchant, V. M.—Born in Bombay, Oct. 12, 1911, and played for his school, the Bhadra High School, Bombay when he was only 12. At the age of 14 Merchant scored his first century. In 1928 he scored five-hundred runs and 1929 playing for Bombay University, scored a duble century against Punjab University. In 1933 he scored an aggregate of 1,700 runs including four centuries at Bombay and was selected to play in all the three Test matches against Jardine's M. C. C. team. He was the outstanding player in India's team that visited England in 1936 and as an opening batsman he earned praise everywhere. He headed the top of India's batting averages with 53·90 for 38 innings, was selected as Captain in unofficial Tests against Lord Tennyson's Team in India.

Mitra, Satyendra Chandra —Native of Noakhali District, is a prominent Congressman, was arrested under Regulation III of 1918 in 1914 and detained in Char Jagira in Padma river till 1919; was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council when Deshabandhu C. R. Das led the Swaraj Party; in October 1924 was again arrested under the same Regulation and detained in Mandalay Jail as State prisoner until December 1927. While a State prisoner, he was elected in the Legislative Assembly as Swarajist Member; resigned seat in 1930 in accordance to Congress mandate; in February 1930

was again elected to the Assembly as Independent candidate and remained member upto 1934; was elected to the Bengal Legislative Council in 1937 by indirect election and was elected President of the Council.

Mirza Mahomed Ismail Sir, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.—Born 23rd Oct., 1883; Dewan of Mysore since 1926; joined service as Asst. Superintendent of Police, 1905. Private Secretary to the Maharaja 1922; delegate to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences as representative of South Indian States; Delegate to Joint Select Committee 1933, led the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference at Java on Rural Hygiene.

Mira Ben—Mira Ben's English name is Miss Madeleine Slade. She is the daughter of Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, who was appointed to command the East Indies Station in 1910. Her love of Beethoven's music brought her into contact with Romain Rolland, the famous French author, when his book, 'Mahatma Gandhi' was in the press. After reading that work she felt that the only thing for her to do was to give her all to the Mahatma's cause. Gandhi adopted her as a daughter and since then much of her time has been devoted to his personal service and also she has travelled practically all over India, propagating the art of hand carding and spinning, in which she has become an expert. During the 'Civil Resistance' campaign she was twice sent to prison—once for three months and once for a year.

Mody, Sir H. P., M.A., LL.B.—Born 1881; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; was Chairman of the Millowners' Association, Bombay 1927, 1929-34; was the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber 1928-29; President of the Employers' Federation of India since 1933; attended Round Table Conference; member of the Legislative Assembly; Director of Tata Sons Ltd.; has written several books.

Mudalier, Sir A. Ramaswami—Commerce Member of the Government of India; for several years was the Member of the Madras Legislature. In 1928 was elected Mayor of Madras, had also served in several committees of the Government, both in India and outside, was delegate to the Round Table Conference, and served on the Federal Structure and Franchise Committees led the Indian Delegation to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto, also served in the Economic Enquiry Committee of the League of Nations and the Indian Reserve Bank Committee.

Moonjee, Dr. B. S.—Hindu Brahmin, Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha; a prominent member of the Responsivist Party; took part in the civil disobedience movement and was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment; a most prominent member of the Hindu Mahasabha; was also its President; has taken a pro-

minent part for organising military training of Hindus and opened Bhonsla Military School at Nasik.

Mukherjee, Sir Manmathanath—Born October 28, 1874, is the second son of the late Babu Anadi Nath Mukherji, Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, and married the daughter of Sir Goorudas Banerjee. He graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, taking his M.A. in 1895 and B.L. in 1897. After a year in articles with Mr. Ram Chandra Mitter, Senior Government Pleader of the Calcutta High Court, he joined the Bar on December 22, 1898. He soon built up a large criminal practice and for nearly two decades before his elevation to the Bench shared with the late Babu Dasarathi Sanyal the bulk of the criminal practice in the High Court; was elevated to the Calcutta Bench in Dec. 1923. Acted as Chief Justice; was Knighted in 1935. Officiated as Law Member to the Government of India.

Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati—A leading Congress woman, a keen social worker, is an elected member both of Bombay Assembly and Bombay Corporation, an authoress of repute with a record of national, social and benevolent services, wife of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Member, Bombay Government.

Munshi, K. M.—Born Dec. 29, 1887, educated at Baroda and Bombay, enrolled as Advocate High Court in 1913; was a joint editor of *Young India* in 1935; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League 1919-20; fellow of the Bombay University; member Bombay Legislative Council (1927—30); was appointed a member of the Baroda University Commission in 1927; imprisoned in 1930; member All-India Congress Committee 1930—37; a great Guzrati winter; was a Congress Minister holding portfolio of Law and Order.

Mukherjee, Shyama Prasad, M.A., B.L., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law—Born July 1901; second son of late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. Educated at Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur and Presidency College, B.A. in 1921 and M.A. in 1923; elected Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1924; elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council as Congress candidate in 1929; tendered resignation in response to Congress boycott of Councils, but was re-elected again in 1930. Appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1934; a prominent member of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Naidu Mrs. Sarojini—Hindu Bengali, born Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 1879; educated in London and Cambridge; married Dr. G. Naidu, Principal Medical Officer of the Nizam, first Indian Woman President of the Congress; a most prominent leader of the women's movement in India. Imprisoned several times for country's cause; a member of the Government of India South African Delegation 1932. Decorated by King Edward with Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal for organising flood relief work in Hyderabad. A gifted poetess whose works have been

translated into many languages. Author of several books, such as 'Bird of Time', 'Golden Threshhold'; a delegate to the Round Table Conference (1931); Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature (1914); joined National Congress 1915; an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi; best known woman of India.

Natesan, G. A.—Rai Bahadur—Born 1874; Proprietor, G. A. Natesan & Co.; Editor, 'Indian Review'; Fellow of the Madras University and Madras Corporation for 25 years. Nominated member of the Council of State 1921-1925, and 1927-1931, 1933; Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India; member of the Tariff Board, Calcutta, 1933-34.

Naydu, Major Cottari Kankaiyu.—Born 31st Oct., 1895; one of the world's outstanding batsmen, this tall run-getter has earned the title of the 'Indian Bradman'. His earliest activities as a cricketer were with the Hislop Collegiate High School team, at Nagpur. He captained this side a little later, and at the same time led the Modi Cricket Club. From 1916 onwards he has been prominent in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament, and was the first batsman to reach 1,000 in those matches. In addition he has played for the Central Provinces and Madras, and has toured with the Vizianagram team. In 1931, he captained the Indian Gymkhana team in England and collected over 1,000 runs. He was thus thoroughly conversant with English condition when he was there again the following year as a member of the All-India party. The duties of captain fell upon his shoulders in the majority of matches played, and he registered 1,842 runs, including 6 centuries. Naydu also revealed unexpected skill as a right-arm medium-pace bowler, and captured 79 wickets. Throughout his career he has scored over 100 centuries. He is A.D.C. to the Maharajah Holkar of Indore. Has gained prominence at hockey, tennis, boxing, football, athletic and billiards. He finds recreation in dancing.

Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, His Exalted Highness, G.C.S.I. (1911); G.B.E. (1917) Born 1886; Premier Prince of India; gets a salute of 21 guns; extent of his dominions 83,000 sq. miles; has introduced many reforms in the State; has established Osmania University with vernacular as medium of Instruction; contributed nearly 2 crores towards world war. Silver Jubilee of his reign was celebrated in 1937.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal—Born 1889; educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law; was general secretary of the Congress; President of the Congress 1929-30, 1935 and 1936. Member of the A.I.C.C. since 1918; made extensive tours throughout Europe and Soviet Russia; several times imprisoned for Congress and non-co-operation movement. India's most prominent leader and second only to Mahatma Gandhi, is a prolific writer; wrote his Autobiography

in 1936 which had tremendous sales in England and India, visited China in 1939 as Congress representative. Address: Ananda-Bhavan, Allahabad.

Nawab of Pataudi —Born 1911, one of the prominent figures in the Cricket world; educated at Chief's College, Lahore and went to Oxford in 1927 and was awarded the Blue. Has also won hockey and billiard Blues. Has played in one Test Match in 1934 against Australia; was a member of the Worcestershire C. C.; has played for England at Test matches; topped the list of English Cricket average in 1934.

Nawab of Bhopal (His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikarul-muluk, Mohamed Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E.) —Succeeded his mother Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum on her voluntary abdiction in his favour in May 1926; Born in Sept. 1894; one of the most popular rulers of Indian States; made great effort to settle Hindu-Moslem differences at the Round Table Conference; a keen sportsman.

Nawaz, Begam Jehan Shah —Muslim, b. April 1896, daughter of Sir M. Shafi, educated at Queen Mary's College, Lahore; from 1927 began to take part in affairs of world; first Muslim woman to represent her sex on the Council of All-India Moslem League; woman delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930-32; first Muslim woman in the Lahore Municipal Committee; A member of the Joint Select Committee; invited by the League of Nations as collaborator in 1932.

Noon, Malik Sir Ferozkhan, Kt.—Born 1893; educated at Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford and was called to the Bar, practised for nine years and was then appointed Minister, Punjab Government, 1927, an office which he held upto 1936; was an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1920; is a keen shot; plays golf and tennis; now High Commissioner for India.

Nariman, K. F.—Bachelor; born 1885 in Thana (Bombay) of middle class Parsi family. After graduation began his life as interpreter in a police court; started practice as criminal lawyer after obtaining law degree. A few yeras later he was elected to the Corporation of Bombay as a member. In 1924-25 he sought election to the Legislative Council and topped the polls. Became the leader of the Bombay Swarajya Party; was prosecuted by the Government for his allegations of fraud and criminal misappropriation against Bombay Development Trust and figured prominently in Harvey-Nariman Case and was honourably acquitted. Started Youth League in Bombay in 1924-25. In 1928, he was elected the President of the first All-India Youth Conference. From 1929 he began to take active part in the National Congress and was elected the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in 1929. In 1930 joined Civil Disobedience movement and

suspended his extensive practice at the Bar; was arrested and prosecuted several times. At Karachi Congress he was elected a member of the Working Committee; was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress (Bombay) 1934. Elected Mayor of Bombay in 1935.

Nurie, Mahomed Yaseen, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law—Born at Beawar at Rajputana on November 12, 1895 and educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, began practice as a Vakil in Ajmere and Beawar, for six years from 1920 he was a member of municipal committee of the latter town and for three years its Vice-chairman. In 1926 he went to England and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. On return from England he settled in Ahmedabad. In 1932 he presided in Bombay at the All-India Muslim Youth Conference. He joined actively in the Congress Civil Disobedience Movement. He was elected to the Bombay Assembly as Independent candidate from the Moslem constituency and when Congress Party came into power, he joined the ministry as Minister of Public Works.

Pandit, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi —sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is the first woman Minister in the U. P. and also in India. Always a staunch nationalist she took active part in the Congress movements of 1930 and 1932. She organised women volunteers in Allahabad and directed picketing work during the movement. She was twice sent to jail in the 1930 and 1932 movements. Had the distinction of being India's first woman Minister of the U. P. Cabinet.

Paramanand, Bhai–Educated in the D. A. V. College and took M. A. degree and joined the College as professor, became missionary of Arya Samaj and visited South Africa in 1905. On return in 1908 was arrested as political suspect in 1909 and bound down for three years. Left India in 1910 and visited British Colonies and South America, returned to India in 1913, but was arrested in 1914 being suspected as member of the Gadar Party of America, was tried before the Special Tribunal and sentenced to death, the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life; was sent to Andamans but was released in 1920 after two months' hunger strike. On his return joined Congress and Non-Co-operation movement, became principal of National College, Lahore. Left Congress on account of injustice to Hindu cause and joined Hindu Mahasabha and started Sangathan movement; returned unopposed to Central Assembly in 1931 and in 1935 was returned with substantial majority inspite of Congress opposition, was elected President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in 1934, is now 63 years of age.

Pant, Pt. Govind Vallabh —Leader of the Congress Party in the U. P. Assembly was leader of the Swaraj Party in the U. P. Council for six years; took leading part in the non-co-

operation movement 1921: took active part in Satyagraha movement of 1930; was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935; a clever lawyer but active participation in politics has prevented him from making a fortune at the Bar. His self-sacrifice, keeps him perpetually poor, and his love of discipline enables him to be in the vanguard of the Congress movement was Prime-Minister of Congress ministry.

Patro, Sir A. P., K.C.I.E., (Kt., 1924)—Member, Madras Legislative Council 1921; President, South Indian Liberal Conference, 1927; President, All-India Justice Party; Prominent leader of the Justice Party in Madras; a Minister of Madras Government; (1921-27); President of the Unity Conference at Delhi in 1930 and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 & 1932; member Joint Select Committee 1933; delegate to League of Nations 1931. Nominated member of the Council of State.

Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.—Born 188, was appointed Public Prosecutor of Tanjore; member of the Round Table Conference; member, Madras Legislative Council since 1930, was Law Member of the Madras Government.

Panikkar, Major Sardar K. K.—Born 1995, educated at the Christian College, Madras and Christ Church, Oxford; on leaving Oxford he was appointed senior professor of History and Political Science at the M. A. O. College and later at the Muslim University. Resigning the post in 1922 he became the first editor of the 'Swarajya', Madras and then 'Hindustan Times', Delhi; The publication of his book 'Indian States and the Govt. of India' brought him prominently into Indian States politics and he was invited to join Kashmir State. He became Secretary to Chancellor of Indian Princes Chamber; in that capacity he was secretary to different delegation to R. T. C.'s; in 1930, he joined the service of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala as Foreign Minister and in 1939 he was appointed a Minister of Bikaner State.

Patel, Vallabhbhai, Sardar Passed Matric at Nadiad and after finishing University education qualified himself as a District Pleader and practised at Godhra, a town in the district of Panch Mahal; proceeded to England and returned to India as Barrister; while practising at Ahmedabad he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi; this made a turning point in his career; has to his credit not only many political battles but actual victories for the people scored by his able organisation, such as Kaira Satyagraha (1916), Nagpur flag Satyagraha, Borsad no-tax campaign and lastly the Bardoli no-tax campaign; also did valuable constructive work in connection with City Improvement of Ahmedabad where he was appointed President of the municipality (1927-28); was the President of the 45th Indian National Congress; imprisoned several times.

Prakasam, T., Bar-at-Law,—A leading non-co-operator; gave up a leading practice at the Bar for non-co-operation movement; member, Legislative Assembly 1926 and resigned in 1930. Imprisoned several times, is now a Minister under Congress Government in Madras.

Paranjpe, R. P.—Born 6th Feb., 1876, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Hon. Calcutta); late Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University; educated Ferguson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge, Paris and Gothingen, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge 1899; Principal and Professor, Ferguson College, 1902-1926; Minister of Education, Bombay 1921-23 and 1929; President, Indian National Federation; Fellow, Bombay University, 1905-7, member Bombay Legislative Council 1913-16, member, Indian Council 1927-32.

Qadir, Sir Abdul—Formerly a judge of the Lahore High Court, was the first elected President of the Punjab Council in 1925. He resigned the latter office on his appointment as the acting Minister for Education. Represented India at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, and acted as the Revenue Member of the Executive Council. Punjab was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India 1934-37 and Adviser, 1937-39.

Rahim, Sir Abdur, K.C.S.I.,—President Legislative Assembly (1935); educated at Preidency College, Calcutta, Bar-at-Law; member, Public Service Commission 1913-15; Judge of the Madras High Court; member of the Executive Council, Bengal 1920-25; Minister of Bengal, was Leader of the Independents in the Legislative Assembly 1931.

Rahman, F. A. Dr.—joined the Dacca University as Reader of History and Provost of the Moslem Hall in 1921 with the inception of the University; was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council from the Dacca University constituency in 1924. In 1927 he was appointed secretary to the Aligarh University Inquiry Commission and in 1932-33 a member of the Punjab University Inquiry Committee. From 1928 to 1932 he was a member of the Bengal Primary Education Select Committee, the Bengal Moslem Education Advisory Committee and the Bengal Franchise Committee. In July 1934 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Dacca University and Chairman of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. He is an Honours graduate of Oxford and he graduated in Modern History. He was professor of History at Aligarh for seven years and was secretary of the Committee that brought the Moslem University into existence there in 1920. Now Member of the Federal Public Service Commission.

Ray, Prafulla Chandra, Sir, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Durham, Honoris causa), Chemist and author of the 'History of Hindu Chemistry' (2 vols.) acknowledged as the standard work on the subject

throughout the scientific world. —Born Aug. 2, 1861, in the village of Raruli, District Jessore (now Khulna), educated at the village High School up to his ninth year and then at the Hare School and Albert School, Calcutta. Passing the Entrance Examination in 1879 he became a student of the Metropolitan Institution as also of the Presidency College. Entered Edinburgh University, took his B.Sc. degree there in 1886 and was awarded the Hope Prize in 1887. Returned to India in 1888 and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College. Worked in that capacity till 1916 when he retired as the Senior Professor of Chemistry and took the Chair of Palit professor in the Calcutta University Science College. Started the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works in 1892 and has been the life and sole of it from the foundation to its present prosperity. Read his first paper before the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Began his researches on Mercury and Nitric Acid in 1895. Conferred Honorary Ph.D. by the Calcutta University, 1907 Delegated to represent the University of Calcutta at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire several times. Conferred the Honorary D.Sc. degree by the Durham University 1912 and made a Companion of the Indian Empire the same year. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. Fellow of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. Founder of a brilliant school of Indian Chemists some of whom have already won great distinction in the chemical world; is a great exponent of Khaddar; Publications: 'History of the Hindu Chemistry, 2 vols., 'Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist', Most Important Discoveries: 'Mercurous Nitrite and Its Derivatives, Amine Nitrites'.

Ray, M. N.—son of a village school master in Bengal, real name is Narendranath Bhattacharjee, joined revolutionary movement in 1903, was a prominent member of the Dacca Anushilan Samity, prosecuted for political dacoity in 1906, also involved in Howrah Conspiracy Case in 1908 and Garden Reach Dacoity in 1914. At the outbreak of the war joined the Gadar Party and took prominent part in the negotiation with the Germans in 1914-15 for landing arms in India. After this failure he slipped from India under many assumed names, went to China and sought help of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Went to America and assumed the name of M. N. Roy and became a thorough Communist, went to Mexico and established Communist Party there and preached communist doctrines in South American States. After the outbreak of war, he was called to Russia by Lenin and became the prominent member the Communist International, was appointed head of the Eastern Department of the International dealing with affairs of India and other Asiatic countries, edited 'Vanguard' and 'Masses' from 1922 to 1928. Became head of the Indian section of the Eastern University at Moscow early in 1927. Communist International sent Roy to

China as an adviser to Communist Party there, but quarrelled with the Russian communist leader Borodin and had to give up his work in China. In 1928 Session of the Sixth World International Communist Congress, he advocated a different line of action, and criticised the resolutions passed, was then expelled from the Communist International, came to Germany and then to France, Secretly landed in India in 1930 after 15 years of exile; in 1931 was arrested in Bombay and tried at Cawnpur and sentenced to 6 years R. I. After his release in 1936 he joinedIndian National Congress. Author of *India in Transition Future of Indian Politics.* A recognised authority on Marxian Doctrine, married an American lady in 1937.

Rao Raghavendra—Bar-at-Law, was President, Provincial Congress Committee, member of C. P. Legislative Council, was a prominent member of the Swarajya Party, twice Minister C. P. Government, appointed member of the Executive Council 1930, acted as Governor of C. P. 1936, was some time *interim* Chief Minister when Congress refused to accept office from April to July, 1937; appointed adviser of Secretary of State for India in 1939.

Rahimatoola, Sir Ibrahim —born in 1862; his failure in the Matriculation examination in 1879 marked the end of his scholastic career. On leaving school he joined his brother's business; in 1892 became the member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and continued to be its member for 26 years. In 1899, he became the President of the Corporation. In 1899, he became member of the Legislative Council and remained its member upto 1909. In 1911 he was knighted. In 1918 he was appointed Minister of Education and Self-Government. In 1912 he was elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council and was also elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1932. In 1931 he was elected member of the Legislative Assembly and was elected President of the Assembly in the same year. He retired due to ill health in 1933.

Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, M.A., LL.D. (Glas.), D.Sc. (Cal.), F.R.S., Kt.—Was born at Trichinopoly in Nov., 1888 and was educated at the Presdy. College, Madras. After taking his degree he entered the Finance Department of the Government of India in 1907; in 1917 was called to the chair of Palit Professor of Physics at the Calcutta University; while watching the various colourings of the sea during his voyage to Europe, he was led to investigate in the laboratory the scattering of light by molecules. The further study yielded important contributions to the solution of the problem of atomic structure. This new optical effect is known as Raman effect which he discovered in 1928; in 1929 he received a Knighthood. Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 1924; Lecturer, Mendeleff Congress 1925; Mateucci Medalist, Rome

1929; Huges Medalist of Royal Society 1930. In 1930, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics for these valuable researches; is also an F.R.S.; was Director of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Radhakrishnan, Sir S., M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.); Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics at Oxford.—Born 5th September 1988; a native of Tirutani in South India, was educated in missionary institutions at Vellore and Madras, and was a teacher of philosophy at Madras, Mysore and Calcutta; was appointed to the King George V Chair in Philosophy in the University of Calcutta 1921-31. His teaching, lecturing and writing ability have attracted wide attention, and he was invited to lecture in England and America. Was appointed Hibbert Lecturer 1929-30 on "An Idealist View of Life", being the second Indian invited to that office. He also filled for a while the Chair of Comparative Religions at Manchester College, Oxford. Upton Lecturer, Oxford 1926; Haskel Lecturer, University of Chicago 1926; his writings include an outstanding work on Indian Philosophy, he is a member of the League of Nations Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, was Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University. Publications—Hindu View of Life; The Kalki; Indian Philosophy (2 vols.); Idealist View of Life.

Raja, M. C.—Born 1883, nominated to Legislative Assembly as representative of Depressed Classes; educated at Madras Christian College, member Madras University Senate, President All-India Depressed Classes Conference 1928, 1931, signatory to Poona Pact, Vice-President All-India Hindu Mahasabha, member R. T. C., most prominent leader of the Depressed Classes. Opposed Dr. Ambedkar's movement for the change of faith of Depressed Classes.

Rajagopalachariar, C.—Born 1879, educated at Presdcy. College and Law College, Madras. Joined bar in 1900 and soon established a lucrative practice in Salem, but gave up his practice and joined non-co-operation movement 1919, served many periods of imprisonment, edited Gandhi's 'New India', General Secretary of the Congress 1921-22, member of the Working Committee of the Congress, engaged in Anti-untouchability movement. In 1930 he participated in Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned. Till 1926 was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was Premier in the Congress Ministry at Madras. A fearless supporter of Gandhi's political philosophy, a scholar, a disciplined statesman and a superb diplomat.

Rajendra Prasad—Born 3rd Dec. 1884 in Jiradei in the district of Saran (Bihar). Stood first in the Entrance Examination of Calcutta University in 1902; studied in the Presidency College, Calcutta and again stood first in the Intermediate Examination; in 1906 he again stood first in B.A. Examination. In 1907 he took his M.A.

degree and in 1910 B.L. degree; was a prominent member of the Youth Movement of Bihar and leader of the Behari Students' Conference. Visited England in 1928 in connexion with a Privy Council case. He continued to practice in Calcutta High Court upto 1916 when he transferred his practice to the newly established Patna High Court. In 1925 appeared in M. L. Examination and secured first class first; took professorship of University Law College for some time. Made debut in the public life of Behar. He got into the Senate and later on with Syndicate of the Patna University when it was established in 1917. Joined Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 in famous Champaran Agrarian affairs. Joined non-co-operation movement in 1920 and suspended his extensive practice. He was General Secretary of the Congress in 1922, a member of the Working Committee. He was in jail several times due to civil disobedience movement. He was President of the Congress, 1934, was again elected President of the Congress in 1939 after the resignation of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Sahni, Dr. Birbal—Born in Punjab, 1891, educated at Govt. College, Lahore and also at Cambridge. Professor of Botany, Lucknow University, is a Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University, was India's delegate to the Third Centenary Celebration of Natural History Museum in Paris 1935 and represented his University at the International Botanical Congress Amsterdam, 1935, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1936.

Roy, Dr. B. C., R.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.—A well known physician of Calcutta, was a prominent member of the Swaraj Party under Deshabandhu C. R. Das, took a leading part in the civil disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932, was a Mayor of Calcutta in 1933, a member of the Congress Working Committee; is now the President of All-India Medical Council.

Raja Ali, Sir Syed—was a member of 1925 deputation sent by Government to negotiate a settlement of Indian question with Union Government, was born in 1882; was a member of U. P. Council for several years before his appointment in the Council of State in 1921; was a member of India's 1929 delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, was for three years India's Agent general in South Africa which he relinquished in 1938.

Satyamurti, S., B.A., B.L. —Born Aug. 19, 1887, educated at Madras Christian College; was a member of the Madras Legislative Council; an active politician and Congressman and the leader of the Congress movement in the South; visited England in 1919 as a member of Congress Deputation, and again in 1925 on behalf of the Swarajya Party; member of the Senate, Madras University, several times member of the Madras Corporation; imprisoned several times for country's cause. Elected M. L. A. in 1935; elected Mayor of Madras 1939.

Sarkar, Nalini Ranjan.—Born in 1888 in village Shajerra (Dist. Mymensingh). Gave up studies on the inauguration of the Swadeshi Movement and entered the National Council of Education, entered Hindusthan Cooperative Insurance Co., made his way from a clerk to the managerial chair; was elected whip of the Swarajya Party when the Party was formed in 1923. Elected on the party ticket to the Bengal Legislative Council. Elected President of the Bengal National Chamber in 1932 and re-elected in 1933 and and 1934. Represented the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust, in the Board of Industries and Board of Economic Enquiry. Elected in 1929 as one of the representatives of the Federation on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and non-official adviser to Indian Delegation at the last Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiation. Elected President of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1933. Acted as a member of the Railway Retrenchment Committee in 1931 and elected President of the All-India Life Offices Association during 1931-32. Elected Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35. Minister of Finance, Bengal Government 1935. He resigned Ministership on Dec., 1939.

Saksena, Mohanlal, M.Sc., LL.B.—After passing the LL.B. examination joined bar at Lucknow in 1919. He has been actively associated with the Congress politics since 1921 when he suspended practice and has been imprisoned eight times in connection with the Congress movement. He was a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council during 1924-26 and a member of the Central Assembly since 1934 from Lucknow Division non-Mahomedan constituency. He performed the duties of the principal Defence Counsel in the Kakori conspiracy case, was appointed by the Congress Working Committee to investigate the case of detenus in Bengal but the Bengal Government prevented him from investigating in the affairs of that province. Has championed the cause of political prisoners and detenues.

Shadi Lal, Sir, P.C.—Born 1874, educated at Lahore and Balliol College Oxford, Honoursman of the Council of Legal Education, Advocate of the Lahore Bar, appointed Judge of the Lahore High Court, First Indian Permanent Chief Justice 1920-1934, was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council 1910 and 1913, was appointed member of the Privy Council, 1934.

Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur, Kt., P.C.—Born Dec. 1875; member, U. P. Legislative Council; Secretary, 25th I. N. Congress 1910; member, Imperial Legislative Council; Law Member, Government of India, 1920-22; a prominent member of the Liberal Party; Member of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conference, Member of the Privy Council, is the highest authority in India on Indian Constitutional Law.

Singh, Srikrishna.—Born Oct 21, 1888; educated at Patna

College and qualified for Law in 1915; joined politics in 1921 when he gave up practice at the Bar, was chosen as the leader of the Swaraj Party in B. & O. Council in 1927; during 1934 earthquake at Muzaffarpur and other places he threw himself heart and soul in the relief work; was a Congress member in the Central Legislative Assembly; was Chairman of the Monghyr District Board, in 1932 courted imprisonment for two years, is now the Prime Minister of Bihar under Congress Government.

Sastri, The Right Hon. Srinivasa, P.C.—Born Sept. 22, 1889, Hindu Brahmin; joined Servants of India Society in 1907 and succedded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidentship; Member, Madras Legislative Council 1913-16; a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20; was closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918; represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and at the League of Nations and the Washington Conference on the Reduction of Naval Armaments during the same year. Was appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London in 1921. Undertook a tour in the Dominions as a representative of the Government of India in 1922. Elected member of the Council of State 1921-24; Agent of the Government of India to South Africa, 1927-29; Member of the Round Table Conference 1930-31; Member Whitley Commission; is now Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

Saha, Meghnad, D.Sc., F.R.S.—Born 1893; matriculated from Kishorilal Jubilee School, Dacca; B.Sc., 1913 (1st Class, 2nd in Mathematics); M.Sc., 1915 (1st Class, 2nd in Mixed Mathematics); P.R.S. and D.Sc. 1919. Worked at the Imperial College of Science, London and Berlin. Lecturer, College of Science, Calcutta University; Khaira Professor of Physics, Calcutta University, 1921-1923; Professor, Allahabad University, 1923, and Head of the Department of Physics. Fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of his famous work on the theory of Stellarspectra. President Indian Science Congress, 1934; Corresponding Member of the German Academy of Sciences; Carnegie Research Scholar for 1935-36. Delegate to the Volta centenary in Italy 1927. Attended Harvard University Cercentenary celebration in America in 1935; is the founder President of National Academy of Sciences. One of the most brilliant scientists of modern India; has acquired international reputation in the world of Physics for Neuclear Physics; author of numerous books and papers on Science. He is now Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University.

Shanmukham Chetty, Sir R. K.—Born Oct. 17, 1892. Educated at Madras Christian College. At the age of 28 he was elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Council in 1920. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923, was a member of the deputation sent by the National

Convention of India to England, visited Australia as an Indian delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Association was sent to Geneva as adviser to Indian Employer's delegate at the International Labour Conference, was a Government of the Indian delegate to Ottawa Economic Conference 1932; member, Central Government Retrenchment Committee 1930; Deputy President of the Assembly 1931; was the elected President of the Legislative Assembly; was appointed Dewan of Cochin in 1935.

Sarda, Har Bilas—Born in Ajmer in June 1867, received his education up to the first Arts standard in the Ajmer Government College and took the B.A. degree of the Calcutta University with Honours in English Literature in 1888 from the Agra College. In 1889 he was appointed a senior teacher in the Government College, Ajmer. In 1892 he was transferred to the Judicial Department of Ajmer Merwara. In 1895 he was appointed guardian of H. H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmer. He reverted to the Judicial service of Ajmer Merwara in 1902. He was Additional E. A. C. and sub-Judge, First Class, Ajmer for several years and later was Judge, Small Cause Court Ajmer. He officiated as additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer Merwara in 1922. He was Municipal Commissioner of Ajmer for 8 years and was Honorary Secretary of the Ajmer Merwara Publicity Board during the Great War, retired from Government Service in 1923, and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in January, 1924. He was appointed Sessions Judge of the Chief Court, Jodhpur in 1925, was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in December, 1926. He introduced in January, 1925 in the Legislative Assembly, the well-known Child Marriage Bill which was eventually passed in September 1929 and became law on the 1st of October of that year. He was elected for the third time to the Legislative Assembly in 1930. He is the author of the well-known book, 'Hindu Superiority'.

Sarkar, Sir Jadunath, Kt. —Born Dec. 10, 1870; C.I.E., M.A. (1892, 1st class, 1st in English with record marks); Gold Medalist and Prizeman; P.R.S., D.Litt. (Dacca), (and Mouat Medalist); 1897. Professor Metropolitan Institution, 1893; in the Bengal Educational Service, as Professor, Presidency College, June 1898 to June 1899 (and again, June to December 1901); Patna College, 1899-1917. Head of the Indian History Department, Benares Hindu University, 1917-1919; Indian Educational Service 1918; Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919-1923; Patna College again 1923-26. C.I.E. 1926. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-27. Honorary Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Historical Records Commission; Sir William Marris Lecturer, (Madras University); acknowledged authority on the Moslem Period of Indian History; author of 'Aurangzeb', 5 vols., 'Sivaji', 'Fall of the

Mughal Empire, 3 vols., 'India Through the Ages', 'Mughal Administration', etc.

Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar.—Born 1883 at Nasik, Bar-at-Law; educated at Fergusson College, Poona, joined Nationalist movement in early age, was sent to England where he worked for Indian political advancement under Shyamaji Krishnavarma and Madame Cama, was arrested in England for Nasik conspiracy case, but escaped from ship at Marseilles in 1910, but was re-arrested and transported for 55 years for waging war against the king; was sent to Andaman where he remained for 14 years and was afterwards interned at Ratnagiri for next 14 years. It only in 1937 he was set free by interim Bombay ministry; is a linguist and poet. He was three times elected President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Singh, Sir Ganesh Dutt, Kt.—Born January, 1868; married 1879, Rukmini Kumari, educated Patna Collegiate School, Patna College, Matriculated 1891; B.A., 1895; B.L., 1897; joined District Court Bar, 1898; Calcutta High Court Bar, 1904; Patna High Court Bar, 1916; returned uncontested for East Patna, 1921, west Muzaffarpur 1923; Gaya, 1926, gave up practice at the Bar in 1922 to devote entire time to the Council work; was nominated member of all the important committees of the Council; founded a High English School at Patna, called Pataliputra High English School, Secretary of the Bihar Landholders Association 1917-19; was Minister of Local Self-Government, B. & O. from 1923.

Sinha, Sachchidanand, Bar-at-Law—First elected Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly, first Indian Finance Member of the Government of Bihar & Orissa, 1921-26; also President of Legislative Council 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936; born Nov. 10, 1871; married the late Srimati Radhika, daughter of Sewa Ram of Lahore. Educated at the Patna College and City College Calcutta, called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1893; Advocate Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1916. Founded and edited 'The Hindusthan Review' from 1899-1922; twice elected member, Imperial Legislative Council, elected Legislative Assembly, 1920(also elected its first Deputy President, Feb., 1921. Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachhidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927. Resumed editorship of the 'Hindustan Review' in 1926. Became Managing Director of the 'Indian Nation', Patna, in 1931, appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933. Convocation lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935. Publication: 'The Partion of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar'; 'Speeches and Writings of Sachhidananda Sinha (1935)'. 'Address', Patna, Bihar.

Sircar, Sir N. N., K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law.—Born 1876, educated at Metropolitan School, Calcutta, Presidency College, graduated with honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry from Presidency College, graduated in law from Ripon College in 1897, joined District Court of Bhagalpore. In 1902 was appointed a munsiff. He resigned the service in 1905. The same year he proceeded to England; was called to the Bar 1907 and joined Calcutta High Court. In 1928 he was appointed Advocate-General of Bengal, was knighted in the year 1931, organised Citizen's Protection League to counteract the mass Civil Disobedience movement of Mr. Gandhi. In 1932 he was invited to participate in the Third R. T. Conference, also a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, worked hard to change the Communal Award; was the Law Member of the Government of India, retired on 1939.

Sitaramayya, Dr. Pattabhi—Started his life as Medical practitioner at Masulipatam in 1906, has been a member of the A. I. C. C., since 1916, edited an English weekly, the 'Janmabhumi' from 1919 to 1930, had been a member of the Working Committee for several years, was defeated by Subhas Ch. Bose in the Congress Presidential election in 1839.

Sinha, Lord Aroon—Born 1887, was educated in Calcutta and England, is a barrister-at-law, practised sometime at the Calcutta High Court, succeeded his father Lord Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, the first Baron of Raipur in 1928, could not take his seat in the House of Lords for three years on account of a rule which requires production of his parent's marriage certicate and his own birth certificate. His claim to seat in the House of Lords was heard by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords and decided in his favour in 1939. Have two sons and two daughters. The eldest son Hon. Sudhindra Prosanna Sinha.

Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Kt.—Born 1892, educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh and University College, London, was recruiting officer during Great War, was given a Commission in the 2/67th Punjabis and served on the Afgan war, joined politics and became member of the Punjab Legislative Council, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government 1930; was appointed to act as Governor of the Province in 1932 & 1934, in 1937 became now Chief Minister of the Punjab Government and leader of the Unionist Party.

Shah Md. Sulaiman, Sir, Kt.—Born Jaunpur, February 3, 1886. His school and college career at Jaunpur and Allahabad was exceptionally brilliant, he having topped the list of graduates of Allahabad University. Awarded a State scholarship, he proceeded to England for further studies. He joined Christ Church College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar but took the Doctor of Laws degree from Dublin before returning to India in 1911. In 1912 he joined the

Allahabad Bar and very quickly rose to the high position of leader of the Bar. He got his first acting appointment as a judge of the High Court in 1920, succeeded Sir Mohammad Rafique as Permanent judge in 1923. He officiated as Chief Justice in 1928 and became the first Indian Chief Justice in these provinces on March 16, 1932 vice Sir Grimwood Mears. As Chief Justice he introduced several measures for the speedy disposal of cases. He takes a keen interest in the affairs of Aligarh and Allahabad Uuniversities. He was a member of the Capitation Tribunal and was knighted in 1929. In Science he has made notable contributions to Physics and Theories of space and time, is now a Judge of the Federal Court of India, was also Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

Sultan Ahmed, Sir—Born on 24th Dec., 1880, Government Advocate 1916-37; was a judge of the Patna High Court and a member of the Governor's Executive Council, and Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University; was a member of R. T. C.; was closely associated with the birth of the Moslem League; officiated as Commerce member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1936-37.

Suhrawardy, Lieut.-Col. Hassan, Kt.—Born at Dacca in 1884; educated at Dacca College, took medical degree from Calcutta Medical College and also post-graduate training in Dublin and Edinburgh. Between 1908 to 1915 he was House Surgeon, senior House Surgeon, Senior Demonstrator, and Asst. Professor of Anatomy and operative surgery in Medical College. First Chief Medical Officer of the E. I. Ry.; First elected Vice-President of the newly constituted Medical Council of India, was the first Muslim Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, was a Deputy President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Sivaswami Iyer, Sir P., K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.—Born 7th Feb., 1864 in Tanjore District, Vice-Chancellor Madras University, 1916-18; Hindu University, 1918-19; elected member of the Legislative Assembly 1920-23; nominated member, 1924-26; Advocate General of Madras 1908-12; member Executive Council, Madras 1912-17.

Srinivasa Iyenger, S.—Hails from distinguished South Indian family, married a daughter of late Sir Bhasyam Iyenger, the most renowned lawyer of his generation, is now as leading member of the Bar, was for some time the Advocate General of Madras, took politics early in his career, joined Swarjya Party of Deshabandhu C. R. Das and Pt. Motilal Nehru, was elected to the Central Assembly where he became deputy leader of the Swarajist Party, was the President of the National Congress at Gauhati in 1927, withdrew from politics when Civil Disobedience movement was launched, returned to active politics in 1939 and became active supporter of Subhas Bose.

Tagore, Sir Rabindranath, Kt., D.Litt., Poet.—Born at Calcutta, May 6, 1861. Youngest

son of 'Maharshi' Devendranath Tagore and grandson of 'Prince' Dwarkanath Tagore. Read for some time in the Oriental Seminary and Xaviers School, Calcutta and then educated privately at home. First went to England in his seventeenth year and studied for some time in the University College, London. Has written numerous volumes of poems, novels, short stories, essays on literature, religion, art, politics and education besides innumerable songs, articles etc.; edited three prominent Bengali monthlies 'Bharati', 'Sadhana' and 'Bangadarsan'. Founded the Bolpur School (Santi Niketan), 1900. Is the foremost inspirer and thought-leader of the Nationalist movement in Bengal. President of the First Bengal Literary Conference, 1906. President of the Bengal Provincial (Political) Conference, 1907. Proceeded to England, 1912 and translated into English a collection of his songs known as 'Gitanjali'. Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature, Nov., 1913. Conferred Hon. D.Litt. by the Calcutta University, 1914, Hindu University and Dacca University. Knighted in the same year. Visited Japan and America on a lecture-tour, 1915-16. Has visited Europe, America, Japan, Dutch East Indies, Persia, China and other parts of the world. Poems and writings have been translated by all languages of the world; was appointed Hibbert Lecturer at Oxford. Took to painting at the age of 68. Received world-wide felicitations on his 70th birthday in 1931 and Rabindra Jayanti was celebrated throughout India.

Tagore, Abanindranath, C.I.E.—Artist, the leader of Art Renaissance in Bengal and the founder of the Modern School of Indian artists. Born, 7th Aug., 1871. Great-grandson of 'Prince' Dwarkanath Tagore and third son of the late Babu Goonendranath Tagore. Nephew of Poet Rabindranath. Was educated at Sanskrit College, Calcutta and privately at home. Took lessons in European art from Signor Gilhardi, an Italian artist and Mr. Palmer. But after some time gave up painting after European style and began studying ancient Hindu and Mogul art. Brought a revival of the same amidst much ignorant criticism and opposition. His chief work is the reviving of Indian Art. Painted more than two hundred pictures of which the most famous are perhaps the 'Banished Yaksha', 'Passing of Shah Jehan' and the 'Queen of Asoka'. Has many successful disciples, chief of them is Nandalal Bose. Exhibited pictures at Simla, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta as well as in London and Paris. Recipient of many medals and first prizes. Was the Vice-Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta from 1905-1916 and also Principal; made a Companion of the Indian Empire, 1912; founder of the Indian Society of Oriental Arts. Publications: 'Bharat Silpa' (Bengali), "Raja Kahini' (fascinating and brilliant short stories from the Annals of Rajasthan) 'Kshirer Putul', Sakuntala', 'Bhut Pattri' and 'Nalak' (Story books for Bengali children), Artistic Anatomy (1916).

Tricamji, Mathoordas—Returned from South Africa in 1914 and immediately joined Mahatma Gandhi, who is near relative, officiated as Gandhi's Secretary on several occasion, was a trustee and secretary of the famous Tilak Fund, entered both Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha movements, was imprisoned for several years. After his release in 1933 devoted most of his times for Harijan uplift, entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1835 and is now the leader of the Congress Municipal Party, has always been associated with progressive civil activities.

Thakurdas, Sir Purshotamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.—Born on May 30, 1881; was educated at the Elphinstone College and joined the well-known firm of Narandas Jajaram in 1902 and later became senior partner of the company. It was not long before that brilliant young man was called upon to play his part in the public life of the country; became Sheriff of Bombay, 1920; in 1932, he was nominated a member of the Council of State and also on Inchcape Retrenchment Committee. The following year he was elected to Legislative Assembly from Indian Merchants Chamber. He was Knighted in 1924; was thrice President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, President Indian Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

St. Nihal Singh—Born on 30th May, 1884, Author, journalist, lecturer, traveller, served as special correspondent of 'Observer' and other papers during Prince of Wales visit to India 1921-22; contributor to magazines, newspapers, reviews all over the world; has lectured before prominent societies, author of many books, contributor to 'Hindu', Madras, 'Literary Digest etc.

Uday Shankar—Born at Udaipur, 15th Dec., 1900; at the age of 17 he was sent to Sir J. J. College of Arts in Bombay to study paintings. Afterwards he studied at the Royal College of Arts, London. He joined Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer who wanted his cooperation in her Indian Dances; accompanied Pavlova on her American tour. After this in 1925 he made his debut at Paris as Dancer and met at once with success. In 1927 he gathered reputation in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, etc. In 1929 he had tremendous reception in India, specially in Calcutta from where he took a troupe of artists to tour Europe and America. In 1933 he returned to India when he again received enthusiastic receptions everywhere; has started a Dance and Art Centre of Dehra Dun.

Usman, Sir Mahummed, K.C., I.E.—Born in 1884. Acting Governor of Madras, 1934; member of the Executive Council, Madras; member of the Legislative Council 1920; Sheriff of Madras 1924; President, Madras Corporation 1924-25; Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, Knighted, June 1928.

Vijayaraghavachariar, Dewan Bahadur, Sir,—Born 1875 at Karur, South India. Secretary Board of Revenue 1917-1918. Dewan of Cochin 1919-1932; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition 1922-25; member, Public Services Commission, 1926-29, Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Visvesvaraya, Sir M.—K.C.I.E.—Born in 1861 in Kolar District. Graduated from Central College, Bangalore, 1881, studied engineering at Poona, joined Bombay engineering service and retired in 1909. In 1909 was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mysore State by the Maharaja, and for three years he executed his amazing feats of engineering skill and fully exploited the natural resources of the State; was appointed Dewan of the State in 1912 and made epoch-making improvements in all departments. He is the pioneer in the field of industrial reform; was appointed Chairman of the Bombay Irrigation Enquiry Committee. In 1925 he became Chairman of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee and later participated in the deliberations of Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee. His notable books "Planned Economy for India' and 'Reconstructing India'.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK

EUROPEAN SCENE

[*We begin the Story of European Scene after the Crisis of 1938—that crisis which had its origin in German aggression against Czecho-Slovakia and its outcome in the Munich Conference which dismembered the little republic.*]

Two New States

Herr Hitler did not stop after Munich Agreement. He proceeded with his own plan. This time he turned again towards Czecho-Slovakia from which Sudetan Territory had been taken off. That unhappy state captulated again. Hitler once more changed the map of Central Europe, creating two new States. Czecho-Slovakia as a state no longer existed. Carpatho-Ukraine (also know as Ruthenia) and Slovakia became independent States on March 13, 1939, Hitler sent an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding complete independence for Slovakia and Ruthenia from Czechoslovak Republic. On the 14th March German troops invaded Czech territory and entered Prague. Germany has taken Czech people under the protection of the Reich on the 15th March, 1939. Czechoslovakia shorn of Slovakia and Ruthenia was declared a Protectorate of Germany. Hitler thus flung Munich Pact signed on the 30th September, 1938 in which France and Britain had guaranteed the frontiers of the Czechoslovakia after the cession of Sudetan areas.

Rumania

After Czechoslovakia, turn came to Rumania which blocking the Nazi route to the rich lands of Ukraise, Rumania is Germany's natural source of oil and farm products. Rumania received the German and rejected a vertual ultimatum demanding that she should surrender her economic independence in return for a guarantee of her political independence and territorial integrity. Rumania however accepted German condition amounting to economic domination by the Reich. The treaty between Germany and Rumania gave Germany rights only on the oil extracted from new wells.

Memel

After Czechoslovakia, the turn came to Memel. Memel territory was taken over from Germany of the Treaty of Versailles and was handed over to Lithuania on February 1923 with large measure of local autonomy. German ultimatum was sent and it was accepted by Lithnania who handed over the Memel territory on 22nd March, 1939.

Spain

With Franco's conquest of Catalonia, it seemed that the Spanish Civil War was to all intents and purposes ended, and fear that had prevailed for more than two years that the clash of rival idiologies it had endangered would lead to general conflagration in Europe had been finally dissapated. Britain and France satisfied that Republican Spain had not the least hope of re-establishing itself, and convinced, moreover, that continued efforts towards this end would serve to increase the toll of human suffering, granted formal recognition to Franco's National Government and full diplomatic contact was thus restored.

A Fascist government was established and Spain on the model of Facist Italy with Franco as dictator with one political party known as Falangist. Spain has also joined anti-Cominternpack.

Italian Invasion of Albania

Yet another flagrant act of aggression against a small defenceless nation begun by Italy on the Good Friday, 7th April, 1939 when Italian forces invaded Albania and occupied its capital Tirana. The Italian invasion followed after the rejection by Albania of Italy's ultimatum for the revision of Italo-Alabanian defensive alliance entailing the establishment of Italian Garrison in Albania. Counter proposals by Albania were rejected by the Italy. No formal declaration of war was made by Italy. The occupation of four coastal town by Italian troops was completed on April 7, on the entry into the capital, a provisional Committee of Administration was set up by the Italian government. Afterwards King of Italy was declared the King of Albania also.

Sino-Japanese War

Second year of Sino-Japanese conflict ended on July 7, without either China or Japan being within sight of ultimate victory, and both side recognise that the struggle will be a protracted one. While in the second year of the war, the Japanese captured a number of important cities and considerably increased the area under control, no decisive military success was registered. It has become obvious that the Chinese tactics are to decline to give large scale battle but to maintain mobility of action and strike on all sections of the front throughout China with comparatively small forces. Thus while the area under Japanese occupation has grown considerably, the Japanese

finds themselves obliged to disperse their troops over an ever-wider area for patrol purposes and to maintain essential communications.

The methods of passive defence undertaken by the Chinese are the "scorched earth" policy, by means of which the country is systematically laid waste before Japanese advance and thereby rendered non-productive and latterly the policy of deliberately destroying roads and bridges which may be used by the Japanese troops. Both these methods have considerably hindered the Japanese progress into the interior.

CAUSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The free city of Danzig was formally proclaimed an independent state on November 15, 1920; the decision represented a compromise between the Polish demand for cession to the new Polish State of the most convenient outlet for Polish commerce and reluctance felt by the Peace Conference at Versailles to place a city under Polish control, 96 p.c. of whose population was German.

As distinguished from Danzig with a predominently German population, the so-called "Corridor" has throughout its history preserved a predominently Polish character. While Germans protested that award of the strip of land by the Treaty of Versailles to Poland severed East Prussia from the rest of the Reich, Poland tressed the fact that the "Corridor" was Polish until the partition of 1793 and even under German rule, never lost its Polish character. Furthermore it constitutes Poland's only direct outlet of the sea. So the tension between Germany and Poland became gradually acute due to German demand for the possession of Danzig and the Corridor. England and France now pledged the support Poland against any aggression. The relations between Germany, Danzig and Poland came to a breaking point. Danzig was then occupied on 30th August 1939 by the German troops. Herr Hitler broadcast his 16 point demands on Poland. The main points were as follows:—

(1) The unconditional return of Danzig to the Reich.

(2) Polish Corridor to be subject of a plebicite and Gdynia to remain Polish unconditionally.

(3) Those entitled to vote in the plebicite to be all Germans domiciled in the terrtiory in January 1918 and Poles born in the territory after that date or permanently domiciled in the territory since that date as well as Germans expelled from the territory.

On August 31, British Government in reply to Hitler's 16 point terms declared that they were unable to advise Poland to accept them because they are wholly unreasonable.

After the broadcast of this sixteen points, German Government waited according, to their own version, for two days for the arrival

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of a Polish negotiator. After the expiry of this time-limit, Germany considered her proposals rejected.

At 5-45 a.m. on 1st September German troops invaded Poland from East Prussia. No ultimatum or declaration of war was delivered to the Polish Government.

Hitler issued at 6 a.m. Proclamation that he would "meet force with force" and declared in the Reichstag, "Danzig was and is a German city. The Corridor was and is German. Danzig was separated from us and Corridor was annexed by Poland."

German invasion of Poland was followed by a final warning to Germany from Britain and France that unless German troops were withdrawn from Poland at once they would without hesitation fulfil their obligations to Poland which England had guaranteed in March. The terms of this warning was handed over to the German Government at 9-40 p.m. on 1st September. No undertaking was received from Germany by the time stipulated. So England declared war on Germany on Sunday at 11 a.m. on September 3. French ultimatum also expired at 5 p.m. September 3 and the French Government officially announced the existence of war between France and Germany.

RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR

Most amazing development of the War was the entry of Russia into the War. It was due to, as professed by Soviet Russia, safeguarding Soviet interests and protecting minorities in Eastern Poland. On the morning of September 17, Red Army of Russia invaded Poland at a number of points between Latvia and Rumania.

With the Russian occupation of Poland on the plea of protection of Soviet subjects in Poland and restoration of order in disrupted Poland, Soviet now changed its foreign policy and openly tried to extend her influence over Balkans and Baltic States. The Red Army who had occupied Eastern Poland, sovietised the entire territory and two republics—White Russia and Ukrania were established and incorporated in Soviet Union. On October 5, the Soviet Latvian Pact was signed by which Soviet government obtained certain military advantages in lieu of which her Baltic neighbour obtained a guarantee of non-aggression and certain economic advantages. Similar pacts were also signed with Lithuania and Estonia. But trouble arose over proposed Finnish-Soviet pact. Finland was confident that she could not be converted into virtual Soviet protectorate in view of the support she expected to get from her Scandinavian neighbours.

RUSSO-FINISH DISPUTE

Russian demands included cession of islands in the Gulf of Finland and Petssamo in the far North, demilitarization of the fortified zone in the south-east, and undertaking not to fortify the Aland Islands and a military pact binding Finland to Russia. Russian claims also

include a lease of the Finish part of the Rybachi peninsula which constitutes the Finish Corridar to the Arctic. The general aim seems to have been to free some Russian towns and naval bases from any potential menace of blockade, to prevent the northern shores of the Gulf of Finland from being a possible starting point for operations against Soviet territory, and to control the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, the outlet for Swedish iron ore.

WAR TERMS

Reichswehr—This is the name given to the regular army formed by the German government after the Great War, it being limited to 100,000 men. It is a professional long-service force.

Blitzkrieg—A German word meaning lightning war, it is applied to the theory that a sudden and overwhelming attack will achieve a quick knok-out blow.

Convoy—Means any escort or protecting force and is specially used for a number of merchantships crossing an ocean in formation with an escort of warships to protect them from submarine attack.

Isolationist.—The groups in America who are opposing President Roosevelt's efforts to alter the Neutrality Act are called Isolationists, because they desire that America should in no circumstances engage in a war begun between other countries.

Shells and Bombs.—A shell is fired from a rifled gun and the case has to be strong to enable it to be fixed without bursting. Therefore the case is heavy, while the quantity of explosive it contains is small relatively to the weight of the metal. A bomb is dropped or released from an aeroplane and it is not necessary, therefore, for its case to be very strong and heavy. Therefore, the amount of explosive in it is large in relation to the metal in its case.

Orders in Council—Are Regulations passed under Emergency of Powers Act and know as Orders in Council. They are issued by the King with the advice of the Privy Council. The Orders have immediate force of law, but those relating to Defence must be laid on the Table in Parliament, either House being able to pass a resolution annulling them within 28 days of its first meeting after issue of the Orders in Council.

Billetting.—Derived from the French word for ticket, this term means quartering of soldiers or others on the inhabitants of the country.

Division.—A division consists of a number of infantry and artillery brigades together with their appropriate services, such as engineers, supply, medical corps, communication and so on.

Lebensraum.—This German word has been much used in recent speeches. It means "space in which to live" and has been used as propaganda in Germany to tress that the population is too dense

and to claim such territories as the agricultural regions toward the Black Sea and colonies overseas.

"Guns before butter".—A now famous expression used by German leaders of war to mean that German people should sacrifice their food for supplying munitions of war.

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act.—Was passed by the British Parliament in a few hours before the declaration of the War. This Act empowers the Government to make any regulation by Orders in Council necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interests of public safety. The Act applies to the United Kingdom, the Crown Colonies, Newfoundland and mandated territories, but not the Dominions, India or Burma. It remains in force for one year.

Siegfried Line.—Name given to the German line of western defences. Siegfried was the hero of German legend; immortalised in Wagner's operas.

Maginot line.—From the name of French statesman *Andre Maginot* (1877-1932). He was Minister of War, 1924 and 1929-32. During his second term, he initiated work of famous Maginot line.

Pocket-battleship.—Under the treaty of Versailles, Germany's battleships were restricted in size to 10,000 tons only. This led Germany to make the most of the tonnage and she aimed at speed and the strongest armament the limit of size would allow. The result was the fastest battleship in the world with most powerful armament of six 11-inch guns but lightly armoured.

M. R. A.—Moral rearmament—a new movement started at Oxford for a renewed religious outlook on international affairs.

Cash and Carry.—The American Neutrality Law which prohibited purchase of arms from U. S. A. by all billigerents has now been repealed enabling England and France to purchase war materials on cash and carry basis.

Falange.—The Fascist Party of Spain under General Franco.

Evacuee.—Means the persons who evacuated London and settled to the country at the outbreak of war.

Turkish Treaty.—This treaty of mutual assistance has been recently signed at Ankara by France, Britain and Turkey. Under the treaty Turkey will collaborate effectively with France and Britain in the even of an act of aggression by any European Power in the Mediterranean area; and similarly France and Britain will go to the aid of Turkey. Should France and Britain be called in by Rumania and Greece to fulfil their promise of aid, Turkey will at least act as benevolent neutral. Turkey reserves her liberty of action in the event of Russia being involved, because she has a non-aggression pact with her.

The most important result of the treaty is that English fleet will be allowed to pass through the fortified Dardanelles into the Black Sea and thus have access to Rumania's seaports and the Danube.

(*Other new 'War Terms' will be found in 'Political Terms'*, p. 90)

NAVY STRENGTH IN 1938

	Br.	U.S.A.	Jap.	Fr.	Italy.	Rus.	Ger.
Battleships ..	12	15	9	5	4	4	..
Battle-cruisers ..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2
Armoured Ships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Aircraft Carriers ..	7	6	10	1	..	..	..
8-in. Gun Cruisers ..	15	18	12	7	7	3	2
6·1-in. Gun Cruisers ..	26	17	14	43	12	5	6
Destroyers & Torpedo Boats	116	50	81	41	82	15	42
Submarines ..	48	23	36	72	80	..	59

WAR STRENGTHS

Great Britain

Men mobilized .. 1,000,000
Standing Army .. 400,000
(including militia)
Navy (tonnage) .. 2,250,000
Air Force—
First Line Planes 3,500
Reserve Planes .. 3,000

France

Men mobilized .. 2,000,000
Standing army .. 350,000
Navy (tonnage) .. 800,000
Air Force—
1st line Plane .. 3,000
Reserve Plane .. 2,000

Poland

Men mobilized .. 2,800,000
Standing army .. 350,000
Air force—Plane .. 15,00

Germany

Men mobilized .. 2,500,000
Standing army .. 1,000,000
Navy (tons) .. 500,000
Air force—
1st line Planes .. 4,000
Reserve Planes .. 6,000

Italy

Men mobilized .. 1,500,000
Standing Army .. 600,000
Navy (tons) .. 670,000
1st Line Plane .. 3,500
Reserve Planes .. 1,500

Russia

Standing Army .. 2,500,000
Navy (tons) .. 350,000
Air Force—
1st line Plane .. 4,000
Reserve Plane .. 3,000

U. S. A.

Standing Army .. 180,000
Navy (tons) .. 180,000
Air Force (Plane) .. 400,000

RUSSO-GERMAN PACT

This is the text of Russo-German Pact announced at the beginning of the war. This non-agression pact is to remain force for ten years:

Guided by the desire to strengthen the cause of peace between Germany and the Soviet Republics based on the fundamental stipulations of the neutrality agreement concluded in April, 1926. The German and Soviet Governments have come to the following agreement: the articles follow—

Firstly, the two contracting powers undertake to refrain from any act of force, any aggressive act and any attacks against each other or in conjunction with any other powers.

Secondly, if one of the contracting powers should become an object of warlike action on the part of a third power, the other contracting power will, in no way, support the third power.

Thirdly, the Governments of the two contracting powers will in future remain in consultation with one another in order to inform themselves about questions which touch their common interests.

Fourthly, neither of the two contracting parties will join any other group of powers which directly or indirectly is directed against one of the two.

Fifthly, in case of differences or conflict should arise between the two contracting powers on questions of any kind the two partners will solve these disputes or conflicts exclusively by a friendly exchange of views or, if necessary, by arbitration commissions.

Sixthly, the Agreement has been concluded for a duration of ten years with the stipulation that unless one of the contracting powers gives notice to terminate the year before expiration it will automatically be prolonged by five years.

Seventhly, the present Agreement shall be ratified in the shortest possible time and the ratification documents will be exchanged in Berlin. The Treaty comes into force immediately after it is signed.

The Agreement is drawn up in the German and Russian languages and is dated August 23.

MEN UNDER ARMS

Eight and a half million were under arms in peace-time Europe before.

A fairly even balance would appear to be struck between the Democratic and the Axis groups as far as the alignment is at present established.

The Democratic group muster 2,875,000 comprising France (1,000,000), Britain (600,000), Poland (500,000), Turkey (300,000), Rumania (275,000), Greece (200,000).

The Axis group has 2,700,000 distributed among Germany (1,750,000) Italy (950,000); or 2,900,000 if Hungary's 200,000 are included.

Given the success of diplomacy in Spain the Axis could count on another 150,000. The activity of similar diplomacy in Yugoslavia is understandable, when it is realized that critical anxieties about her future have compelled the comparatively small Yugoslavia to keep 300,000 troops in readiness.

Other "neutrals" who might come in the line of fire in any general conflagration, and who are known to have little sympathy with Totalitarian aims together contribute over 400,000 comprising Bulgaria (160,000), Belgium (100,000), Baltic States (60,000), Holland, Portugal and Switzerland (30,000) each.

Danzig is estimated at 10,000, but in this are included a number of Poles.

The biggest counterweight is naturally the Soviet whose 2,000,000 gives marked predominance to any group with which they make common cause.

THE WAR'S IMPORTANT DATES, 1939

Sept. 1.—Hitler's proclamation to German Army declaring to end the lunacy of the Poles with force. Violent offensive begins along Polish front. Nazi leader of Danzig Herr Foerster announces re-union of Danzig with Reich. Britain mobilises.

Sept. 2.—British ultimatum to Germany for immediate withdrawal of forces. Poland invokes Franco-British aid—General mobilisation in France.

Sept. 3.—Britain declares war on Germany—France follows suit—Formation of British War Cabinet—Berlin's reply to British ultimatum dissenting British intervention and threatening to answer British aggression with like arms.

Sept. 7.—Germany claims occupation of Polish Corridor and surrender of Polish garrison near Danzig.

Sept. 17.—Russian troops enter Poland—Plea of safeguarding Soviet interests and protecting minorities in Eastern Poland.

LOSSES AND GAINS OF WAR

(9 weeks upto Nov. 4, 1939)

German		French	
U-boats sunk ..	16		
U-boats damaged ..	6	Merchantmen sunk by Germans (ships) ..	6
Goods captured by Fr. & Eng. (tons) ..	500,000	Tons sunk by Germans	47,933
British		**Neutral**	
Merchantmen sunk by Germans (ships) ..	56		
Tons of merchantmen sunk	238,793	Ships sunk ..	32
		Tons lost ..	93,82

MILITARY PACTS OF POWERS

Great Britain

1. Military alliances (mutual guarantees of defence) with France, Portugal, Poland, Turkey, Egypt and Iraq.
2. Pledges of unilateral help in resisting aggression to Belgium, Rumania, and Greece.
3. Agreement with Italy to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean.
4. Agreement with Germany that consultation should be the method employed in dealing with questions that concern the two countries.

France

1. Military alliances with Britain, Russia, Poland and Turkey (mutual assistance).
2. Pledge of unilateral help to Belgium.
3. Agreements with Rumania and Yugo-slavia to consult if there is danger of aggression.
4. Consultation agreement with Germany similar to Anglo-German agreement.

Germany

1. Military alliance with Italy (defensive and offensive).
2. Anti-Comintern agreement with Japan, Italy, Hungary and Spain.
3. Non-agression pacts with Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Denmark, and now with USSR.
4. Guarantee to Slovakia to defend her independence and territory (German troops have now occupied Slovakia to "defend her against Poland").

"WAR-TO-END-WARS"

The "war-to-end-wars" ended with the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) but wars have not ceased. The Kellogg pact, designed to outlaw war, was signed in Paris (Aug. 27, 1928) but did not stop wars. Since then the undeclared war has come into being.

Since the signing of the Armistice the following wars have been fought or are being fought:

1918-1919—Poles and Ukrainians fought for control of Eastern Galacia, which was finally awarded to Poland for twenty-five years.

1919—Red Russia crushed White Russians led by Admiral Kolchak in Siberia, General Denikin in the south and General Yudenich in Estonia, all of whom were assisted by the Allies.

1919-1921—Guerrilla war in Ireland, conducted by 2,000 armed Republicans against 7,300 British auxiliaries known as "Black and Tons". Treaty of peace resulted in Irish Free State.

1919-1922—Spanish war in the Riff (Morocco). At Melilla (July, 1921) Spain lost 10,000 men killed.

1919-1926—Conquests in Arabia by Ibn Sa'ud, who drove King Hussain from his throne at Mecca.

1920—Russia attacked Poland (March) and threatened Warsaw but was heavily defeated (October) by the Poles.

1920—Turkey attacked Armenian Republic, capturing Kars and Alexandropol and securing direct access to Russia.

1920-1926—Confused fighting among rival generals in China.

1921-1922—Greeks invaded Asia Minor but were finally defeated by Turks in a month of battle on Sakaria River. Smyrna burned with loss of $200,000,000. Many inhabitants massacred.

1935—Druse Rebellion in Syria against French Administration. Damascus bombarded (October).

1925-1935—Prolonged struggle between Bolivia and Paraguay over rival claims to Chaco.

1926-1928—Activity of Kuomintang, Communist and Nationalist forces in China. Moderates established Republican headquarters at Nanking.

1931—1932—Japan invaded Manchukuo, drove out the Chinese Governor, Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, and set up Henry Pu-yi, last of the Manchu Dynasty as Emperor. (Undeclared.)

1932—Furious fighting in Shanghai between 50,000 Japanese and 120,000 Chinese. Damage to city estimated at $350,000.

1935-1936—Italy conquered Ethiopia. (Undeclared.)

1936—General Francisco Franco with Nazi and Fascist support led a rebellion against the Spanish Republic, which received assistance from Soviet Russia.

1937—Japan invaded Northern China (undeclared).

1939—Italy occupies Albania (undeclared).

1939—Germany occupies Danzig and Corridor, attacks Poland (undeclared). Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.

1939—Russia invades Poland (undeclared) and also attacks Finland.

WAR ABBREVIATIONS

A. D. C.—Aide-de-Camp.
Adjt.—Adjutant.
A. G.—Adjutant-General.
A. M.—Air Marshall.
A. O. C.—Air Officer Commanding.
A. R. P.—Air Raid Precautious.
A. R. W.—Air Raid Warden.
Batt.—Battalion.
B. E. F.—British Expeditionary Force.
Bn.—Battalion.
Bty.—Battery.
Cdt.—Cadet.
C.-in-C.—Commander-in-Chief.
Comdr.—Commander.
Col.—Colonel.
Coy.—Company.
Cpl.—Corporal.
Div.—Division.
E N S A.—Entertainments National Service Association
F. M.—Field Marshall.
F. O.—Field Officer.
G. H. Q.—General Headquarters.
G. O. C.—General Officer Commanding.
H. E.—High Explosive.
H. M. S.—His Majestys' Ship.
H. Q.—Headquarters.
L.-Cpl.—Lance-Corporal.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
L. I.—Light Infantry.
M. C.—Military Cross.
M. G.—Machine Gun.
M. O.—Medical Officer.
N. C. O.—Non-commissioned Officer.
N. R.—National Register.
O.C.—Officer Commanding.
O. H. M. S.—on His Majesty's Service.
P. O.—Petty Officer.
Pte.—Private.
R. A.—Royal Artillery.
R. A. F.—Royal Air Force.
R. A. M. C.—Royal Army Medical Corps.
R. E.—Royal Engineers.
R. I. N.—Royal Indian Navy.
R. N.—Royal Navy.
Sgt.—Sergeant.
S. L.—Squadron Leader.
Spr.—Sapper.
U.-Boat—Unterseeboot (German Submarine).
W.—Warden.

NATIONS AT WAR

England, France, Poland } *vs.* Germany.

Germany, Russia { *vs.* Poland.

Russia *vs.* Finland.

NEUTRALS IN THIS WAR

U. S. A.	Sweden.
Rumania.	Denmark.
Yugo-Slovia.	Norway.
Greece.	Latvia.
Italy.	Estonia.
Switzerland.	Portugal.
Holland.	Spain.
Belgium.	Ireland.

BRITAIN'S DAILY BILL FOR THE WAR

The war is already costing England at least £6,000,000 daily. Modern aircraft cost three to seven times more than comparable types in 1918; a division of troops in the field cost nearly twice as much to equip and maintain as it did in the last war, while the cost of a battleship was two to three times greater.—*From Sir John Simon's broadcast on 'Paying for War' on November 2, 1939.*

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The total value of ores, minerals, and metals produced in India during 1938 is estimated by the Geological Survey of India at about Rs. 34,13,95,000 or £25,477,000 (with the £ at Rs. 13·4) as against Rs. 30,49,43,000 or £22,928,000 (with the £ at 13·3) in 1937. This represents an increase of nearly 12 per cent and is largely due to the record production of coal—28,343,000 tons valued at Rs. 10,64,24,000 or £7,942,000 which exceeds the production of the previous year by over 35 per cent.

Of the other minerals, ores and metals, the production of steel has gone up slightly; pig iron production is also better, but with the fall in price there has been a decline in the production of manganese. Gold output is steady, petroleum has improved and so have building materials and salt, but mica has fallen appreciably and so has copper. Ferro-Manganese has more than doubled in value, while in ilmenite, with increasing production, India is leading. Chromite has fallen in value, but monazite, gypsum and steatite have improved. Diamonds, graphite and felspar have improved as against barytes, bauxite, asbestos and tungsten-ore which have declined in value. In bauxite the fall in value is entirely due to the fall in price and not to any fall in quantity. The total values of apatite, beryl, garnet and sapphire production have all fallen greatly.

Occurrence is reported of antimony-ore (zinc-kenite) in Chitral; explorations are being continued for the discovery of tungsten-ore.

Almost the whole of iron ore production of India is smelted for the production in India of pig iron and steel and, with manganese ore, in preparing ferro-manganese.

That increased interest in mining is being shown in India will be evident from the fact that the number of mineral concessions granted was 468 in prospecting licenses, 137 in mining leases and 36 in quarry leases, or 641 in all, against 291 in prospecting licenses, 57 in mining leases and 25 in quarry leases, or 373 in all, in 1937.

The following is a tabular statement showing total value of minerals, ores and metals for which returns of production in India are available. Pig iron is valued at export prices and steel at only £7·10 per ton—both under estimates.

Minerals Ores and Metals

	1937. Rs.	1938. Rs.
Coal	7,81,02,439	10,64,23,835
Steel	6,68,63,554	6,96,52,932
Manganese-ore	4,29,53,068	3,92,94,763
Iron (Pig-iron) ..	2,82,78,201	3,44,16,000
Gold	3,03,95,871	3,04,75,397
Petroleum	1,37,06,864	1,65,43,142

Minerals Ores and Metals (*Concld.*)

	1937. Rs.	1938. Rs.
Mica	1,43,60,036	1,13,25,346
Building materials ..	97,07,817	1,12,65,392
Salt	81,47,365	95,18,383
Copper	61,67,490	44,02,580
Ferro-manganese ..	10,69,453	24,63,590
Ilmenite	11,26,329	15,46,436
Saltpetre	11,17,844	11,68,446
Kyanite, etc.	7,08,623	7,46,514
Chromite	8,35,589	6,82,502
Clays	3,25,578	3,76,270
Monazite	1,40,365	2,33,700
Gypsum	1,18,543	1,71,903
Steatite	1,55,221	1,68,580
Mangesite	1,63,938	1,60,593
Fuller's earth	75,017	78,958
Diamonds	54,979	68,813
Zircon	39,036	40,737
Silver	32,343	31,222
Bartytes	1,49,260	29,312
Ochres	28,193	28,865
Bauxite	61,839	25,540
Graphite	16,302	20,691
Irone-ore (*Agaria*) ..	1,062	12,690
Tungsten-ore	24,500	9,600
Asbestos	6,022	4,482
Felspar	3,390	4,335
Beryl	1,969	1,597
Garnet Sand	1,656	600
Bentonite	900	330
Corundum	..	255
Sapphire	550	150
Apatite	1,660	119
Copper-ore	..	101
Aquamarine	..	14
Tentalite	302	..
Total	30,49,43,161	34,13,94,710

INDIA'S 1939-40 BUDGET

The Finance Member proposes to balance the Central Budget for 1939-40 so as to show a small surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs with only a single measure of fresh taxation, namely the doubling of the customs

duty on Raw Cotton imported from abroad which is expected to yield an additional Rs. 55 lakhs.

The result, is that the current year is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 2,65 lakhs and that there will be no further amount available from the Revenue Reserve Fund which this year has supplied Rs. 1,06 lakhs. This has been brought about by the following three main factors :—

First, by the application of special economy measures which have produced savings of Rs. 94 lakhs in the Civil Estimates in the current year and are being continued into next year;

Secondly, by a decrease of Rs. 1,73 lakhs in the expenditure on interest on Government borrows;

Thirdly, by a reduction of Rs. 1,00 lakhs in the Defence Estimates as compared to the Revised Estimates for 1938-39.

In the last year there was a net decline of Rs. 2,92 lakhs in revenue which is more than accounted for by the recession in trade that has caused a drop of Rs. 3,67 lakhs in Customs alone. At the same time there is a net diminution of Rs. 18 lakhs under expenditure made up of reduction of Rs. 1,18 lakhs in the Civil Estimates, mainly due to special economy measures, counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1,00 lakhs for the Defence Services. The net result is that an estimated surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs has been turned into a deficit of Rs. 2,65 lakhs.

A sum of one and a half crores will be distributed to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award of which Rs. 38 lakhs is the balance due for 1937-38 and Rs. 1,12 lakhs the estimated amount of the Provinces' share of Income-tax for the current year. This latter figure is less than the budget forecast by Rs. 16 lakhs owing to the railway surplus being smaller than originally anticipated.

The New Income-Tax

The budget estimates embody the increases that are expected to result from the introduction of the recent Income Tax and from the new scale of rates based on the Slab System which is entered in the Finance Act.

By this scale the majority of individual assessees who are in the lower ranges of the new "Slab" scale will pay less, the decrease on their account being estimated at Rs. 93 lakhs. The richer assessees and companies will however pay more, the estimated increases being Rs. 31 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 1,38 lakhs under super-tax. In addition the legislative changes contained in the actual Income-tax Bill, including the withdrawal of the leave pay exemption, are expected to produce a further Rs. 50 lakhs. But against these increases have to be set off the losses that are expected to result from the fall in profits on account of the trade recession and the final net increase in the Budget estimates for the current year is only Rs. 50 lakhs.

The Provinces however will benefit to the full extent of this increase and taking into account the estimated rise in the Railway surplus, the amount they will receive is put at Rs. 1,78 lakhs which is Rs. 66 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year.

For the coming year ordinary revenue is estimated at Rs. 82,15 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 82,65 lakhs leaving a prospective deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs.

The estimated receipts from Customs duties have in the main been based on the revised estimates for the current year, for though there are indications that the present trade recession should in the ordinary course give way to a trade revival, the continued uncertainty of the international political situation makes it impossible to count on a marked revival in time to effect materially the accounts for next year.

The estimates for Central Excise Duties also follow the revised estimates, the yield from sugar being taken at the same figure of Rs. 4,000 lakhs, the only change being in regard to the levy of Excise duty on *khandsari* sugar. To remove an inequitable incidence of taxation legislation is introduced in the Finance Bill to extend the liability of taxation to all factories employing mechanical power whatever the number of workers employed, and at the same time the rate of excise duty is being reduced from Re. 1 to As. 8 per cwt.

The main decrease in the Expenditure estimates is on account of the savings under Interest, due to the smaller amounts of bonus payable on Post Office Cash Certificates, the conversion loan floated last summer and the recent reduction in interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

The reduction of Rs. 1,00 lakhs in the Defence Estimates, which provide merely for standing charges and commitments, has been brought about by the receipt of the £500,000 additional contribution from His Majesty's Government announced last September, the transfer of 4 British Battalions, 1 Cavalry Regiment and 5 Tank Companies to the Imperial Establishment and by drawing on Military Sinking Funds to the extent of Rs. 49 lakhs. At the same time the expenditure under the remaining heads has been kept at the level of the reduced amounts of the current year by the continuation of the economy measures brought into operation this year.

In regard to the prospective deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs, the Finance Member stated that the resources in the way of new taxation were somewhat circumscribed, particularly since the recent judgment of the Federal Court in regard to the concurrent power of the Centre and the Provinces in the realm of indirect taxation. He had finally decided that the least burdensome means of balancing the budget was to increase the import duty on raw cotton from 6 pies to 1 anna per lb. as this was one of the few items of the Customs tariff which showed an expanding yield and by this increase in customs duty it was hoped to promote the growth in India of the longer staples of cotton of

which 700,000 bales are now being imported annually. With the extra Rs. 55 lakhs which this is expected to yield the final figures become :—

		Lakhs.
Revenue	.. ..	Rs. 82,70
Expenditure	.. .. ..	„ 82,65
Surplus	.. ..	„ 5

INDIAN TRADE REVIEW FOR 1938-39

Exports of Indian coal including coke were higher. A special additional rebate of eight annas per ton on railway freight on coal exported abroad helped India to increase her trade in the overseas market.

The condition of the iron and steel industry was quite healthy, though the boom conditions of the previous year had passed away. Low cost of production stabilized and improved the industry and, as a result, imports were smaller. On the other hand exports of pig-iron were well maintained; though less in quantity than in the previous year, their value was almost the same. As a result of these favourable factors the intrinsic position of the industry continued sound though it was in a less buoyant position.

On the whole prices of industrial commodities did not slump to any great extent for any of the industrial products in India, coal excepted. The satisfactory position of industrial prices shows that the industrial depression had not very adversely affected the price position in Indian industries during 1938-39.

But owing to the recession in business activity and the consequent shrinkage in world trade the total value of India's foreign trade in merchandise fell from Rs. 3,63 crores in 1937-38 to Rs. 3,22 crores in 1938-39. Both exports and imports fell in equal magnitude.

The total value of India's exports to all countries including Burma amounted to Rs. 1,63 crores as compared with Rs. 1,81 crores in the preceding year. The total value of imports into India declined by Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 152 crores.

The merchandise balance of trade in favour of India increased by Rs. 1,68 lakhs to Rs. 17,56 lakhs. If transactions in treasure are included then the total visible balance in favour of India amounted to Rs. 29,44 lakhs in 1938-39 as against Rs. 30,24 lakhs in the preceding year.

Gold Purchases

The Reserve Bank purchased gold in the open market in India and earmarked it for the account of purchasers abroad. This really was tantamount to an export of gold, as foreign exchange was avail-

able against this gold. The total value of such gold in 1938-39 was Rs. 10,19 lakhs and this amount must be taken into consideration in working out the total visible balance in favour of India.

India's internal trade has been increasing in volume during the last few years, but this tendency was slightly checked during the year. The total trade in important commodities decreased from 785,000,000 maunds to 781,000,000 maunds.

For the first time for some years money rates hardened, but the rise was quite moderate and did not materially affect the policy of cheap money inaugurated some years back. Call-money rates ruled at a comparatively higher level, round 2 per cent. from December 1938 to March 1939. During the rest of the year, however, they were as low as in the previous two years. The discount rate on treasury bills more or less followed the trend of the call-money rate during the year. The total amount of treasury bills sold to the public by the Government of India by tender and by intermediaries was Rs. 97·5 crores in the year under review as compared with Rs. 72 crores in the preceding year. For the first time the various provincial governments issued treasury bills to the extent of Rs. 5·7 crores. Increase in the rate of interest was, however, small. The Reserve Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. throughout the year.

Rupee Exchange Rates

The average Rupee-sterling rate dropped by nearly one-fifth of a penny. Conditions towards the end of 1937-38 were not favourable for the Rupee-sterling exchange owing to the paucity of merchandise export bills and reduced exports of gold. The exchange became definitely weaker at the beginning of the year. When it had dropped to the lowest treasury limit the Government of India announced their decision to maintain the rate at 1*s*. 6*d*. This led to a much steadier feeling in the market and by the end of 1938-39 confidence in the Rupee-sterling rate was fully re-established.

Prices of many of India's staple articles continued at a low level after the sharp fall in the latter part of 1937-38. Except for raw jute and rice, prices of which were affected by short crops and other conditions peculiar to them, the prices of all other agricultural products were on a much lower level than in the preceding year, but the actual fall was not as sharp as in the latter months of 1937.

International Situation

The world depression in agricultural commodities meant a shrinkage in the income of Indian agriculturists. As these are the main customers of the Indian industries a reduction in their purchasing power led to a smaller consumption of manufactured articles. Conditions in most industries were quite prosperous till the end of

1937 and the profits declared during 1938 were the reflection of boom conditions that prevailed in India during the preceding year. Since then, however, business conditions have deteriorated.

Though the highest level of share values was reached in March, 1937, the market as a whole continued to be in a strong position till October. From 128 in October, 1937, the index of variable-yield securities dropped to 100 in May, 1938. From the middle of June, 1938, however, both the stocks and commodity markets recovered in America, infusing more strength and confidence in the share market in India. But the political crisis of September, 1938, in Europe slowly undermined confidence and the shortlived upward movement was completely reversed.

Labour unrest appears to be on the increase, the number of days lost being the maximum of 1928 and 1929 when prolonged strikes were at their highest.

The countries which have greatly expanded production include the United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden as well as Germany and Japan; whilst the countries whose production index is still either below the 1929 level or not appreciably above it include the United States of America, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy.

Practically in all countries the average level of security prices in 1938 was lower than it had been in 1937. Even the yield from Government bonds during 1938 fell rather than rose, if the position of a large number of countries is examined.

Average wholesale prices were higher, *e.g.,* in South Africa, Australia, Bulgaria, Egypt and Italy whilst in countries affected by hostilities and/or by currency changes, prices have risen sharply; China, France and Japan are the leading examples. It would, however, be erroneous to dismiss 1938 simply as a year of lower prices without taking into account the change in the trend, which took place after June, 1938; since that month primary commodity prices have shown a marked tendency towards stability, though it will be observed that the spread between prices in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America shows no sign of diminishing. Actually, towards the end of the first half of 1939 a new wave of uncertainty characterised the world price-situation.

INDIA'S CENSUS FORECAST

A preliminary estimate has been made that the seventh All-India Census to be taken in March 1941 will show that the population has increased by 13.4 per cent. since 1931.

If this is realized it will be a record unsurpassed in the Census history of British India of the past 60 years.

The increase to population over the six preceding decades were as follows:—

Year.	Percentage increase.
1872-1881	7%
1881-1891	10%
1891-1901	1·5%
1901-1911	6%
1911-1921	1%
1921-1931	10%

The growth of population during this period has varied according to the famines and epidemics that have marked the various decades. The small increase in 1891-1901 is due to the heavy losses caused by famine in the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana, Central India and Bombay. The period 1911-21 touched the lowest figure, as a result of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19.

During the last 18 years, India has been free from general famine conditions and major epidemics. The 1921-31 decade showed an increase of 10 per cent. Since 1931 the annual estimated rates of growth have been, .9 per cent, 1.4 per cent, 1.2 per cent, .9 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively.

First Census in British India

Census history in British India may be said to begin with a computation mentioned by the Court of Directors in 1687, which gave Madras, as it then was (Fort St. George and villages around) a population of 300,000. Thereafter census operations were held at regular intervals at various centres, and nine such computations were held in Madras between 1802 and 1866.

In 1822 enumeration was carried out on a form devised by Sir Thomas Munroe. Its details comprised only sex and age, the last vaguely as "old" and "young". No Europeans were included.

The significant facts were that the males outnumbered the females by 450,000 and that the Superintendent of Police remarked on the absence of any opposition or distrust.

Madras had gained so much experience in early census operations that it was held up as a model to other areas and the Government of India were actually directed to seek from the Government of Madras the means whereby a census had been taken "without offence or irksomeness to the people."

The first attempt to take a general census was made between the years 1867 and 1872. Many of the States were left out of account. The enumeration, moreover, was non-synchronous; the arrangements for it were seldom very elaborate and in some of the more remote tracts it was admittedly carried out in an imperfect manner.

The experience gained, however, paved the way for the first regular census on the modern system which was carried out on February 17, 1881.

CHATFIELD COMMITTEE'S REPORT

It contains fifteen paragraphs of close review of the present position of the army in India and proposals for organising, equipping and maintaining the forces in India in accordance with modern requirements. The proposals affect the army, air and naval forces maintained by the Government of India.

It is stated that to bring the equipment and organization of the defence forces in India into a line with modern conditions both internationally and technically, India requires a capital sum of forty-four crores. The first outstanding fact of this despatch is the free gift of 33½ crores by the Government of the United Kingdom and the loan of the remaining 11¾ crores free of interest for the next five years.

The second point of interest is the reduction in the establishment of the British troops in India by about 25 per cent. of that obtaining on the 1st of July, 1938 which comprises two regiments of cavalry, the equivalent of three regiments of artillery, six battalions of infantry.

The sole condition attached to this gift is that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions obtaining in the world to-day.

1. The basis of distribution of the army in India will:—(*a*) frontier defence, (*b*) internal security, (*c*) coast defence, (*d*) general reserve, (*e*) external defence troops.

2. Types of modernised units will be as follows:—

British and Indian Cavalry Light Tank Regiments—equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance.

Indian Cavalry Armoured Regiments—equipped with light tanks and armoured cars.

Indian Cavalry Motor Regiments—provided with motor transport for conveyance of personnel who will normally work on foot.

British and Indian Field Artillery Regiments—all regiments are to be mechanised and in due course equipped with twentyfive pounder guns.

Sappers and miners Units—with mechanised 1st line transport and mechanical power tools.

British and Indian Infantry Battalions—army with rifles, brens and 2 mortars and fully mechanised 1st line transport.

Units on North Western Frontier will retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

Air Forces

3. The air forces in India will be re-equipped with modern aircraft as follows:—

Bombers Squadrons—Blenheims. Army co-operation squadrons—Lysanders. Bomber transport squadrons—Valentials.

The Indian Air Force Squadron, at present being formed is expected to be complete by the end of 1940.

Volunteer flights for coast defence duties will be raised at certain ports.

Royal Indian Navy

4. The following new vessels will be ordered:—

(*a*) Four "Bittern" class escort vessels.

(*b*) Four 'Mastiff" class trawlers.

The "Indus" and "Hindustan" will be re-equipped with new armament.

Ordnance Factories

5. In order to make India as far as possible self-sufficient in the supply of munitions in war the existing Ordnance factories will be expanded or reconstructed. Where necessary entirely new factories will be built.

HYDERABAD CONSTITUTION

Joint Electorates Maintained

Authors of the scheme of reforms are the Reforms Committee appointed by the Nizam in September, 1937, and the Executive Council which submitted final proposals on the Committee's report. The Nizam in a *firman* has sanctioned the entire scheme.

The constitutional position of the Ruler is defined as follows: "He is both the Supreme Head of the State and an embodiment of the 'peoples' sovereignity'. He not merely retains the power to confirm or veto any legislation but enjoys a special prerogative to make and unmake his Executive or change the machinery or government."

The principle of joint electorates is maintained. Hindus and Moslems are to be given equal representation in the Legislature. "The importance of the Moslem community in the State....is so obvious that it cannot be reduced to the status of a minority in the Assembly", says the Government.

All Bills passed by the legislature will be of a recommendatory character only and be subject to the vetoing powers of the Government which has the power also to pass emergency legislation enforcible for periods of six months.

Other reforms include improved methods of recruitment to the public services; the extension of civil liberties within "legitimate bounds" and the appointment of a permanent representative body to guide the Government in religious affairs.

Constitution of New Assembly

According to the reforms announced the present legislative council is to be expanded into a Legislative Assembly of 85 members of which 42 will be elected. Among these the agriculturists are given 16 seats, 8 to represent peasant proprietors and 8 to represent land tenants. The members of the Executive Council, who number 7 at present will be ex-officio members of the New Assembly. There will be 28 nominated members divided equally between officials and non-officials. Three representatives of the Crown Lands and 5 representatives of the landed estates. Five from among the Hindu nominated members will be Harijans and one Lingayat while the Government will also nominate at least two Christians, one Zoroastrian and two women to the Legislature, while provision is made for other unrepresented interests like journalists and contractors to be likewise accommodated by nomination.

"In the case of nominations, where a large number from one interest or community is to be nominated, e.g., the Harijans, the Government need not always be uninfluenced by the opinion of the interests for the protection of which it may be exercised. In such cases certain elective processes may be set in motion by which Government may select one or more out of a panel elected by an association or organisation recognised for that purpose."

INDIA'S TRADE PACT WITH BRITAIN

The average annual value of imports from the United Kingdom is Rs. 3,778 lakhs. The value of commodities hitherto subject to preference was Rs. 1,875 lakhs. The value of commodities now subject to preference is Rs. 768 lakhs.

The average annual value of Indian exports to the United Kingdom is Rs. 5,531 lakhs. The value of commodities within the scope of concessions secured under the agreement is Rs. 4,498 lakhs.

Under the old agreement the number of preferential items in the Indian import tariff was 106. The number is reduced under the Agreement to 20, of which 19 are old items and only one is new.

An important departure from the old agreement is the lowering of duty on British cotton piecegoods. But this concession is only part of a more scientific arrangement for the regulation of the trade between India and the United Kingdom in raw cotton and cotton manufactures. The concession is linked with the United Kingdom's offtake of Indian cotton and the benefit conferred by the new agreement is thus mutual.

A preference of 10 per cent *ad valorem* is given to such important Indian commodities as castor seed, coir, yarn, cotton yarn, goatskins, groundnut, leather, linseed paraffin wax and oilseed cakes.

Jute Manufactures

A preference of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* is given to non-essential vegetable oils, dressed leather and certain jute manufacturers, such as cordage, cables, ropes and twines.

A preference of 20 per cent *ad valorem* is given to Indian coir mats and matting cotton manufactures and certain jute manufactures, such as sacks and bags.

Specific rates of preference are given as follows:—To magnesium chloride, 1s. per cwt., coffee, 9s. 4d. per cwt.; tea, 2d. per cwt.; rice (excluding broken rice) 2/3d. per lb. Hand-made knitted carpets get a preference of 4s. 6d. per square yard. Other carpets get 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Lac, myrabalans, mica, raw jute and Indian hemp are to be imported free of duty into the United Kingdom.

India gives a preference of 10 per cent to goods like cement, chemicals, drugs and medicines, paints, remnants of piecegoods woolen carpets, iron or steel hoops and strips, refrigerators, sewing machines, certain electrical instruments, wireless instruments and apparatus, cycles and photographic appliances.

A preference of 7½ per cent is given to motor cars, motor cycles and motor buses. Spirits get Rs. 3 per Imperial Gallon when strength is to be tested and Rs. 4 when not.

The cotton article of the agreement is claimed to be an important reciprocal arrangements. The old agreement followed the principle that a protected industry is outside the scope of a preferential scheme, but the grant of preference by the United Kingdom on general imports was made on the understanding that a tariff reduction would be allowed on United Kingdom cotton piecegoods and on the Indian side there was anxiety to secure a stable market within the Empire for the surplus production of cotton.

The method adopted is to prescribe a sliding scale of duties on United Kingdom cotton piecegoods. This is linked on the one hand with raw cotton exports from India to the United Kingdom and on the other with imports of cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom to India. The immediate concession to the United Kingdom and on the other with imports of cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom to India. The immediate concession to the United Kingdom is a reduction of duty on imports, the new rates, which are basic rates, being 17½ per cent *ad valorem* on printed goods, 15 per cent *ad valorem* or two annas 7½ pies per pound, whichever is the higher, on grey goods and 15 per cent *ad valorem* on all others. But if imports from the United Kingdom do not exceed 350 million yards, the duties are to be reduced still further by 2½ per cent *ad valorem*,

whereas if imports exceed 500 million yards, the rates of duty in the following year may be increased above the basic rates, in which case at the end of any year in which total imports do not exceed 425 million yards, the basic rate will be restored.

Basic Duties

The article also provides that if the United Kingdom purchases of raw cotton fall below 400,000 bales after the first year of the agreement and below 450,000 bales in any subsequent year, the basic duties on imports of United Kingdom cotton piecegoods may be increased.

There is also a system of rewards in the shape of lower duties on piecegoods for an increase in the consumption of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom.

These provisions, states the official Note, are calculated to improve the demand for Indian cotton in the United Kingdom and are therefore, of great potential value to India's cotton growers.

The Ottawa concessions have been preserved intact in relation to most of the colonies, but there is a striking departure in the case of Ceylon, provision having been made for the initiation of separate negotiations. Behind this there is recognition of the fact that the mutual interests of the two countries, which extend far beyond the purely economic field, make it desirable that the relations between them should be regulated by a separate Agreement.

The agreement does not bind the Government of India to keep the duties at the present level. The agreement guarantees a margin of preference on each commodity specified, but leaves the Government of India free to alter the rates in the interest of revenue or Indian industries.

Moreover, by fixing a reasonably low margin, it avoids the danger of total exclusion of foreign goods to the detriment of the consumer.

The reduction in the number of preferential items amounts in effect to a lowering of the tariff barrier against foreign countries and any increase in imports resulting from this concession is bound in due course to benefit India's export trade.

FILMS IN INDIA

There can be no doubt that since the first Indian "silent" picture was screened in 1913, film production in India has made great strides, but there is still a great deal to be achieved to bring Indian films up to the standard of American and European pictures.

Of course, it may be argued that the outlook and tendencies of European and Indian audience widely differ but with the progress of education, the present-day generation in India is beginning to appreciate the educational value of the different aspects of life and up-to-date topics depicted in American and European films in contrast with the age-old subjects selected for presentation in Indian films.

In the early days of film production in India mythology furnished ready-made stories of daring acts and hero-worship which producers thought would catch popular imagination. As time went on, films dealing with social subjects began to be produced, but, with the exception of a few, these have failed to catch on owing to the rarity of the occurrences in everyday life.

Films Prolonged

The main criticism of Indian films is that they are far too prolonged and laboured. Far too much emphasis is laid on the sex instinct. The plot is, more often than not, long drawn out. There are innumerable interludes in which music, heard almost every day, is introduced, boaring the audience, who are waiting in suspense for the next scene, and when it comes the effect is invariably spoilt. Too much dialogue is the bane of Indian Films. Action is what is wanting in the majority of them. Indian films also concentrate too much on tragedy.

As far as acting is concerned, credit must be given to the foremost Indian actors and actress of to-day. In the theme in which they are featured, they play their roles humanly and superbly and given the opportunity and the necessary training, they will hold their own with the best film stars.

Film Production in India

The following figures are sufficient in themselves to emphasize the importance of Indian film in any industrial rehabiliation of the country.

Number of cinemas in India—996.
Active producing concerns—75.
Number of films produced annually—200.
Amount spent on publicity annually—over a core of rupees.
Import duty paid in 1937-38 on raw and exposed films—Rs. 14,89,382.

Transit charges paid to Railways—Rs. 15,00,000.
Total investment in the industry—Rs. 17 crores (approximately).
Number of skilled workers supported by the industry—40,000.
Number of Touring Cinemas—500.
Indian film industry occupies eighth place in importance among Indian industries in the country and over the production of pictures alone nearly two crores of rupees are spent annually.

In 1939 a Indian Motion Picture Congress was held in Bombay to celebrate Silver Jubilee of the film industry in India.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Indian National Congress has declared its adherence to the calling of a Constituent Assembly elected on the universal franchise to frame the constitution of India. Since then, the slogan of "Constituent Assembly" has gathered strength and peculiar significance in the political arena of India.

In political science, the Constituent Assembly is understood to be committed to three basic postulates: (*a*) it must have plenary powers; (*b*) it is subordinate only to the will of the people, (*c*) it seeks to broadbase the constitution on the given will of the community. Liberal thinkers proclaim that a measure of free speech and free assembly is necessary in order that the Constituent power may work. But in fact the constituent power is exercised to establish and confirm the Party or its leaders who are responsible for the seizure of power; the need for popular approval is recognised but the need for free assembly and free speech is not necesarily appreciated. Accordingly, the tone and temper, the shade and colour of the Constituent Assembly vary according to historical forces and exigencies of the countries concerned.

"Constitution" is at once a political process and a political force; it stands both for movement and stability. Constitution is a technique or a set of techniques for the restraining of the Government; as a political force it maintains an existing constitutional order. When the Government fails to function or achieve its purpose, the constituent power comes into play. The Constituent Assembly steps in to frame the new constitution responsive to new demands. Accordingly, it is said that the phenomenon of revolution is vitally related to the Constituent Assembly.

Historical Precedents

In the history of England Cromwell escaped from the implications of an effective constituent power. He governed as a military dictator. His long Parliament and Little Parliament tried to draft the

constitution but failed. Thus the constituent power could not emerge in Cromwell's England.

The constitution of the United States of America was born of war. The thirteen British Colonies which were separate and distinct, became by their "unanimous declaration" on the 4th of July, 1776, thirteen sovereign, free and independent states. After the War of Liberation, the Convention met at Philadelphia on May 25, 1787, and drew up a new constitution. It was decided at the convention that such a constitution, when drafted, should be referred for ratification "not to Congress or to the legislatures of the colonies, but to the people themselves in each of the states". This convention became a constituent convention, distinguished from a Constituent Assembly by the fact that "it would not of its sovereign right prescribe a constitution, but would only refer it, when drafted, to the sovereign bodies or the sovereign peoples which it represented". The Constitution which was drafted was forwarded to the Congress in the United States for submission to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof for their assent and ratification. The constitution, it was further decided, would come into force as soon as the convention of nine states have ratified. While adopting the constitution, certain amendments suggested by state conventions were accepted.

In France the conditions were peculiar. "During the course of eighty years, from 1791 to 1870, France devised for herself no less than eleven complete Constitutions none of which was destined to remain in force for any length of time". All earlier constitutions had been overthrown. A provisional Government of National Defence in 1870 gave way in 1871 to the National Assembly. There was nothing to show that the National Assembly had the power to act as a Constituent Assembly. The National Assembly was a forum for two warring parties: the Republicans and the Monorchists. Amongst the Monarchists there were three parties viz., the Legitimists supporting the claim of the Bourbans, the Orleanists supporting the House of Orleans and the Bonapartists. The Republicans insisted that the task of drafting a constitution should be entrusted to an Assembly elected specially for that purpose but the National Assembly finally resolved that it would not separate "until it has enacted, first, a law regulating the organisation and renewal of the legislative and executive powers; second, a law on a Second Chamber; and third, an electoral law. The Committee of Thirty was, therefore, charged to draft Bills dealing with these matters and to bring them before the Assembly". The three Constitutional Laws of the year 1875 formed the foundation of the present French constitution.

In Russia the Czar's Government was overthrown in March, 1917, in the midst of a revolutionary popular rising. A provisional government was set up; Ministry followed Ministry in rapid succession. The intention of each was to restore order and arrange for the election of a Constituent Assembly "charged to frame a constitution for the

new Russia". In June, 1917, an All-Russian Congress of Soviets, a purely socialist class organisation, met in Petrograd. The Congress consisting of 781 delegates from many parts of Russia had no legal state authority. The Bolshevik Socialist Party claimed that the Soviets should take over all state power. To this end, it arrested in November, 1917, the Provisional Government and set up a military Revolutionary Committee. The Second Congress of Soviets met to organise the State, "on the basis of the recent seizure of power". The Constituent Assembly elected under the aegis of the Provisional Government was dissolved on the day when it first assembled on January 18, 1917. The Third All-Russia Congress of Soviets met on January 18, 1918 (the day on which the Constituent Assembly of the Provisional Government was dissolved) and adopted "the declaration of the rights of the working classes." The Fourth Congress met in March and the Fifth in July, 1918. The fifth congress adopted a full constitution and amendments were made by later congress. In Russia it was not the Assembly of people but of Soviets which framed the constitution and any one not belonging to the Soviets, a revolutionary organisation constructed on a system of councils of workers, soldiers and peasants, was not taken in as having any voice in the framing of the constitution.

The Revolution of November, 1918, destroyed Bismarck's constitution in Germany. The Kaiser fled. The Provisional Government in Berlin consisting of three majority and three minority socialists ruled in name as the authority appointed by the Reichstag. The Provisional Government issued a proclamation on November 12 declaring the election of a new Reichstag to meet as a Constituent Assembly, "to be elected by universal, equal secret and direct suffrage on the basis of Proportional Representation by all men and women of, at least, 20 years of age". Elections were held on January 19, 1919; the number of Deputies returned was 421. The Provisional Government resigned all authority to it "acknowledging it as the highest and only Sovereign in Germany". The Executive Committee of the Berlin Soldiers and Workers' Councils which controlled the Provisional Government made a similar declaration. The Assembly met on Februray 6, 1919, in the historic theatre at Weimar. Dr. H. Preass drafted a new Reich Constitution. The State Government in conference with the Provisional Government criticised the Preuss Draft and prepared a new Draft which was submitted to the National Assembly "as a Ministerial Bill". The Bill was referred to a Select Committee and after considerable changes the new Reich Constitution was adopted by the Assembly on the 31st July 1919 by 262 votes against 75. The Constituent Assembly was not dissolved after the adoption of the constitution; the Assembly became the first Reichstag under the new constitution.

In theory, the Imperial Parliament is the sole "Constituent Assembly" of the British Empire. The British North America Act is the Canadian Constitution. In 1864 delegates from the maritime

provinces in Canada met to consider the question of a Maritime Union. The Union Act of 1840 had already united Upper Canada and Lower Canada under one House of Assembly and the Legislative Council. To the maritime convention the Government of Canada sent a delegation for a larger union. This larger conference met as a Constituent Convention. It embodied its decisions in a series of 72 resolutions accepting the principle of Federation. The Quebec Resolutions were laid before the Canadian Parliament in 1865 "which dealt with them as the terms of a Treaty which could not be amended but must either be accepted or rejected as a whole". The House of Assembly and the Legislative Council adopted the Resolutions by a majority of votes. The House of Assembly of New Brunswick accepted them; the Resolutions were adopted by the Parliament of Nova Scotia after strenous opposition. The delegates appointed from Canada, the Secretary of State and the Law Officers of the Crown drafted a Bill on the basis of the Quebec Resolutions. This Bill was passed in 1867 by the Imperial Parliament as the British North America Act. It is significant to note that the Constituent Convention was not sovereign but its decisions were not altered at any subsequent stage of approval and ratification.

Before the Commonwealth of Australia was created, British Australia consisted of the British provinces of New South Wales, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia and Queensland, each having a legislature derived from Acts of the Imperial Parliament. An inter-colonial conference met at Melbourne on the initiation of Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, and it was decided that representatives from all the colonial legislatures should be appointed to form a National Convention empowered to draft a Federal Constitution. This Constituent Convention met in Sydney in March, 1891. The constitution, as adopted by the convention, was returned to the legislatures of the different colonies. This aroused very little enthusiasm of the people at large. A public convention was held in 1894 advocating the cause of Federation. In 1895 a meeting of the Premiers was held and it was agreed that "each of the six colonies should be invited to pass a Bill enabling the people of each colony to elect ten persons to represent them on a Constituent Convention, the constitution adopted by such a convention

to be submitted directly to the people for approval by means of a referrendum". The Constituent Convention met in 1897 and drafted a constitution bill for the consideration of the respective legislatures: The bill was re-considered in the light of suggestions received. The revised bill was sent back to the various colonies for submission to the people by referrendum. The Constitution Bill underwent further changes and was ultimately referred to the Imperial Parliament. The constitution creating a Federation under the name of the Commonwealth of Australia came into operation on the 1st January, 1901. The Constiuent Convention was merely a deliberative body charged with the drafting work and their work had to pass through the mill of approval of the colonial legislatures and people and ultimately of the Imperial Parliament.

The South African Constitution was passed in 1909. Prior to this, these colonies, viz., Cape Colony, Natal, The Transval and the Orange River Colony, were separate and distinct. In May 1908, an inter-colonial Conference met and suggested to the Colonial legislatures "the sending of representatives to a National South African Convention charged with the duty to consider and report on the most desirable form of South African Union and to prepare a draft constitution". The suggestion was approved by the legislatures and the convention met. Cape Colony sent 12 delegates, The Transval eight delegates and Natal and Orange River Colony five each. The convention prepared a draft constitution which was sent to the colonial legislatures. The amendments suggested by the Colonial Parliaments were again considered by the Convention and necessary changes were made in the draft. The Revised Draft was again submitted to the four Parliaments. The Natal Parliament did not view the union with approval and the referrendum was taken and the Draft was accepted. The remaining three Parliaments accepted the Draft. The South African constitution, as accepted was submitted to the Imperial Parliament in London. The Bill was enacted by the British Parliament in 1909. The Convention was merely an inter-colonial Assembly charged with drafting the constitution; it had no plenary powers nor was it elected by the people.

Dail Eireann sitting as a Constituent Assembly proclaimed the establishment of the Irish Free State. "The Irish Free State was created as the result of an agreement styled Articles for a Treaty of December 6, 1921, between the British Government and a body acting as the Government of Ireland, but without any actual legal status. The Treaty was approved by Parliament and by a meeting of the members elected to the Lower House of Southern Ireland provided for by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, which as a whole had been rejected by the rebels. Moreover, a constitution was framed by this body which stands as the Constitution of the Free State, and which was also approved by an Imperial Act". To quote Prof. A. B. Keith, "while, however, in the case of the Dominions it has been frankly conceded that the constitutions rest without exception on the

basis of Imperial Act, the Irish view has always been that the constitution was valid apart from the Imperial Act, on the ground that all power in Ireland came from the people of Ireland and not from any British grant, a doctrine not naturally accepted in the United Kingdom, and in 1935 formally repudiated by the Privy Council".

It may be mentioned in this connection that under the Statute of Westminster the Dominion Parliaments may "repeal or amend any Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom applying to them, and to declare that no such Act should extend to a Dominion as part of its law unless that Dominion has requested and consented to its enactment". The Irish Free State, among the Dominions, has gone the furthest limit by omitting all mention of the Crown from the Irish Constitution of 1937.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S PLAN OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The idea of Constituent Assembly for framing Indian Constitution is described by Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—

"The more criticism I see of the scheme, the more enamoured I become of it. It will be the surest index to the popular feeling. It will bring out the best and the worst in us. Illiteracy does not worry me. I would plump for unadulterated adult franchise for both men and women, i.e., I would put them all on the register of voters. It is open to them not to exercise it if they do not wish to. I would give separate vote to the Muslims; but, without giving separate vote, I would, though reluctantly, give reservation, if required, to every real minority according to its numerical strength.

"Thus the Constituent Assembly provides the easiest method of arriving at a just solution of the communal problem. To-day we are unable to say with mathematical precision who represents whom. Though the Congress is admittedly the oldest representative organisation on the widest scale, it is open to political and semi-political organisations to question, as they do question, its overwhelmingly

representative character. The Muslim League is undoubtedly the largest organisation representing Muslims, but several Muslim bodies —by no means all insignificant—deny its claim to represent them. But the Constituent Assembly will represent all communities in their exact proportion. Except it there is no other way of doing full justice to rival claims. Without it there can be no finality to communal and other claims.

"Again the Constituent Assembly alone can produce a constitution indigenous to the country and truly and fully representing the will of the people. Undoubtedly such a constitution will not be ideal, but it will be real, however imperfect it may be in the estimation of the theories or legal luminaries. Self-government to be self-government has merely to reflect the will of the people who are to govern themselves. If they are not prepared for it, they will make a hash of it. I can conceive the possibility of a people fitting themselves for right government through a series of wrong experiments, but I cannot conceive a people governing themselves rightly through a government imposed from without, even as the fabled jackdaw could not walk like a peacock with feathers borrowed from his elegant companion. A diseased person has a prospect of getting well by personal effort. He cannot borrow health from others.

"The risks of the experiment are admitted. There is likely to be impersonation. Unscrupulous persons will mislead the illiterate masses into voting for wrong men and women. These risks have to be run, if we are to evolve something true and big. The Constituent Assembly, if it comes into being—as I hope it will—as a result of an honourable settlement between us and the British people, the combined wit of the best men of the two nations will produce an Assembly that will reflect fairly and truly the best mind of India. Therefore the success of the experiment at the present stage of India's history depends upon the intention of the British statement to part with power without engaging India in a deadly unorganised rebellion. For I know that India has become impatient. I am painfully conscious of the fact that India is not yet ready for non-violent civil disobedience on a mass scale. If, therefore, I cannot persuade the Congress to await the time when non-violent action is possible, I have no desire to live to see a dog-fight between the two communities. I know for certain that, if I cannot discover a method of non-violent action or inaction to the satisfaction of the Congress and there is no communal adjustment, nothing on earth can prevent an outbreak of violence resulting for the time being in anarchy and red ruin. I hold that it is the duty of all communities and Englishmen to prevent such a catastrophe.

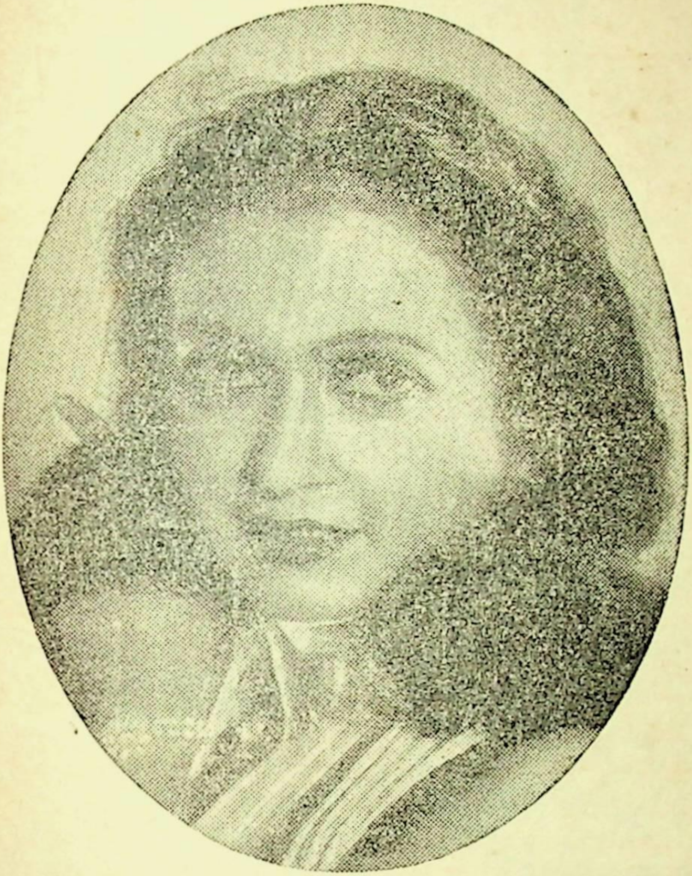
"The only way out is a Constituent Assembly. I have given my own opinion on it, but I am not tied down to the details. When I was nearly through with this article, I got the following wire from Syed Abdulla Brelvi: 'Considerable misapprehensions among minorities (about) Constituent Assembly. Strongly urge clarification

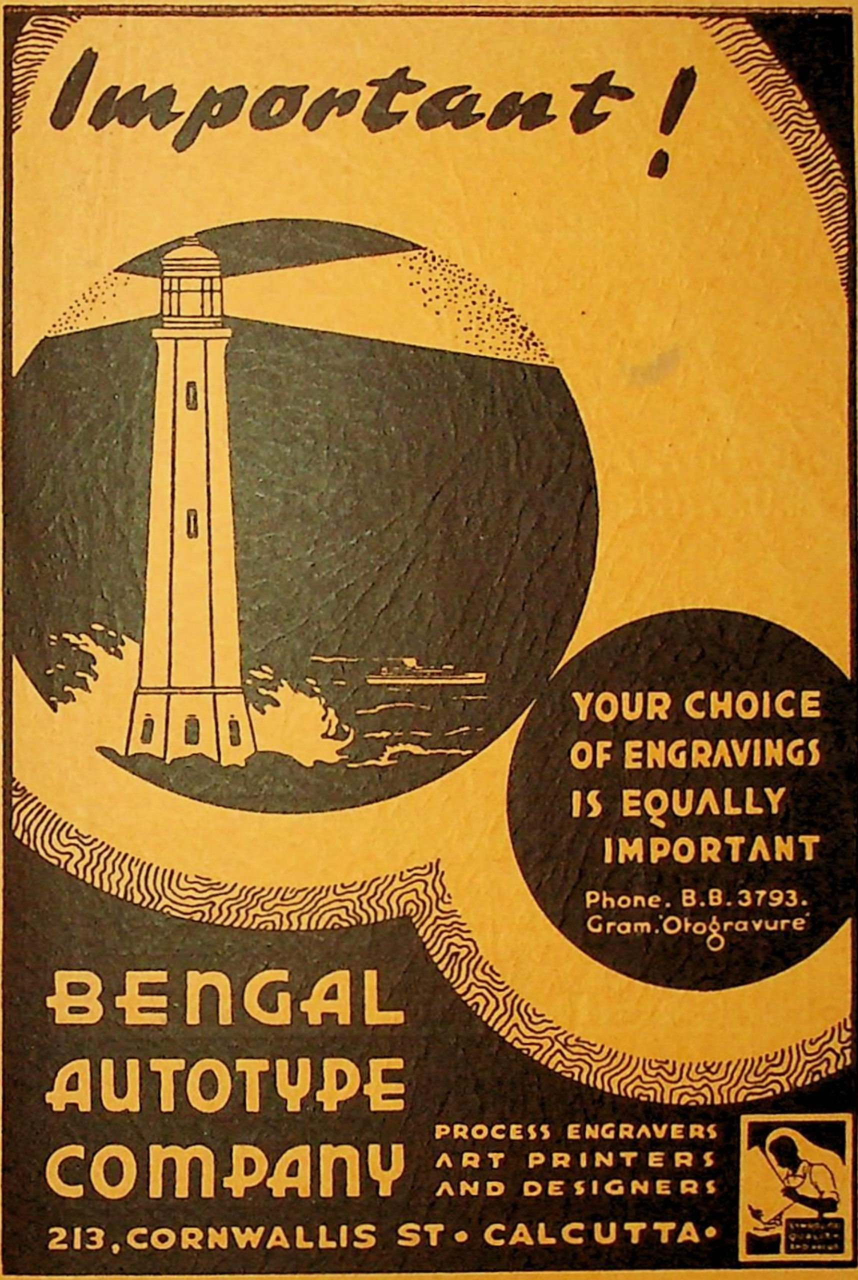
details, franchise, composition, methods arriving decision.' I think I have said sufficient in the foregoing to answer Syed Saheb's question. By minorities he has Muslims principally in mind as represented by the Muslim League. If once the proposition that all communities desire a charter of Independence framed by a Constituent Assembly, and that they will not be satisfied with anything else, is accepted, the settling of details surely becomes easy. Any other method must lead to an imposed constitution mostly undemocratic. It would mean an indefinite prolongation of imperialistic rule sustained by the help of those who will not accept the fully democratic method of a Constituent Assembly.

"The principal hindrance is undoubtedly the British Government. If they can summon a Round Table Conference as they propose to do after the War, they can surely summon a Constituent Assembly subject to safeguards to the satisfaction of minorities. The expression 'satisfaction of minorities' may be regarded as vague. It can be defined beforehand by agreement. The question thus resolves itself into whether the British Government desire to part with power and open a new chapter in their own history. I have already shown that the question of the Princes is a red herring across the path. European interests are absolutely safe so long as they are not in conflict with 'the interests of India'. I think this expression finds place in the Irwin-Gandhi Pact.

"Look at the question from any standpoint you like, it will be found that the way to democratic Swaraj lies only through a properly constituted Assembly call it by whatever name you like. All resources must therefore be exhausted to reach the Constituent Assembly before direct action is thought of. A stage may be reached when direct action may become the necessary prelude to the constituent Assembly. That stage is not yet."

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